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THE

NEW

FAMILY HERBAL;

OR,

DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN:

ENUMERATING, WITH ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS,

ALL THE KNOWN VEGETABLES WHICH ARE ANY WAY REMARKABLE FOR MEDICAL EFFICACY;

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR VIRTUES

IN THE SEVERAL

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE HUMAN FRAME.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

FIGURES OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PLANTS,

ACCURATELY DELINEATED AND ENGRAVED.

By WILLIAM MEYRICK, SURGEON.

Herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.

OVID.

BIRMINGHAM,
PRINTED FOR KNOTT & LLOYD,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTORS OF T. A. PEARSON;
AND SOLD BY L. B. SEELEY, AVE MARIA LANE, LONDON.
MDCCCII.

WELLCOME
HISTORICAL
MEDICAL
LIBRARY

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS,

(And will be publiſhed as ſoon as there ſhall be a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers to defray the Expences of Printing, Engraving, &c.)

OECONOMICAL BOTANY;

OR,

AN HISTORY

OF SUCH PLANTS AS ARE USEFUL IN

MEDICINE, AGRICULTURE, GARDENING, DYING, BREWING, WINE-MAKING, FARMING, TURNING, CABINET-MAKING, MANUFACTURING OF LINEN, &c.

With the beſt and moſt approved Methods of

CULTIVATING AND PREPARING THEM FOR USE.

IT is propoſed to print this Work in Octavo, to publiſh a Number every Month, and with the Deſcription of each Plant to give its Figure accurately delineated and engraved.

As the Publication of this Work will entirely depend upon the Number of Subſcribers being competent to its Expences, thoſe who wiſh to encourage it, will be pleaſed to leave their Names with

THOMAS PEARSON, Printer and Bookſeller, Birmingham;

Or R. BALDWIN, No. 47, Paternoſter-Row, London.

ERRATA in the Names of Plants in the following Work.

Page, 42, for Pearbind, *read* Bearbind.
—— —- for Convalvulus, *read* Convolvulus.
—— 57, for Clafs 2. 14. *read* 21. 14.
—— 70, for Teſſilago Putaſites, *read* Tuſſilago Petaſites.
—— 80, for Caru, *read* Carui.
—— 150, after the Latin name, *add* 6. 1.
—— 195, after the Engliſh name, *add* Tragopogon Pratenſis 19. 1.
—— 273, after the Latin name, *add* 12. 1.
—— 315, for Trofolium Melilitus, *read* Trifolium Melilotus.
—— 382, for Papaves, *read* Papaver.
—— 391, after the Engliſh name, *add* Rubus Idæus, 12. 5.
—— 426, after the Engliſh name, *add* Artemiſa Abrotanum, 19, 2.
—— 428, for Aethus, *read* Aethuſa.
—— 451, for Thrmentilla, *read* Tormentilla.

And whatever other trifling errors may occur, the Reader is requeſted to correct with his Pen.

PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great number of Herbals which are now extant: the want of one, better calculated for general utility than any that have hitherto appeared, has long been felt, and regretted. Nor is this in the leaſt degree ſurpriſing; as very little reſpecting the *medical* qualities of herbs, that can be termed uſeful information, is to be met with but in ſuch publications, as are too expenſive to be commonly read, and too ſcientific to be univerſally underſtood. This muſt be obvious to every perſon in the leaſt degree converſant with the ſubject, who examines thoſe wretched performances which are daily impoſed on the credulous and ignorant. For the plants on which they treat are in general ſo injudiciouſly ſelected, the deſcriptions of them ſo defective and inaccurate, and the virtues aſcribed to them ſo numerous and incredible, that it is utterly impoſſible for any one that has not previouſly acquired a conſiderable knowledge

of vegetables, and their various properties, to proceed a ſingle ſtep with certainty, or ſafety.

It was a deſire of removing theſe difficulties, and rendering the knowledge of *medical plants* eaſily attainable; and the adminiſtration of them ſafe and effectual, that gave riſe to the preſent undertaking; and the Author flatters himſelf, that his hopes of ſucceeding in the attempt are by no means vain or doubtful. From a natural propenſity to the ſtudy of botany, he has long ſince made himſelf familiarly acquainted with moſt of the plants hereafter deſcribed; and experience has enabled him to decide with ſome ſmall degree of certainty on their virtues.

In peruſing the following pages, the reader will find no plants introduced to his acquaintance, which are not poſſeſſed of conſiderable *medical powers*, nor any virtues aſcribed to them, but what are warranted by unqueſtionable authority, or confirmed by actual experiments. Moſt of the numerous wonderful effects attributed to herbs, in works of this kind, are entirely imaginary, and whenever

ever that is the caſe, how very few, comparatively ſpeaking, can determine which is the true one, or whether they have any virtue at all?

As nothing can be of greater importance to ſuch as apply plants to *medical* purpoſes, than an ability to diſtinguiſh them with eaſe and accuracy from each other, no pains have been ſpared to render the deſcription of them, at once conciſe and ſtriking. And the better to prevent miſtakes from ariſing through the inaccuracy which ſo notoriouſly prevails among the common Engliſh names: the latin generic and trivial ones of Linnæus are affixed to each, with the claſs and order to which they belong, in the ſyſtem of that celebrated naturaliſt. And as it is intended to give a brief explanation of the circumſtances on which the different claſſes and orders in that ſyſtem are founded, in the courſe of the work, little difficulty can ever ariſe in determining whether any plant intended to be made uſe of, is the identical one there recommended.

The

The impoſſibility of carrying on a work of this kind without making uſe of ſome few ſcientific terms, has rendered it neceſſary to accompany each number, with an explanation of all ſuch as occur therein; which being collected together at the cloſe of the publication, and arranged in alphabetical order, will form a complete gloſſary (or dictionary) of every technical word and phraſe. Let none therefore, who may meet with words that never before occurred to them, be diſcouraged from the peruſal of this *Herbal*, which is intended for the common uſe of families of every deſcription. Not a ſcientific term will be employed but what is abſolutely neceſſary, and its meaning, upon reference to the gloſſary, may immediately be found.

It was at firſt propoſed, in order to gratify ſuch as are fond of exhibiting medicine aſtrologically, to prefix the character of the planet which is ſuppoſed to govern each herb, to the account of its virtues. But it appearing on more mature deliberation, that ſuch a ſtep would greatly

greatly depreciate the work in the opinion of every intelligent reader, the deſign was abandoned.

A Table of Diſeaſes, with references to ſuch remedies as are beſt adapted to the removal of them, will be given in the concluſion; together with an Appendix, containing directions for gathering and preſerving all kinds of roots, herbs, flowers, and ſeeds; alſo, the moſt approved methods of making diſtilled waters, conſerves, ſyrups, electuaries, pills, tinctures, ointments, and every other neceſſary form of medicine.

Such are the principal outlines of the *Herbal* now offered to the public. It only remains for the Author to make his moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe medical and botanical gentlemen, who have favoured him with their opinion and advice in reſpect to the execution of this work, and from whoſe uſeful and learned labours, he has derived ſo much aſſiſtance. To Dr. Withering he is particularly indebted, not

only for his ready and obliging attention, when applied to, to ſuggeſt improvements to the work, but alſo for his liberal permiſſion to make any extracts relative to the virtues of plants from his late celebrated publication, the *Botanical Arrangements*, and of which permiſſion it will be ſeen the Author has fully availed himſelf, as well as of the productions of other diſtinguiſhed writers.

THE

AN ARRANGEMENT,

According to the Syſtem of *Linnæus*,

Of the ſeveral Plants deſcribed in this Work,

WITH

A brief Explanation of the Circumſtances on which the different Claſſes and Orders in that Syſtem depend.

CLASS I.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with only a ſingle Chive.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
AMOMUM	*Zinziber*	Ginger
	Granum Paradiſi	Grains of Paradiſe
	Cardamomum	Cardamoms
KÆMPFERIA	*Galanga*	Galangale
COSTUS	*Arabicus*	Coſtus
MARANTA	*Arundinacea*	Arrow Root
CURCUMA	*Longa*	Turmeric
SALICORNIA	*Herbacea*	Glaſswort

CLASS II.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with two Chives.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

JASMINUM	*Officinale*	Jaſmine
LIGUSTRUM	*Vulgare*	Privet
OLEA	*Europæa*	Olive Tree
VERONICA	*Officinalis*	Speedwell
	Beccabunga	Brookline
GRATIOLA	*Officinalis*	Hedge Hyſſop
VERBENA	*Officinalis*	Vervain
ROSMARINUS	*Officinalis*	Roſemary
SALVIA	*Officinalis*	Sage
	Horminum	Clary

ORDER III. *Three Pointals.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
PIPER	*Nigrum*	Black Pepper
	Cubeba	Cubebs

CLASS III.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them productive of three Chives.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

VALERIANA	*Officinalis*	Wild Valerian
	Locuſta	Lamb's Lettuce
TAMARINDUS	*Indicus*	Tamarind Tree
CROCUS	*Sativus*	Saffron
IRIS	*Pſuedo Acorus*	Yellow Waterflag
	Fætidiſſima	Stinking Gladwin
	Germanica	German Iris
CYPERUS	*Longus*	Long Cyperus

ORDER II. *Two Pointals.*

ARUNDO	*Phragmitis*	Reed
TRITICUM	*Repens*	Couch Graſs
HORDEUM	*Vulgare*	Barley
LOLIUM	*Perenne*	Darnel

CLASS IV.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with four Chives.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

DIPSACUS	*Fullonum*	Teaſle
SCABIOSA	*Succiſa*	Devil's Bit
	Arvenſis	Scabious
ASPERULA	*Odorata*	Woodroof
GALIUM	*Verum*	Ladies Bedſtraw
	Aparine	Cleavers
RUBIA	*Tinctoria*	Madder
PLANTAGO	*Major*	Plantain
	Coronopus	Buck's-horn Ditto
SANGUISORBA	*Officinalis*	Burnet

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
EPIMEDIUM	*Alpina*	Barrenwort
ILEX	*Aquifolium*	Holly Tree
DORSTENIA	*Contrayerva*	Contrayerva
ALCHIMILLA	*Vulgaris*	Ladies Mantle
	Aphanes	Parſley Piert
CORNUS	*Maſcula*	Cornelian Cherry

ORDER II. *Two Pointals.*

CUSCUTA	*Europæa*	Dodder

CLASS V.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with five Chives.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

HELIOTROPIUM	*Europæum*	Turnſole
LITHOSPERMUM	*Officinale*	Gromwell
CYNOGLOSSUM	*Officinale*	Hound's Tongue
PULMONARIA	*Officinalis*	Jeruſalem Cowſlip
ASPERUGO	*Procumbens*	Madwort
SYMPHYTUM	*Officinale*	Comfrey
BORAGO	*Officinalis*	Borage
PRIMULA	*Officinalis*	Cowſlip
	Veris	Primroſe
MENYANTHES	*Trifoliata*	Buckbean
LYSIMACHIA	*Nummularia*	Moneywort
	Vulgaris	Looſeſtrife
ANAGALLIS	*Arvenſis*	Pimpernel
CONVOLVULUS	*Arvenſis*	Bindweed
	Scammonia	Scammony Plant
	Turpethum	Turpeth Plant
	Jalapa	Jalap Plant
COFFEA	*Arabica*	Coffee Tree
LONICERA	*Periclymenum*	Honeyſuckle
VERBASCUM	*Thapſus*	Mullein
DATURA	*Stramonium*	Thorn Apple
HYOSCIAMUS	*Niger*	Black Henbane
	Alba	White Henbane
NICOTIANA	*Tabacum*	Tobacco
ATROPA	*Belladona*	Deadly Nightſhade
	Mandragora	Mandrake
PHYSALIS	*Alkekengi*	Winter Cherry
SOLANUM	*Dulcamara*	Bitterſweet
	Nigrum	Nightſhade

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
CAPSICUM	*Annuum*	Guinea Pepper
STRYCHNOS	*Nux vomica*	Crowfig Tree
RHAMNUS	*Catharticus*	Buckthorn
	Frangula	Black Alder
	Jujuba	Jujube Tree
RIBES	*Nigrum*	Black Currant
	Groſſularia	Gooſeberry
CINCHONA	*Officinalis*	Jeſuits Bark Tree
HEDERA	*Helix*	Ivy
VITIS	*Vinefera*	Vine
VINCA	*Major*	Periwinkle
CHIRONIA	*Centaurium*	Centuary
PLUMBAGO	*Europæa*	Leadwort
IGNATIA	*Amara*	St. Ignatius's Bean

ORDER II. *Two Pointals.*

ASCLEPIAS	*Vincetoxicum*	Swallow-wort
HERNIARIA	*Glabra*	Rupture-wort
CHENOPODIUM	*Bonus Henricus*	Engliſh Mercury
	Vulvaria	Stinking Orrach
BETA	*Vulgaris*	Beet
ULMUS	*Campeſtris*	Elm Tree
GENTIANA	*Lutea*	Gentian
ERYNGIUM	*Maritimum*	Sea Holly
SANICULA	*Europæa*	Sanicle
IMPERATORIA	*Oſtruthium*	Maſter-wort
ASTRANTIA	*Major*	Black Ditto
DAUCUL	*Carota*	Wild Carrot
AMMI	*Majus*	Biſhop's-weed
BUNIUM	*Bulbocaſtanum*	Pig-nut
CONIUM	*Maculatum*	Hemlock
PEUCEDANUM	*Officinale*	Hog's Fennel
	Alpeſtre	Hartwort
CRITHMUM	*Maritimum*	Samphire
FERULA	*Communis*	Fennel Giant
	Aſſafetida	Aſſafetida Plant
LIGUSTICUM	*Leviſticum*	Lovage
ANGELICA	*Archangelica*	Angelica
SISON	*Amomum*	Honewort
AETHUSA	*Meum*	Spignel
BUBON	*Macedonicum*	Macedonian Parſley
BEUPLEURUM	*Longifolium*	Hare's Ear
CUMMINUM	*Cyminum*	Cummin
CORIANDRUM	*Sativum*	Coriander
CHÆROPHYLLUM	*Sylveſtre*	Chervil
CICUTA	*Viroſa*	Water Hemlock
SMYRNIUM	*Oluſatrum*	Alexanders
CARUM	*Carui*	Carraway
ANETHUM	*Fæniculum*	Fennel
	Graveolens	Dill

PASTINACA

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
PASTINACA	*Sativa*	Parſnep
PIMPINELLA	*Magna*	Burnet Saxifrage
	Aniſum	Aniſe
APIUM	*Petroſelinum*	Parſley
	Graveolens	Celery
AEGOPADIUM	*Podagraria*	Goutwort

ORDER III. *Three Pointals.*

RHUS	*Coriaria*	Sumach
ALSINE	*Media*	Chickweed
SAMBUCUS	*Ebulus*	Dwarf Elder
	Nigra	Black Elder

ORDER V. *Five Pointals.*

DROSERA	*Rotundifolia*	Sundew
LINUM	*Uſitatiſſimum*	Flax
	Catharticum	Purging Ditto

CLASS VI.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with ſix Chives.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

NARCISSUS	*Pſeudo Narciſſus*	Daffodil
ALLUIM	*Porrum*	Leek
	Cepa	Onion
	Sativum	Garlick
LILIUM	*Candidum*	White Lilly
ERYTHRONIUM	*Dens Canis*	Dog Tooth
SCILLA	*Maritima*	Squill
ASPHODELUS	*Ramoſus*	Aſphodel
ASPARAGUS	*Officinalis*	Sparrow-graſs
HYACINTHUS	*Non Scriptus*	Harebells
ALOE	*Perfoliata Vera*	Succotrine Aloes
CONVALLARIA	*Majalis*	Lilly of the Valley
	Polygonatum	Solomon's Seal
ACORUS	*Calamus*	Sweet Flag
BERBERIS	*Vulgaris*	Berberry

ORDER II. *Two Pointals.*

ORYZA	*Sativa*	Rice

ORDER III. *Three Pointals.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
RUMEX	*Sanguinea*	Bloody Dock
	Criſpus	Curled leaved Dock
	Hydrolapathum	Water Dock
	Acetoſa	Sorrel
	Acutis	Pointed leaved Dock
COLCHICUM	*Autumnale*	Meadow Saffron

ORDER V. *Five Chives.*

ALISMA	*Plantago*	Water Plantain

CLASS VIII.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with eight Chives.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

DAPHNE	*Mezereum*	Mezereon
	Laureola	Spurge Laurel
ERICA	*Vulgaris*	Heath

ORDER III. *Three Pointals.*

POLYGONUM	*Biſtorta*	Biſtort
	Hydropiper	Arſmart
	Aviculare	Knot Graſs
PARIS	*Quadrifolia*	True Love

CLASS IX.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with nine Chives.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

LAURUS	*Cinnamomum*	Cinnamon Tree
	Caſſia	Caſſia Bark Tree
	Camphora	Camphire Tree
	Nobilis	Bay Tree
	Benzoin	Benjamin Tree
	Saſſafras	Saſſafras Tree
ANACARDIUM	*Occidentale*	Caſhew Nut

ORDER II. *Three Pointals.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*English Names.*
RHEUM	*Rhaponticum*	Monk's Rhubarb
	Palmatum	True Ditto

CLASS X.

Plants whose Flowers contain ten Chives in each of them.

ORDER I. *A single Pointal.*

CASSIA	*Senna*	Senna
GUAJACUM	*Officinale*	Guiacum Tree
DICTAMNUS	*Albus*	Fraxinella
RUTA	*Graveolens*	Rue
TOLUIFERA	*Balsamum*	Tolu Balsam Tree
HÆMATOXYLON	*Campechianum*	Logwood
ARBUTUS	*Uva Ursi*	Bear Berry
PYROLA	*Rotundifolia*	Winter-green
STYRAX	*Officinale*	Storax Tree

ORDER II. *Two Pointals.*

SAXIFRAGA	*Granulata*	White Kidney-wort
	Tridactylites	Rue Whitlow Grass
SAPONARIA	*Officinalis*	Soapwort
DIANTHUS	*Caryophyllus*	Clove July Flower

ORDER IV. *Five Pointals.*

COTYLEDON	*Umbilicus*	Navel-wort
SEDUM	*Telephium*	Orpine
	Acre	Wall Pepper
OXALIS	*Acetosella*	Wood Sorrel
AGROSTEMMA	*Githago*	Cockle

CLASS XI.

Plants whose Flowers are each of them furnished with about twelve Chives, which are fixed to the Receptacle of the Flower.

ORDER I. *A single Pointal.*

ASARUM	*Europæum*	Asarabacca
WINTERANIA	*Canella*	Winter's Bark Tree.

ORDER

ORDER II. *Two Pointals.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
AGRIMONIA	*Eupatoria*	Agrimony

ORDER III. *Three Pointals.*

RESEDA	*Luteola*	Dyer's Weed
EUPHORBIA	*Officinarum*	Euphorbium Plant
	Ipecacuanah	Ipecacuanha Plant

ORDER V. *Twelve Pointals.*

SEMPERVIVUM	*Tectorum*	Houſeleek

CLASS XII.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with more than nineteen Chives, which are attached to the Sides of the Cup or Bloſſom.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

MYRTUS	*Communis*	Myrtle
	Piemento	Allſpice
PORTULACA	*Oleracea*	Purſlain
PUNICA	*Granatum*	Pomegranate
AMYGDALUS	*Communis*	Almond Tree
	Perſica	Peach Tree
PRUNUS	*Ceraſus*	Cherry Tree
	Spinoſa	Sloe Tree
	Lauro Ceraſus	Laurel

ORDER IV. *Five Pointals.*

MESPILUS	*Germanica*	Medlar Tree
PYRUS	*Malus*	Crab Tree
	Cydonia	Quince
SPIREA	*Filipendula*	Dropwort
	Ulmaria	Meadowſweet

ORDER V. *Numerous Pointals.*

ROSA	*Gallica*	Damaſk Roſe
RUBUS	*Idaeus*	Raſpberry
	Fruticoſus	Bramble
FRAGARIA	*Veſca*	Strawberry

POTENTILLA

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
POTENTILLA	*Anſerina*	Wild Tanſy
	Tormentilla	Tormentil
GEUM	*Urbanum*	Avens

CLASS XIII.

Plants whoſe Flowers are furniſhed with numerous Chives, which are attached to the Receptacle; whereas, in the preceding Claſs, they were placed upon the Sides of the Cup, or upon the Petals.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

PAPAVER	*Rhœas*	Corn Poppy
	Somniferum	White Garden Ditto
CHELIDONIUM	*Majus*	Celandine
ACTEA	*Spicata*	Herb Chriſtopher
CISTUS	*Ladaniferus*	Gum Ciſtus
NYMPHÆA	*Lutea*	Water Lilly
CAPPARIS	*Spinoſa*	Caper Tree
THEA	*Viridis*	Green Tea
CARYOPHYLUS	*Aromaticus*	Clove Tree

ORDER II. *Two Pointals.*

PÆONIA	*Officinalis*	Pæony

ORDER III. *Three Pointals.*

DELPHINUM	*Staphyſagria*	Staves-acre
	Conſolida	Lark-ſpur
ACONITUM	*Napellus*	Monk's Hood

ORDER V. *Five Pointals.*

AQUILEGIA	*Vulgaris*	Columbine
NIGELLA	*Damaſcena*	Fennel Flower

ORDER VII. *Numerous Pointals.*

ANEMONE	*Hepatica*	Noble Liverwort
	Nemoroſa	Wood Anemone
THALICTRUM	*Flavum*	Meadow Rue
RANUNCULUS	*Acris*	Meadow Crowfoot
FICARIA	*Verna*	Figwort
HELLEBORUS	*Niger*	Black Hellebore
	Fœtidus	Bear's Foot

CLASS XIV.

Plants whoſe Flowers are furniſhed with four Chives, two of which are longer than the others.

ORDER I. *Seeds without a Seed-veſſel.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
AJUGA	*Reptans*	Bugle
TEUCRIUM	*Chamædrys*	Germander
	Marum	Cat Thyme
	Chamæpithys	Ground Pine
	Scordium	Water Germander
	Polium	Poley Mountain
SATUREJA	*Hortenſis*	Herb Maſtic
HYSSOPUS	*Officinalis*	Hyſſop
NEPETA	*Cataria*	Cat Mint
LAVENDULA	*Spicata*	Lavender
MENTHA	*Viridis*	Spear Mint
	Piperita	Pepper Mint
	Pulegium	Penny Royal
GLECOMA	*Hederacea*	Ground Ivy
LAMIUM	*Album*	White Archangel
BETONICA	*Officinalis*	Betony
BALLOTA	*Nigra*	Stinking Horehound
MARRUBIUM	*Vulgare*	Common Horehound
LEONORUS	*Cardiaca*	Motherwort
ORIGANUM	*Dictamnus*	Dittany of Crete
	Majorana	Sweet Marjoram
	Vulgaris	Wild Marjoram
THYMUS	*Serpyllum*	Wild Thyme
MELISSA	*Officinalis*	Baulm
	Calamintha	Calamint
PRUNELLA	*Vulgaris*	Self-heal
OCYMUM	*Baſilicum*	Sweet Baſil

ORDER II. *Seeds furniſhed with a Seed-veſſel.*

EUPHRASIA	*Officinalis*	Eyebright
DIGITALIS	*Purpurea*	Foxglove
MELAMPYRUM	*Sylvaticum*	Cow Wheat
SCROPHULARIA	*Nodoſa*	Figwort
ANTIRRHINUM	*Elatine*	Flullein
	Linaria	Calves Snout
ACANTHUS	*Mollis*	Bear's Breech
OROBANCHE	*Major*	Broom Rape

CLASS XIV.

Plants with ſix Chives in each Flower, two of which are ſhorter than the reſt.

ORDER I. *Seed-veſſel a Pouch.*

LEPIDUM	*Latifolium*	Pepper-wort
	Iberis	Sciatica Creſs

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
THLASPI	*Arvenſis*	Treacle Muſtard
	Campeſtris	Mithridate Muſtard
	Burſa Paſtoris	Shepherd's Pouch
COCHLEARIA	*Officinalis*	Scurvy Graſs
	Coronopus	Swine's Creſs
	Armoracia	Horſe Rhadiſh
MYAGRUM	*Sativum*	Gold of Pleaſure

ORDER II. *Seed-veſſel a Pod.*

CARDAMINE	*Pratenſis*	Lady-ſmock
SISYMBRIUM	*Naſturtium*	Water Creſs
	Sophia	Flix-weed
SINAPIS	*Nigra*	Muſtard
ISATIS	*Tinctoria*	Woad
ERYSIMUM	*Officinale*	Hedge Muſtard
	Alliaria	Sauce-alone
	Cherianthoides	Treacle Wormſeed
TURRITIS	*Glabra*	Tower Muſtard

CLASS XVI.

Plants whoſe Chives are united at the Baſe into a ſingle Set.

ORDER IV. *Ten Chives.*

GERANIUM	*Robertianum*	Herb Robert

ORDER VII. *Numerous Chives.*

ALTHÆA	*Officinalis*	Marſh Mallow
ALCEA	*Roſea*	Hollyhock
MALVA	*Sylveſtris*	Mallow
GOSSYPIUM	*Arboreum*	Cotton Tree

CLASS XVII.

Plants whoſe Chives are united at the Baſe in two diſtinct Sets. Bloſſoms butterfly ſhaped.

ORDER II. *Six Chives.*

FUMARIA	*Officinalis*	Fumitory

ORDER III. *Eight Chives.*

POLYGALA	*Vulgaris*	Milkwort
	Senega	Rattle-ſnake Root

ORDER IV. *Ten Chives.*

SPARTIUM	*Scoparium*	Broom
GENISTA	*Tinctoria*	Greenweed
ONONIS	*Arvenſis*	Reſt-harrow

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
GLYCYRRHIZA	*Glabra*	Liquorice
CALEGA	*Officinalis*	Goat's Rue
TRIFOLIUM	*Melilotus Officinalis*	Melilot
	Arvenſe	Hare's Foot
VICIA	*Faba*	Bean
ULEX	*Spinoſa*	Furze Buſh
LUPINUS	*Albus*	Lupine
TRIGONELLA	*Fænum Græcum*	Fenugree

CLASS XVIII.

Plants whoſe Chives are united at the Baſe into three or more Sets.

ORDER I. *Five Chives.*

THEOBROMA	*Cacao*	Chocolate Nut

ORDER III. *Twenty Chives.*

CITRUS	*Medica*	Lemon
	Aurantium	Orange

ORDER IV. *Numerous Chives.*

HYPERICUM	*Androſæmum*	Tutſan
	Perforatum	John's-wort

CLASS XIX.

Plants whoſe Flowers are each of them furniſhed with five Chives, which are united by the Tips.

ORDER I. *Compound Flowers, having all the Florets furniſhed with Chives and Pointals.*

TRAGOPOGON	*Pratenſis*	Goat's Beard
SONCHUS	*Oleraceus*	Sow Thiſtle
LACTUCA	*Viroſa*	Lettuce
LEONTODON	*Taraxacon*	Dandelion
HIERACIUM	*Piloſella*	Mouſe Ear
	Murorum	Golden Lungwort
CYNARA	*Scolymus*	Artichoak
CARLINA	*Vulgaris*	Carline Thiſtle
ARCTIUM	*Lappa*	Burdock
CARTHAMUS	*Tinctoria*	Baſtard Saffron
EUPATORIUM	*Cannabinum*	Hemp Agrimony
SANTOLINA	*Chamæa Cypariſſus*	Lavender Cotton
ONOPORDIUM	*Acanthium*	Cotton Thiſtle
CICHORIUM	*Intybus*	Endive

ORDER II. *Compound Flowers, the central Florets of which produce both Chives and Pointals, but the Florets in the Circumference Pointals only.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
TANACETUM	*Vulgare*	Tanſey
	Balſamita	Coſtmary
ARTEMISA	*Santonica*	Wormſeed
	Abrotanum	Southern-weed
	Abſinthium	Wormwood
	Vulgaris	Mugwort
	Dracunculas	Tarragon
TUSSILAGO	*Farfara*	Colt's Foot
	Petaſites	Butterbur
SENICIO	*Vulgaris*	Groundſel
	Jacobea	Ragwort
SOLIDAGO	*Virga Aurea*	Golden Rod
INULA	*Helenium*	Elecampane
	Dyſenterica	Middle Fleabane
BELLIS	*Perennis*	Daiſy
MATRICARIA	*Parthenium*	Feverfew
CINERARIA	*Paluſtris*	Fleawort
ANTHEMIS	*Nobilis*	Chamomile
	Pyrethrum	Pellitory of Spain
	Cotula	May-weed
ACHILLEA	*Ptarmica*	Sneezewort
	Millifolium	Yarrow
	Ageratum	Maudlin
CHRYSANTHEMUM	*Segetum*	Corn Marygold
	Leucanthemum	Ox-eye Daiſy

ORDER III. *Compound Flowers, which have the central Florets furniſhed with both Chives and Pointals, but thoſe in the Circumference deſtitute of either.*

CENTAUREA	*Cyanus*	Blue-bottle
	Calcitrapa	Star Thiſtle
	Benedicta	Bleſſed Thiſtle
	Nigra	Knapweed

ORDER IV. *Compound Flowers, in which the central Florets, though evidently furniſhed with both Chives and Pointals, prove barren, while thoſe in the Circumference which have only Pointals, produce perfect Seeds.*

CARTHAMUS	*Tinctoria*	Baſtard Saffron
CELENDULA	*Officinalis*	Marygold
GNAPHALIUM	*Germanica*	Cudweed

ORDER IV. *Flowers ſimple.*

VIOLA	*Odorata*	Violet
	Tricolor	Heart's Eaſe

CLASS

CLASS XX.

Plants producing Flowers in which the Chives grow upon the Pointal.

ORDER I. *Two Chives.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
ORCHIS	*Maſcula*	Fool's Stones
OPHRYS	*Ovata*	Twiblade

ORDER V. *Five Chives.*

ARISTOLOCHIA	*Longa*	Long Birthwort
	Serpentaria	Snake Root

ORDER VIII. *Numerous Chives.*

CYTINUS	*Hypociſtus*	Hypociſtus Plant

ORDER IX. *Numerous Chives.*

ARUM	*Maculatum*	Cuckow-pint
	Draconitum	Dragons

CLASS XXI.

Plants in which ſome of the Flowers on the ſame Individual are furniſhed with only Chives, and others with only Pointals.

ORDER I. *A ſingle Pointal.*

MYRISTICA	*Officinalis*	Nutmeg Tree

ORDER III. *Three Chives.*

SPARGANUM	*Erectum*	Burr Reed

ORDER IV. *Four Chives.*

URTICA	*Urens*	Nettle
BETULA	*Alba*	Birch Tree
	Alnus	Alder Tree
BUXUS	*Sempervirens*	Box Tree
MORUS	*Nigra*	Mulberry Tree

ORDER VIII. *Many Chives.*

SAGITTARIA	*Sagittifolia*	Arrow-head
QUERCUS	*Robur*	Oak Tree
JUGLANS	*Regia*	Wallnut
LIQUIDAMBER	*Styraciflua*	Liquidamber Tree
FAGUS	*Caſtanea*	Spaniſh Cheſnut

ORDER IX. *Chives united at the Baſe.*

PINUS	*Picea*	Fir Tree
	Larix	Larch Tree
THUJA	*Occidentalis*	Arbor Vitæ

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
CUPRESSUS	*Sempervirens*	Cypreſs Tree
RICINUS	*Communis*	Palma Chriſti

ORDER X. *Chives united by the Tips.*

CUCUMIS	*Sativus*	Cucumber
	Colocynthis	Bitter Apple
	Melo	Melon
MOMORDICA	*Elaterium*	Wild Cucumber
CUCURBITA	*Citrullus*	Gourd
BRYONIA	*Alba*	White Bryony

CLASS XXII.

Plants with the Chives on one Individual of the ſame Species, and the Pointals on another.

ORDER II. *Two Chives.*

SALIX	*Alba*	White Willow

ORDER IV. *Four Chives.*

VISCUM	*Album*	Miſsletoe
MYRICA	*Gale*	Dutch Myrtle

ORDER V. *Five Chives.*

PISTACIA	*Lentiſcus*	Maſtic Tree

ORDER VI. *Six Chives.*

TAMUS	*Communis*	Black Bryony
SMILAX	*Sarſaparilla*	Sarſaparilla Plant
	Chinæ	China Plant

ORDER VIII. *Nine Chives.*

MERCURIALIS	*Perennis*	Dog's Mercury
	Annua	French Ditto
HYDROCHARIS	*Morſus Ranæ*	Frogbit

ORDER X. *Twelve Chives.*

MENISPERMUM	*Cocculus*	Indi-berry

ORDER XII. *Chives united at the Baſe.*

JUNIPERUS	*Communis*	Juniper Shrub
	Sabina	Savine

ORDER XIV. *Pointals growing in the Place of the Chives.*

CLUTIA ELATERIA	*Illatheria*	Bark Tree

CLASS XXIII.

Plants in which ſome of the Flowers in the ſame Species are furniſhed with both Chives and Pointals, while others contain only one of thoſe Parts.

ORDER I. *Chives and Pointals in various Diſpoſitions on the ſame Plant.*

Generic.	Trivial.	*Engliſh Names.*
VERATRUM	*Album*	White Hellebore
MIMOSA	*Nilotica*	Acacia Tree
PARIETARIA	*Officinalis*	Pellitory of the Wall
VALANTIA	*Cruciata*	Croſswort

ORDER II. *Chives and Pointals variouſly diſpoſed on two Plants.*

FRAXINUS	*Excelſior*	Aſh Tree

ORDER III. *Chives variouſly diſpoſed on three diſtinct Plants.*

FICUS	*Carica*	Fig Tree

CLASS XXIV.

Plants whoſe Flowers are inconſpicuous.

ORDER I. *Ferns.*

EQUISETUM	*Arvenſe*	Horſe-tail
OPHIOGLOSSUM	*Vulgatum*	Adder's Tongue
OSMUNDA	*Regalis*	Oſmund Royal
	Lunaria	Moonwort
POLYPODIUM	*Vulgare*	Polypody
	Filix Mas	Male Fern
ASPLENIUM	*Scolopendrium*	Hart's Tongue
	Ruta Muraria	White Maidenhair
	Nigra	Black Ditto
	Cetrach	Spleenwort
PTERIS	*Aquilina*	Female Fern
ADIANTHUM	*Capillum Veneris*	True Maidenhair

ORDER III. *Thongs.*

LICHEN	*Pulmonarius*	Lungwort
	Caninus	Ground Liverwort
	Pyxidatus	Cupmoſs
	Plicatilis	Tree Moſs

APPENDIX. *Palms.*

COCCOS	*Nucifera*	Cocoa Nut Tree

THE

NEW FAMILY

HERBAL.

ACACIA.

Mimosa Nilotica, 23. 1.

STEM: tree-like; the bark is rough, the branches are very numerous, spreading, and armed with sharp thorns, which are situated at the base of the leaf-stalks.

LEAVES: doubly winged; the little ones are oval, pointed, and of a bluish-green colour.

FLOWERS: collected into roundish heads; they are small, of an irregular figure, and a pale yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: very small; it consists of a single leaf, marked with five slight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: composed of a single petal, which is deeply divided into five unequal segments.

CHIVES: numerous, hair-like, and very long: the tips are small, and fixed sideways to the threads.

POINTAL: an oblong seed-bud, with a slender shaft, which is shorter than the chives, and terminated by a very minute summit.

SEED-VESSEL: a long flat pod, divided into several cells by transverse partitions.

SEEDS: large and roundish; there are from four to seven contained in each pod, which is pinched in betwixt them, so as to appear jointed.

This tree is a native of Egypt and the deserts of Arabia, where it produces the Gum Arabic, and Acacia Juice, or

Succus Acacia of the Shops; the former of which flows ſpontaneous from the bark of the tree, and the latter is the expreſſed juice of the unripe pods, evaporated to the conſiſtence in which we receive it.

Gum Arabic poſſeſſes a glutinous quality, and is admirably adapted to incraſſate thoſe thin acrid humours which are frequently the occaſion of tickling coughs, fluxes of the belly attended with griping pains, and other ſimilar diſorders. *Lewis.*

It is ſerviceable in excoriations of the bowels, and relieves the ſtrangury by lubricating and defending the paſſage from the heat and acrimony of the urine.

A ſcruple or half a drachm of the powder may be taken for a doſe in a draught of any agreeable liquor, and repeated three or four times in a day.

The Acacia Juice is employed by the Egyptians in collyriums for weak and ſore eyes, in gargles for quinſies, and in glyſters for obſtinate purgings. *Alpinus.*

It is a mild aſtringent ſubſtance, and though but little regarded in the preſent practice, may be given with advantage in habitual fluxes, ſpitting of blood, the whites, &c.

ADDERSTONGUE.

SERPENT's TONGUE.

Ophioglossum Vulgatum, 24. 1.

ROOT: perennial; conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall white fibres, which are connected by their upper extremities into a little head.

STEM: ſimple, round, ſmooth, and about four inches high, ſupporting a ſingle leaf, and the ſeed-veſſel.

LEAF: large, oval, ſmooth, and entire on the edges; it is of a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, and a ſhining green colour.

SEED-VESSEL: a ſmall ſpike, ſupported on a ſlender fruit-ſtalk, which riſes from the boſom of the leaf: it conſiſts of numerous tranſverſe joints, and is divided internally into a multitude of ſeparate cells.

SEEDS: numerous, of an oblong figure, and very minute.

It is common in meadows and damp paſtures, and is in perfection from the beginning of April until the middle of June; ſoon after which all the parts above ground wither, and diſappear.

The

The expreſſed juice of the plant is frequently made uſe of by country people, for internal wounds, bruiſes, and ſpitting of blood, with good ſucceſs. The leaves bruiſed and boiled in a ſufficient quantity of hogs lard, until they become criſp, and then ſtrained, afford an excellent cooling ointment.

AGRIMONY.

Agrimonia Eupatoria, II. 2.

ROOT: perennial and fibrous. The fibres are numerous and large, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and white within.

STEMS: ſimple, upright, hairy, and two feet high.

LEAVES: interruptedly winged; the ſmalleſt of the little leaves are entire, but the larger ones are deeply ſawed or notched on the edges, and there is an appendage at the baſe of each leaf-ſtalk, which ſurrounds the ſtem, and is divided into ſeveral pointed ſegments.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in long ſpikes; they are ſmall, of a yellow colour, and ſtand on ſhort ſeparate fruit-ſtalks, which are ſurrounded near the top by a circle of numerous green awns, hooked at the ends.

FLOWER-CUP: ſmall, it is formed of a ſingle leaf, and the margin is cut into five ſhort teeth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five flat petals, which are notched at the end, and attached by their claws to the ſides of the flower-cup.

CHIVES: from ſeven to twelve in each bloſſom; they are hair-like, ſhorter than the petals, and inſerted into the ſides of the flower-cup. The tips are double.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports two very ſlender ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are roundiſh, and included in the cup, which accompanies them to maturity, and ſerves the office of a ſeed-veſſel.

It is frequent in dry paſtures, and by the ſides of hedges, flowering in June and July.

The Canadians are ſaid to make uſe of an infuſion of the root with great ſucceſs in burning fevers. *Withering.*

Half a pint of ſtrong decoction of the roots taken three or four times a day is an effectual cure for the jaundice; but a vomit ſhould be previouſly taken, and the bowels muſt be

kept gently open during the time of taking the medicine, which ſhould be continued ſo long as any ſymptoms of the complaint remain. *Hill.*

It is a mild corroborant, and of great efficacy in all ſuch diſorders as ariſe from a lax habit of body: the roots appear to poſſeſs the properties of the Peruvian Bark in a very conſiderable degree, without manifeſting any of its inconvenient qualities, and if taken in pretty large doſes (either in decoction or powder) ſeldom fail to cure the ague. The leaves digeſted in whey afford an uſeful diet drink for the ſpring ſeaſon, particularly for ſuch as are troubled with ſcorbutic complaints.

ALDER.

OWLER.

Betula Alnus, 21. 4.

STEM: tree-like and full of branches; the bark is rough, of a dark brown colour, and irregularly blotched with white.

LEAVES: large and roundiſh, they are irregularly notched on the edges, and clammy to the touch, eſpecially while young.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame individual.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flowers, a longiſh catkin, compoſed of numerous ſcales, each of which includes three little flowers.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, divided into four ſmall expanding ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are very minute, and furniſhed with double tips.

FLOWERCUP: of the fertile flowers, a ſcaly catkin as above: the ſcales are placed oppoſite by threes, and include two little flowers, which are heart-ſhaped, notched at the end, and furniſhed with a ſharp point in the middle.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſmall and egg-ſhaped, with two briſtly ſhafts, which are as long as the ſcales of the catkin, and terminated by very minute, obtuſe ſummits.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, and ſurrounded with a border.

It delights in low marſhy ſituations. The catkins appear in March, and the ſeeds ripen in September.

A decoction of the bark has been often known to cure agues, and is frequently made uſe of by country people, to repel inflammatory tumours in the throat, and parts adjacent. *Motherby.*

The

The peaſants on the Alps are frequently cured of rheumatic complaints, and the ſciatica, by being covered with bags full of the heated leaves. *Tournefort.*

The bark poſſeſſes a conſiderable degree of aſtringency, and a decoction of it may be advantageouſly employed to bathe ſwellings and inflammations. It dyes woollen of a reddiſh colour, and, with the addition of copperas, black.

A late popular writer very gravely aſſures us, that if the leaves are ſtrewed in a chamber infeſted by fleas, they will all immediately come together upon them, and be ſo entangled by the clamminess on their ſurface that they may be eaſily deſtroyed. But I think a more effectual method to get rid of thoſe troubleſome bedfellows, would be to apply a decoction of the leaves, as a celebrated quack adviſed the purchaſers of his noſtrum for the like purpoſe: namely, to catch them by the ſkin of the neck (which he ſaid would occaſion them to gape) and pour a little of the liquid down their throats.

ALDER. Black.

BERRY-BEARING ALDER.

Rhamnus Frangula, 5. 1.

Roots: woody, ſpreading beneath the ſurface of the ground, and producing ſuckers.

Stems: ſhrubby, and but thinly branched; the external bark is ſmooth, ſhining, and of a blackiſh colour, ſpotted with white.

Leaves: ſituated at the extremity of the branches on ſhort leaf-ſtalks: they are large, oval, entire on the edges, of a dark green colour, with ſeveral veins on the ſurface; and terminate in a ſhort dagger-like point.

Flowers: proceeding from the boſoms of the leaves in little cluſters: they are ſmall and white.

Blossom: compoſed of a ſingle petal, with a longiſh tube, and a flat border, which is divided into four or five pointed ſegments. There is a ſmall ſcale at the baſe of each diviſion, within the bloſſom.

Chives: equal in number to the diviſions of the border. They are awl-ſhaped with very ſmall yellow tips, and grow under the above-mentioned ſcales.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, with a ſlender ſhaft, and a blunt ſummit divided into two or three parts.

Seed-

SEED-VESEL: a round, ſmooth, black berry, commonly divided into two cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and roundiſh, with a prominence on one ſide.

It is common in moiſt woods and hedges, flowering in May.

Half an ounce of the inner yellow bark boiled in beer, is an effectual purge, and often proves ſerviceable in the dropſy, conſtipations in the bowels of cattle, &c. but in the latter caſe a larger quantity will be neceſſary. *Withering.*

Country people frequently make uſe of the bark boiled in ale as a purgative in the jaundice, dropſy, and other ſimilar complaints: but it commonly operates with violence, and unleſs corrected by the addition of ſome warm aromatic ſubſtance, frequently occaſions ſevere gripings, ſickneſs, and ſometimes vomiting.

The unripe berries dye wool green, and the bark affords a yellow dye.

A L E H O O F.

GILL, GROUND-IVY, CAT's-FOOT, TUN-HOOF, ROBIN RUN IN THE HEDGE.

Glecoma Hederacea, 14. 1.

ROOTS: perennial, ſmall, fibrous, and crooked.

STEM: herbaceous, ſquare, trailing, and ſtriking root at the joints.

LEAVES: kidney-ſhaped; they grow in pairs on very long hairy leaf-ſtalks, and are obtuſely notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: ſituated in the boſoms of the leaves; they are numerous, moderately large, and of a fine blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: ſmall, hairy, and divided into five unequal teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a very long tube. The upper lip ſtands erect, and is round at the end, with a ſhallow cleft in the middle.—The lower one is divided into three lobes, of which the middlemoſt is largeſt, and notched at the extremity.

CHIVES: four, two of which are long, and two ſhort; the tips are of an oblong figure, and each pair is ſo diſpoſed as to exhibit the figure of a croſs.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts: the ſhaft is long and very ſlender, with a divided ſummit.

SEEDS:

SEEDS: four; they are ſmall egg-ſhaped, and contained in the bottom of the cup.

It delights in ſhady ſituations, and among rubbiſh; and flowers about the beginning of April.

A conſerve made of the young tops in the ſpring, or the juice made into a ſyrup, is excellent for colds, coughs, and ſhortneſs of breath; and a ſtrong infuſion drank in the manner of tea, is ſerviceable in all complaints of the breaſt and lungs. The juice ſnuffed up the noſe is an excellent (and many times inſtantaneous) remedy for the head-ach; and may likewiſe be uſed with advantage in inflammations of the eyes, ariſing from external violence.

The leaves bruiſed and thrown into the vat with ale, wonderfully clarify it; and give it an agreeable flavour, together with an antiſcorbutic quality.

ALEXANDERS.

ALISSANDERS.

Smyrnium Oluſatrum, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, and very thick: it has a ſtrong ſmell, and a ſharp acrid taſte.

LEAVES: doubly compound; they proceed immediately from the root, and are very numerous. The main leaf-ſtalk is divided into three principal parts, and each of theſe is ſubdivided into three others, which ſupport a number of ſhort oval ſegments, with ſaw-like edges.

STEM: firm, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, and ſix or ſeven feet high: it is decorated with a few leaves of the ſame general ſtructure with thoſe deſcribed above, but ſmaller.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in large naked rundles; they are ſmall, and their colour is white.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five very minute, ſharp-pointed petals.

CHIVES: five, as long as the petals, with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: ſituated beneath the bloſſom, it ſupports two ſimple ſhafts, with very minute ſummits.

SEEDS: two; they are ſhaped like a creſcent or new moon, and are a little convex on the one ſide, and furrowed, but flat on the other.

It

It is found wild among the cliffs of the rocks on the ſea coaſt, and is cultivated in many gardens, where it produces flowers in June and July.

The ſeeds warm, ſtrengthen, and comfort the ſtomach, create an appetite, diſperſe wind, promote urine and the menſes, and give relief in the ſtrangury. A decoction of the root may be uſed for any of the above purpoſes when the ſeeds are not to be procured. The ſtalks blanched and eaten plentifully as a ſallad, are ſerviceable in ſcorbutic complaints.

ALLSPICE.

PIEMENTO. JAMAICA PEPPER-TREE.

Myrtus Piemento, 12. 1.

STEM: tree-like; it riſes to the height of ſixty or eighty feet, and is very full of branches; the bark is thick, ſmooth, and of a brown colour.

LEAVES: placed alternately on the young ſhoots; they are long, broad, pointed, of a ſhining green colour, and a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters from the ſides, and at the end of the young ſhoots: they are but ſmall, and their colour is a pale green.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, and marked with five ſlight notches.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large egg-ſhaped petals, which are attached by their claws to the cup.

CHIVES numerous (about thirty) they are attached to the ſides of the flower-cup, and terminated by very minute tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, crowned with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oval berry, divided into two or three cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and kidney-ſhaped, of a warm aromatic taſte, and a moſt pleaſing ſpicy ſmell.

This beautiful tree is a native of the mountainous parts of Jamaica, where the berries are gathered before they arrive at maturity, and dried; and in this ſtate they are brought to us, under the denomination of Jamaica-Pepper.

Allſpice is a moſt excellent aromatic. It warms, ſtrengthens, and comforts the head and ſtomach, diſperſes wind, prevents ſickneſs,

ſickneſs, and vomiting, promotes urine and the menſes, fortifies the nervous ſyſtem, removes obſtructions, and is one of the beſt remedies known for habitual cholics.

ALMOND.

Amygdalus Communis, 12. 1.

STEM: tree-like, ſupporting numerous ſpreading branches, and covered with a greyiſh bark.

LEAVES: ſcattered; they ſtand on very ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and are long, broad in the middle, pointed at both ends, finely cut like the teeth of a ſaw on the edges, and of a ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: ſitting on the branches in twin pairs; they are large and of a beautiful pale crimſon colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle tubular leaf, and divided at the mouth into five oblong, expanding ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five oval, concave petals, the claws of which are inſerted into the ſides of the flower-cup

CHIVES: about thirty; they are nearly half the length of the bloſſom, and have ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh and covered with a downy ſubſtance; the ſhaft ſingle, and terminated by a roundiſh ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: large; it conſiſts of a tough leather-like ſubſtance, and is marked with a longitudinal furrow.

SEED: a ſtone, or nut of an oval, compreſſed form, containing a large kernel, which is the almond.

This tree is a native of Africa, but grows and flouriſhes very well with us. The flowers appear in March before the leaves, and exhibit a moſt beautiful appearance, but the fruit rarely arrives at maturity.

Almonds are diſtinguiſhed in the ſhops, into ſweet and bitter; there is however no difference perceptible in the trees which produce them.

Six or eight ſweet almonds peeled and eaten frequently prove a cure for the heart burn *Motherby*.

The bitter kind are recommended by ſeveral authors, as being diuretic, and deſtructive of worms; while others imagine that they poſſeſs noxious qualities, and think the uſe of them dangerous.

Oil of almonds is procured indiſcriminately from either ſort, and is frequently uſed in tickling coughs, and habitual coſtiveneſs,

neſs, with ſucceſs, but when given as a laxative to infants, it is commonly attended with a contrary effect, in conſequence of its diminiſhing the ſtrength of their bowels.

Sweet almonds blanched and beaten into an emulſion with barley water, are of great uſe in the ſtone, gravel, ſtrangury, and other diſorders of the kidneys, bladder, and biliary ducts.

ALOE.

Aloe Perfoliata, vera, 6. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a great number of fibres, many of which are as thick as a gooſe quill, and proportionably long.

STEM: riſing to the height of three or four feet, and ſupporting a vaſt circular cluſter of leaves.

LEAVES: thick, fleſhy, full of juice, about a foot and half long, and two inches wide at the baſe, from whence they grow gradually narrower, till they terminate in a ſharp thorny point: there is likewiſe a row of feeble white ſpines on each of their edges, and a few ſpots of the ſame colour ſcattered over their ſurface.

FLOWER-STEM: emerging from the center of the cluſter; it is firm, thick, round, upright, and two or three feet high.

FLOWERS: numerous, they terminate the ſtem in a vaſt long ſpike, and are of a lively purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle tubular petal, which is ſwelled at the baſe, and crooked, with an expanded mouth, cut into ſix reflected ſegments.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, a little longer than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with oblong tips, which are fixed ſideways.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oval form, with a ſingle ſhaft, the ſummit of which is cleft into three obtuſe parts.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong capſule, marked with three longitudinal furrows, and divided internally into three cells.

SEEDS: numerous; they are angular, and obtuſely pointed.

We have three ſorts of Aloes common in the ſhops, but that which is procured from this plant, and known by the name of Succotrine Aloes, is by far the beſt for internal uſe. Its purgative properties are almoſt univerſally known, and the different preparations of it purify the blood, help digeſtion, diſſipate groſs humours, and are friendly to the nervous

ſyſtem

ſyſtem in general. They likewiſe powerfully reſiſt putrefaction, remove obſtructions of the viſcera, kill worms in the ſtomach and inteſtines, cure the jaundice, and green ſickneſs, provoke the menſes, and piles, and prove ſerviceable in the ague, and all cold, watry diſorders; but ſhould be forborn by ſuch as have hot bilious conſtitutions, or gravelly complaints.

ANEMONE.

WIND-FLOWER.

Anemone Nemoroſa, 13. 7.

ROOT: perennial, thick, and full of knobs; it creeps beneath the ſurface of the ground, and is very acrid to the taſte.

LEAVES: ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, which are divided into three parts, each of which ſupports a number of jagged, and pointed ſegments.

STEM: round, ſlender, purple, and ſix or eight inches high, with three leaves ſurrounding it near the top.

FLOWERS: ſolitary, large, and white, with more or leſs of a purple tinge. They ſtand on long ſlender fruit-ſtalks, which riſe from the center of the leaves that ſurround the ſtem.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix (ſometimes nine) large oblong petals, which are notched at the end.

CHIVES: very numerous; they are hair-like, about half the length of the petals, and furniſhed with double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are very numerous, and connected into a globular head. The ſhafts are pointed, and terminated by obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESEL: wanting.

SEEDS: very numerous; they are pointed, and the ſhaft remains upon them till they come to maturity.

It is very common in ſhady woods, and by the ſides of hedges, flowering in March and April.

The juice ſnuffed up the noſe, or the root held in the mouth, excites a conſiderable diſcharge of cold watry humours from the head, and parts adjacent. The leaves bruiſed and applied to ulcers and running ſores, cleanſe and diſpoſe them to heal. Some authors recommend it in ſuppreſſions of the

menſes, but it is too acrid in its nature for internal uſe, and might be productive of fatal conſequences, in unſkilful hands.

ANGELICA.

Angelica, Archangelica, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, and hung with innumerable fibres; it is warm, and aromatic to the taſte, and has a very agreeable ſmell.

LEAVES: large and numerous; they conſiſt of ſeveral broad, pointed, and ſerrated ſegments, or little leaves, diſpoſed in a winged manner, on the ribs of a divided leaf ſtalk.

STEM: robuſt, but hollow, ſix or eight feet high, and divided into ſeveral branches, which terminate in large rundles, or tufts of

FLOWERS: which are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall, and cut into five teeth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall flattiſh, incurved petals.

CHIVES: five; they are longer than the petals, and have ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two reflected ſhafts with obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected, encompaſſed with a border, flat on the one ſide, on the other convex, and marked with three furrows.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in the latter end of ſummer.

Every part of the plant is full of virtue, but the roots and ſeeds poſſeſs the higheſt degree. They are cordial, ſudorific, and ſtomachic, of great efficacy in peſtilential and contagious diſorders. They are likewiſe ſerviceable in all cold flatulent complaints, and ſeldom fail of removing the ague, if taken three or four times repeatedly on the approach of the fit.

A ſcruple of the dried root in powder, or ten grains of the ſeed is a moderate doſe. The roots and ſtalks are ſometimes candied, and in that ſtate they are equally efficacious, and more agreeable to be taken.

ANISE.

ANISEED.

Pimpinella Aniſum, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, ſmall, and fibrous.

STEM: weak, branched, hairy, and two feet high.

LEAVES: various in ſhape; thoſe on the lower part of the ſtem are divided into three principal parts, which are deeply gaſhed and ſerrated; but thoſe which grow towards the top, conſiſt of ſeveral narrow ſegments.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in looſe rundles, or tufts; they are ſmall, and of a yelloviſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall heart-ſhaped petals.

CHIVES: five, they are ſomething longer than the petals, and ſupport roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two very ſhort ſhafts, with globular ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are oblong and flat on the one ſide, but convex and channelled on the other.

It is a native of Egypt, Crete, and Syria, and is cultivated in many of the ſouthern parts of Europe; it will alſo grow in our gardens, but does not arrive at any great degree of perfection with us.

Aniſeeds have an agreeable aromatic ſmell, and are gratefully warm to the taſte, with a ſlight degree of ſweetneſs. Their uſe is often attended with ſalutary effects in weakneſs of the ſtomach, attended with griping pains, and purging. *Hoffman.*

They are excellent in cholics, and all flatulent diſorders, and wherever tough phlegm abounds; creating an appetite and eaſing pain; they likewiſe ſtay the hiccup, and operate gently by ſweat and urine. An infuſion of them in water quenches thirſt, and checks purging.

There is a ſpirituous water diſtilled from them and kept in the ſhops, which may be uſed for all the above purpoſes by thoſe who diſlike the flavour of the ſeeds; and if a glaſs of it be taken after meals, it aſſiſts digeſtion, and prevents the bad effects which ſometimes follow a free uſe of vegetables.

ARBORVITÆ.

TREE OF LIFE.

Thuja, Occidentalis, 21. 9.

ROOTS: woody and hung with innumerable fibres of a browniſh colour.

STEM: tree-like; it is covered with a reddiſh brown bark, and ſupports a vaſt number of branches, which are diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to give the tree an exact pyramidal form. The young ſhoots are of a lively ſhining green colour, and ſo diſpoſed on the branches, as to reſemble winged leaves: and as ſuch we find them deſcribed by ſeveral authors, through inattention.

LEAVES: ſmall, and ſcaly; they lie over one another like the tiles on a houſe, have little white protuberances on their ſurface, and are ſo numerous as entirely to cover the young ſhoots.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, an egg-ſhaped catkin, compoſed of obtuſe, concave ſcales.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: four in each ſcale of the flower-cup, to the baſe of which the tips are connected.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, an egg-ſhaped cone, conſiſting of convex converging ſcales, which contain two flowers in each.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, and ends in an awl-ſhaped ſhaft, with a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, obtuſe cone, compoſed of oval, obtuſe, and convex ſcales.

SEEDS: oblong, and ſurrounded with a border, which is notched at the end.

The tree is a native of Canada, Siberia, and other northern countries, but is now very common in the gardens of the curious in our iſland. The whole plant has a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell, and the young ſhoots are warm and aromatic, but withal bitteriſh to the taſte. Country people wear them in their ſhoes to cure agues, and I have been informed by thoſe who have made the experiment that it cauſed them to ſweat profuſely. A decoction of them, or of the

bark of the tree would, without doubt, prove ſerviceable in that, and other cold diſorders; and is well worth admitting to the teſt of a fair trial.

ARCHANGEL.

DEAD-NETTLE. DEE-NETTLE.

Lamium. Album. 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, fibrous, and creeping.

STEM: herbaceous, ſquare, hollow, erect, and about eighteen inches high.

LEAVES: on ſhort leaf-ſtalks; they grow in croſs pairs, and are heart-ſhaped, broad, pointed, ſerrated, rough, and of a lively green colour.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in whorls, in the boſoms of the leaves, there is about twenty in each whorl; their colour is white, ſpotted with purple.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, which is hairy on the outſide, and divided at the margin into five ſhort briſtly teeth.

BLOSSOM: of the gaping kind. The tubular part is very ſhort, the upper lip vaulted, and entire, the lower lip ſhort, notched at the end and reflected, and betwixt them is a wide inflated, compreſſed mouth, with a ſmall reflected tooth on each ſide.

CHIVES: four; two ſhort, and two long, they are awl-ſhaped, and have oblong ſhaggy tips of a yellow colour.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, from the center of which riſes a ſingle and very ſlender ſhaft, with a forked ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four, contained in the boſom of the cup. They are ſhort, three-ſided, and loped at both ends.

It is a very common but elegant weed, growing plentifully by the ſides of hedges, and in cultivated places, and flowers in the months of May and June.

The flowers made into a conſerve are an excellent remedy for that troubleſome, weakening, and oftentimes obſtinate and dangerous female complaint, the whites. *Hill.*

The whole plant is of an aſtringent nature, and the dried roots are ſometimes given with ſucceſs in fluxes. A ſtrong infuſion

infuſion of the leaves bids fair to anſwer the ſame purpoſes, and may be ſerviceable in all other kinds of weakneſs and debility.

ARROWHEAD.

Sagittaria Sagittifolia, 21. 8.

ROOT: perennial, long, and thick, with many long white fibres, proceeding from the upper part of it; and a roundiſh bulb at the lower extremity.

LEAVES: of two kinds; thoſe which appear firſt in the ſpring are long and narrow, reſembling the leaves of the larger kinds of graſs, but are ſoon ſucceeded by others, which ſtand on long, angular leaf-ſtalks, and reſemble in ſhape the head of an arrow.

STEM: ſupporting flowers only. It emerges from the center of the leaves, and is round, ſmooth, of a tender ſubſtance, and two feet high.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant. They ſtand on long fruit-ſtalks, ſeveral of which riſe from the ſame part of the ſtem, and ſurround it in ſeveral ranks or whorls at a ſmall diſtance from each other. They are white.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, compoſed of three oval, concave leaves.

BLOSSOM: conſiſting of three petals, which are roundiſh, blunt at the ends, flat, and three times as large as the leaves of the cup.

CHIVES: numerous, awl-ſhaped, collected into a head, and furniſhed with upright tips.

Fertile flower placed on the lower part of the ſtem beneath the barren ones, which they reſemble in every reſpect except their wanting the chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed buds are numerous, flattiſh, collected into a head, and terminated by very ſhort ſhafts, with pointed ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: numerous, oblong, flattened, and ſurrounded by a membranous border.

It is chiefly found in the ſhallow parts of rivers, and other watry places. The flowers appear in June.

The whole plant is of a cooling and binding nature. The leaves bruiſed and applied to burns and ſcalds, eaſe the pain and

and take away the inflammation. It is ſaid that they are of ſingular efficacy in reſtraining hemorrhages, and immoderate menſes, but I have never ſeen the report confirmed by experiment.

ARROWROOT.

Maranta, Arundinacea, 1. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, white, fleſhy, and hung with numerous fibres.

LEAVES: large, and of a membranous ſubſtance. They are four times as long as broad, and end in a very ſharp point. The leaf ſtalks are long, and ſurround the ſtem at their baſe like a ſheath.

STEM: bearing only flowers; it is round, a foot or more high, and divided near the top into ſeveral branches.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a looſe ſpike; they are moderately large, of an irregular figure, and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of three ſmall, pointed leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle gaping petal, with a longiſh tube, a little compreſſed or flattened, and a border divided into ſix unequal ſegments.

CHIVE: ſingle, broad, reſembling the diviſions of the bloſſom. The tip is longiſh, of an equal breadth throughout, and attached to one margin of the chive.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſituated beneath the bloſſom; the ſhaft ſimple, and the ſummit obſcurely three-cornered.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh, or rather obſcurely three-cornered capſule.

SEEDS: ſingle, egg-ſhaped, wrinkled on the ſurface, and very hard.

This plant is a native of the Caribbee iſlands, and affords the only known remedy for thoſe wounds that are inflicted by arrows poiſoned with the milky juice of the manchineel tree. To anſwer this purpoſe, after being bruiſed and infuſed in water, the liquor is given the wounded perſon to drink; and poſſeſſes the property of diſſipating the venom, and rendering it ineffectual. But if the uſe of it is delayed, in a ſhort ſpace of time, the poiſon gains ground, and by communicating itſelf to the larger veſſels, ſoon reaches the heart and proves mortal. The plant is but little known amongſt us at preſent,

but would, without doubt, prove a valuable acquiſition to the ſcience of medicine, if it was introduced into practice, and its virtues aſcertained.

ARSMART.

WATER PEPPER, LAKE WEED.

Polygonum Hydropiper, 8. 3.

ROOT: annual, and fibrous.

STEM: ſmooth, weak, jointed, branchy, and of a reddiſh colour at the joints.

LEAVES: long, ſharp-pointed, ſmooth on each ſide, with a few briſtly hairs on the edges: their colour is a lively green; and it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that they have no dark coloured ſpots on the ſurface, in order to diſtinguiſh the plant from another of the ſame kind which very much reſembles it in external appearance, but without poſſeſſing any of its virtues.

FLOWERS: produced in ſpikes at the extremity of the branches; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white, or faint purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into five blunt, egg-ſhaped ſegments.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, very ſhort, and terminated by roundiſh tips, which are fixed ſideways.

POINTAL: the ſeed bud is three-cornered, and ſupports a cloven, or divided ſhaft, which is ſhort, and furniſhed with minute ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: ſingle, three-cornered, with a ſharp point, and included in the flower-cup.

It grows in watry ſituations, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The whole plant has an exceeding hot, biting taſte. It cures thoſe little ulcers in the mouth commonly called the thruſh, and the diſtilled water drank to the quantity of a pint or more in a day, has been found ſerviceable in the gravel, ſtone, &c. *Withering.*

It is a diuretic of conſiderable efficacy, and has frequently been adminiſtered with ſucceſs in the jaundice, and the beginning

ning of dropſies. The expreſſed juice of the freſh gathered plant appears to be the beſt preparation of it, and may be taken with ſafety to the amount of two or three ounces for a doſe.

ARTICHOAK.

Cynara Scolymus, 19. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it is very large, and full of a thick ſlimy juice.

STEM: robuſt, furrowed, upright, and five or ſix feet high.

LEAVES: very large; they are more than two feet long, a foot broad, and divided almoſt down to the middle rib into a number of oblong ſegments, which are variouſly cut and jagged on the edges, with a kind of downy or woolly ſubſtance on their under ſurface.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they are very large and conſiſt of a vaſt number of purpliſh florets, placed on a common receptacle, and ſurrounded by a common

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſeveral large, roundiſh, fleſhy ſcales, notched at the end, and diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to reſemble the tiling of a houſe.

FLOWERS: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is tubular, and divided at the mouth into five ſhort teeth.

CHIVES: five in each floret. They are united by their tips into a kind of hollow cylinder, which is marked with five ſlight notches.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong figure, the ſhaft ſingle, longer than the chives, and ends in an oblong ſummit, which is notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, large, oblong, with four corners, and crowned with a long feather.

It is cultivated in gardens for the ſake of the unripe heads, or flowers of the plant, which are by many eſteemed a great delicacy.

The juice of the leaves, or a ſtrong decoction of the roots is powerfully diuretic, and of great efficacy in the jaundice and dropſy, which will frequently yield to this medicine without any other aſſiſtance but the divine bleſſing.

ASARABACCA.

Asarum Europæum, II. I.

ROOT: perennial; it creeps along the ſurface of the ground, and is hung with ſeveral longiſh fibres.

LEAVES: proceeding immediately from the root. They grow in pairs on long leaf-ſtalks, and are of a roundiſh figure (kidney ſhaped) but rather broader than long, and deeply indented at the baſe.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in the boſoms of the leaves; they ſtand on very ſhort fruit-ſtalks, and are of a greeniſh colour, tinged with a dirty purple at the mouth.

FLOWER-CUP: bell-ſhaped, formed of a ſingle leaf, and divided into three ſhort ſegments, which bend inwards at the top.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: twelve; they are awl-ſhaped, about half the length of the flower-cup, with oblong tips, which are attached to their middles.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is concealed within the ſubſtance of the flower-cup; the ſhaft is ſingle, and the ſummit is divided into ſix reflected parts.

SEED-VESSEL: a capſule of a leathery ſubſtance, divided internally into ſeveral cells.

SEEDS: numerous, and of an oblong figure.

It is found wild in woods, and ſhady places in ſome parts of this kingdom, and is cultivated in the gardens of the curious on account of its ſingularity.

The powdered root taken to the amount of thirty or forty grains, is a rough emetic, and the leaves powdered and ſnuffed up the noſe, occaſion a conſiderable diſcharge of mucus from the head, without exciting much ſneezing. *Withering.*

The ſalutary diſcharge occaſioned by ſnuffing a grain or two of this powder up the noſe, will ſometimes continue for two or three days together: and a ſingle doſe has been known to remove a palſy of the mouth and tongue. It is an excellent medicine in ſoporific diſtempers, and thoſe diſorders of the head which proceed from a redundancy of viſcid matter; but the patient ſhould carefully avoid cold during the operation,

as it might ſubject him to inflammations of the face, and other alarming conſequences. *Geoffry.*

The dried roots or leaves taken in large doſes, vomit and purge violently, but in ſmaller doſes they operate ſafely, and effectually by urine, and are of great efficacy in obſtructions of the menſes, the jaundice, and dropſy. The dried leaves are the principal baſis of moſt of the cephalic ſnuffs, which ſometimes proves uſeful in diſorders of the head; but ſhould be adminiſtered with caution, as alarming ſymptoms have been ſometimes known to ſucceed an imprudent uſe of them.

A S H.

Fraxinus excelſior, 23. 2.

STEM: tree-like; it is lofty, full of branches, and covered with a greyiſh bark.

LEAVES: winged; they grow oppoſite on the young ſhoots; and conſiſt of ſix or eight pair of little leaves and an odd one, which are attached to the middle rib without any leaf-ſtalks, and notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: producing both chives and pointals are found on ſome individuals; while thoſe of others are furniſhed with pointals only. They grow in longiſh bunches, and are of a dirty green colour.

FLOWER-CUP: of the bloſſoms which contain both chives and pointals, formed of a ſingle leaf, divided into four ſmall, ſharp pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: two; ſhorter than the diviſions of the cup, the tips are placed in an erect poſition, and marked with four longitudinal furrows.

POINTAL: the ſeed bud is egg-ſhaped, and a little compreſſed, with a cylindrical ſhaft; the ſummit of which is rather thick, and cloven. The flowers producing pointals alone, are exactly ſimilar to the above, only deſtitute of chives.

SEED-VESSEL: long, flat, and of a membranaceous ſubſtance.

SEED: ſingle, flat, and pointed.

No tree or plant is perhaps more univerſally known than the common aſh, but we have not been leſs accurate, or minute in the deſcription of it on that account. One principal end propoſed in the preſent work is to bring the reader ſo far acquainted

acquainted with the ſtructure, and œconomy of vegetables, as the nature of the deſign will admit; and the moſt common exhibit proofs of infinite wiſdom and power, too ſtriking to be paſſed over in ſilence.

An infuſion of the leaves made pretty ſtrong, and taken to the quantity of an ounce and half, is a good purge, and a decoction of the leaves, or bark, will ſometimes cure the ague. *Withering.*

The diſtilled water of the bark has been given in peſtilential diſeaſes with ſucceſs. *Vander Mye.*

A decoction of the bark is good in the jaundice, dropſy, and other complaints of the liver, &c. It has likewiſe the credit of being ſingularly uſeful in the gravel and ſtone, and not without ſome degree of probability. A ſtrong lye made from the aſhes of the wood, is an excellent lotion for ſcabby heads.

The farmers in ſome parts of the kingdom feed their cattle with the young ſhoots and leaves, when there is a ſcarcity of graſs.

Manna is the product of a ſpecies of aſh which grows in the warmer parts of Europe, and very nearly reſembles that of our own country. It flows from the bark and leaves of the tree in the heat of ſummer, and is carefully collected for uſe, being one of the mildeſt, and ſafeſt purgatives known, and excellently adapted for young children, and ſuch as have weakly conſtitutions. It ſheaths ſharp acrimonious humours, and is good in diſorders of the breaſt, attended with fever, and inflammation; likewiſe in the pleuriſy, hooping-cough, gravel, and bilious complaints. It is apt to gripe the patient during the operation, but that inconvenience is eaſily removed, by adding a ſmall quantity of ſome warm carminative ſubſtance to the doſe.

ASPHODEL.

KING'S-SPEAR.

Aſphodelus Ramoſus, 6. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of ſeveral thick tuberous parts, from which proceed ſeveral large, white fibres.

LEAVES: narrow, two or three feet long, channelled on the upper ſurface, and ſharp pointed.

STEM: round, ſmooth, naked, three or four feet high, and branched towards the top.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in vaſt ſpikes; they are large, and of a ſnowy white colour, with a purple ſtripe down each ſegment of the bloſſom.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: formed of a ſingle petal, which is divided into ſix parts; and withinſide at the baſe, is a honey-cup, conſiſting of ſix ſmall ſcales, which converge into a globular form.

CHIVES: ſix; they are placed upon the ſcales of the honey-cup, and are alternately long and ſhort. The tips are of an oblong figure, and fixed ſideways.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and concealed by the honey-cup. The ſhaft awl-ſhaped, with a loped ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a globular capſule of a fleſhy ſubſtance; it is divided externally into three parts, and internally into as many cells.

SEEDS: numerous, and of a triangular figure.

The plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, but has long ſince found its way into our gardens, where it is deſervedly admired for its beautiful flowers, which make their appearance about the latter end of May, or the beginning of June.

The root bruiſed and applied to ſcrophulous ſwellings, ſpeedily diſſolves, and diſperſes them. *Motherby.*

It is of an acrid, heating, diuretic quality, and taken internally is ſaid to be particularly uſeful in removing obſtructions of the menſtrual diſcharge. It has likewiſe gained the credit of being an excellent antiſpaſmodic.

ASSAFETIDA.

DEVIL's DUNG.

Ferula Aſſafœtida, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, and very thick; it is of a blackiſh colour on the outſide, but white within, and full of a thick ſlimy juice, which yields a very ſtrong ſmell; and when concreted into a ſolid ſubſtance, is the *Gum Aſſafœtida*, or Devil's-Dung of the ſhops.

LEAVES: numerous and large; they conſiſt of ſeveral obtuſe ſegments, with deep alternate gaſhes on their edges; and are of a dark green colour.

STEM: very thick, hollow, furrowed, and eight or ten feet high: it is branched towards the top, and terminated by vaſt

vaſt rundles of flowers, each of which is compoſed of ſeveral rundlets, with a leafy fence ſurrounding the baſe.

Flowers: ſmall, and of a yellowiſh white colour.

Flower-cup: minute; it conſiſts of a ſingle leaf, with five ſlight notches at the margin.

Blossom: compoſed of five ſmall, oblong petals.

Chives: five; as long as the petals, with ſimple tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſlender, reflected ſhafts, furniſhed with obtuſe ſummits.

Seed-vessel: wanting

Seeds: two; very large, of an oval figure, and flat on both ſides, but marked with three ſlight furrows.

This plant ſeldom flowers till it arrives at twenty or thirty years of age, and when it does and has ripened its ſeeds the plant periſhes. It is a native of Perſia, and grows there moſt plentifully on the mountains of Heraat, and in the province of Laas. The leaves appear in autumn, and continue green all winter, but wither in the ſpring. In the latter end of April, when the leaves begin to decay, the Perſians go in ſearch of the plants, and after having cleared away the earth from the roots to the depth of ſix or ſeven inches, they twiſt off the leaves, and then earth up the root again nearly to the top, which they cover with weeds in order to keep off the heat of the ſun, that would otherwiſe greatly prejudice, if not totally deſtroy it. In this ſtate they leave the plant for the ſpace of a month or ſix weeks; at the end of which time they take away the covering, and with a ſharp knife cut about an inch in length from off the top of the root. They then cover the wounded root again with weeds, and leave it for two or three days; at which time they return and find the wound covered with the exudated juice of the root: this they carefully gather and preſerve in veſſels. They then clear away the earth a little lower from the root, cut a ſecond ſlice from its top, and cover it up again with weeds for another gathering, which having made, they cover them up for eight or ten days more, and during this time they ſpread the gum which they have already collected in the ſun to harden, and then carry it home. Four or five men generally go in a company for the purpoſe of collecting this gum, and it is no uncommon thing for them to carry home forty or fifty pound weight at each excurſion they make. When the roots have remained covered up eight or ten days they pay them another viſit, take off the weeds, and collect the gum. They then cut another ſlice from

from the roots, and after that a third; this is done at the diſtance of two or three days betwixt the times of cutting, and the whole proceſs is managed as in the firſt gathering. When they have thus made their third collection in this ſecond expedition, they cover up the roots again for three or four days, and return home with their ſtores. They then return, and cut them three ſeveral times as before, after which they leave them to periſh.

Aſſafœtida is an excellent medicine in all nervous and hyſteric diſorders. It removes flatulencies, helps the cholic, promotes the menſes, expels the after-birth, and is a powerful ſudorific. It is likewiſe ſerviceable in aſthmatic and hypocondrical complaints, convulſions, and other fits. Joined with opium it conſiderably diminiſhes the efficacy of that narcotic drug; and applied externally in form of a plaiſter, it ſoftens, and diſperſes hard ſwellings.

AVENS.

HERB BENNET.

Geum Urbanum, 12. 5.

ROOT: perennial, thick, and irregular; it is of a reddiſh brown colour, and ſomewhat aſtringent to the taſte.

LEAVES: winged; they conſiſt of two or three pair of little leaves, and an odd one; the loweſt of theſe are ſmall, and of a circular figure; but the pair next the extremity of the middle rib are large and ſomewhat egg-ſhaped; and the odd one that terminates it, is frequently divided into three parts. They are all hairy on the ſurface, and deeply cut and jagged on the edges.

STEM: round, firm, upright, hairy, branched toward the top, and two or three feet high. It is furniſhed with a few leaves, which are placed alternately. They are large, divided into three parts, and ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks, which are furniſhed with a pair of large leafy appendages at the baſe.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſubdiviſions of the ſtem ſingly; they are ſmall, and of a pale yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, and divided into ten ſegments, which are alternately ſmaller, and acutely pointed.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five roundiſh petals, with ſhort claws, by which they are attached to the ſides of the flower-cup.

CHIVES: numerous, awl-ſhaped, and about half the length of the larger ſegments of the flower-cup. The tips are ſhort, ſmooth, broadiſh, and blunt at the extremity.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are numerous, and collected into a globular figure; the ſhafts long, ſmooth, and of a purple colour; they are bended towards the top, and terminated by oblong ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: numerous, and flattiſh; they are covered with hairs, and furniſhed with a long jointed awn, which is the remains of the ſhaft.

It is frequent in hedges, and dry paſtures, producing its bloſſoms in May, and the ſucceeding ſummer months.

The roots gathered early in the ſpring and put into ale, give it an agreeable flavour, and prevent it from going ſour. Steeped in wine, they ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and create an appetite. *Withering.*

It is of a mild, auſtere, aromatic nature, and ſeems perfectly adapted to ſtrengthen the head, heart, and ſtomach. A drachm of the powder taken in a glaſs of wine, diſſolves and diſperſes inward congealed blood occaſioned by falls and bruiſes: it is alſo efficacious in the bloody flux, and other profuſe purgings and ſpitting of blood. Boiled in water, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint and half, till one third is waſted, or infuſed in half a pint of red port for the ſpace of twelve hours, and the whole quantity taken at the coming on of the fit, has frequently been known to cure the ague when all other means have proved ineffectual.

BARBERRY.

PEPPERIDGE-BUSH.

Berberis Vulgaris, 6. 1.

ROOTS: woody, and ſpreading to a conſiderable diſtance beneath the ſurface of the ground.

STEM: ſhrubby, full of branches, and armed with a great number of ſharp triple thorns.

LEAVES: produced in cluſters on the old wood, but on the young ſhoots they grow for the moſt part in pairs. Their form is oval, and ſome of them are ſharply notched on the edges, while others are quite entire.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: growing in bunches on the laſt year's wood; they are ſmall, and of a yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſix egg-ſhaped, concave, coloured leaves, which are alternately ſmaller, and fall off ſoon after the opening of the flowers.

BLOSSOM: formed of ſix roundiſh, concave petals, each of which is furniſhed with two roundiſh, coloured ſubſtances at the baſe, which are the honey-cups of the flowers.

CHIVES: ſix; they are upright, compreſſed, and blunt, with two tips, one of which adheres to each of their ſides near the top.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a cylindrical figure, nearly the length of the chives, and crowned with a flat ſummit, which is broader than the ſeed-bud, and encompaſſed with a ſharp border. The ſhaft is wanting.

SEED-VESSEL: a blunt, cylindrical, dimpled berry.

SEEDS: two, of an oblong cylindrical form, and blunt at the extremities.

It grows wild in hedges, and on chalky hills in many places: the flowers appear in May or June, and the fruit is ripe in November.

The fruit of this ſhrub is of a mild reſtringent, acid nature, and of great efficacy in hot bilious diſorders, or where the humours appear diſpoſed to putridity. *Lewis.*

In ardent, and peſtilential fevers, and fluxes, the Egyptians make uſe of a diluted juice of the berries, with the moſt happy ſucceſs. It is prepared by infuſing them for the ſpace of twenty-four hours in ten or twelve times their weight of water, and then ſtraining off the liquor and ſweetening it with ſugar, or ſyrup of citrons. *Alpinus.*

A decoction in ale, or an infuſion in white wine, of the inner yellow bark of the roots, and branches, is gently purgative, and of great uſe in the jaundice. *Ray.*

The bark is auſtere, and bitteriſh to the taſte; the leaves mildly acid; which laſt quality the berries poſſeſs in ſo remarkable a degree, that the birds refuſe to feed upon them. Boiled up with fine ſugar they make a very agreeable jelly, which is of great uſe, in hot bilious fevers, and putrid diſorders. A decoction of the bark is a good lotion for the itch, and other cutaneous eruptions.

BARLEY.

Hordeum Vulgare, 3. 2.

ROOT: annual, and fibrous.

STEM: round, hollow, jointed, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: long and narrow, reſembling thoſe of the other kinds of graſs.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a long ſpike, or ear; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſix huſky ſtrap-ſhaped leaves, they are placed in pairs at a diſtance from each other, and contain three florets.

BLOSSOM: formed of two ſmall leaves or petals, the lowermoſt of which is longer than the leaves of the flower-cup, and terminates in a long, ſharp-pointed awn. The inner one is ſmaller, flat, and pointed, but is deſtitute of the awn.

CHIVES: three; they are hair-like, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with tips of an oblong figure.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly egg-ſhaped, and ſupports two ſlender reflected ſhafts, which together with their ſummits are covered with a woolly ſubſtance.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: ſingle, incloſed in the bloſſom; it is of an oblong form, with a belly in the middle, from whence it tapers to each end, and is marked with a furrow on one ſide.

There are two preparations of barley to be met with in the ſhops, the one called French or Scotch, the other Pearl Barley. Two ounces of either of theſe, after being waſhed from the mealy matter which adheres to them, in cold water; then boiled a few minutes in about half a pint of water, which is to be thrown away; and laſtly, put into two quarts of boiling water, and the coction continued till one half is waſted; makes a moſt elegant, and grateful beverage, which is extremely uſeful in the gravel, ſtone, ſtrangury, and heat of urine; likewiſe in fevers of the ardent kind, and other acute diſorders where cooling, and diluting are neceſſary. A ſtrong infuſion of malt in boiling water is a pleaſant, and frequently efficacious remedy for worms in children.

BARRENWORT.

Epimedium Alpina, 4. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it creeps beneath the ſurface of the earth, and propagates itſelf abundantly.

LEAVES: of the doubly compound kind. The main leaf-ſtalk is round, ſlender, four or five inches long, and divided at the extremity into three parts, each of which is ſubdivided into three ſmaller parts, which ſupport as many large leaves, of an heart-ſhaped figure, a pale green colour, and ſharply notched on the edges.

STEM: round, ſmooth, upright, and about a foot high, with a ſingle leaf near its middle, of the ſame ſtructure as thoſe which proceed from the root of the plant.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a kind of looſe ſpike; they are moderately large, and of a purpliſh colour, with yellow edges.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of four ſmall, egg-ſhaped, concave, expanding leaves, placed directly under the petals which compoſe the bloſſom; and not in an alternate order with them, as is the caſe in the generality of flowers. They fall off on the expanſion of the bloſſom.

BLOSSOM: conſiſting of four egg-ſhaped, obtuſe, concave, expanding petals, on each of which is placed a honey-cup as large as the petal itſelf. They are faſhioned ſomewhat like a cup, and attached by the margin of their mouths, to the receptacle of the flower.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, and crowned with oblong tips, which ſtand erect, and gape longitudinally.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong form, the ſhaft is ſhorter than the ſeed-bud, and terminated by a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong pointed pod, with a ſingle cell.

SEEDS: numerous, and of an oblong figure.

It is a native of the Alps, and other mountainous parts of Europe, and has been ſuppoſed to grow wild in ſome parts of England, but without any real foundation. It is however common enough in gardens, where it flowers in April and May.

The inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe give a decoction of the herb in milk, to the females of domeſtic animals

animals when going after the male: and they say that it effectually quenches those desires which nature excites at that season. A strong decoction of the roots given to women of robust habits who were subject to hysteric fits, has often been known to succeed, and in cases which have baffled all the efforts of regular practice. *Hill.*

BASIL. Sweet.

Ocymum Basilicum, 14. 1.

Root: annual.

Stems: square, firm, erect, branched, and about eighteen inches high.

Leaves: disposed in cross pairs on short leaf-stalks. They are moderately large, of an oval figure, slightly notched on the edges, and of a very pleasant and fragrant smell.

Flowers: disposed in spikes which terminate the branches; they are small, and of a greenish white colour.

Flower-cup: formed of a single leaf, divided into two short lips; the uppermost of which is flat, of a roundish figure, and entire; the lower one cleft into four sharp-pointed segments.

Blossom: a single petal of the gaping kind, with a very short tube. The lip which looks upwards is broadish, and divided into four obtuse, equal segments. That which looks downwards is narrower, longer, undivided, and notched on the edges.

Chives: four; two of which are longer than the others, and two of them are furnished with a reflected process which proceeds from their lower parts. The tips are shaped like a half moon.

Pointal: the seed-bud is cleft into four parts, the shaft slender, and terminated by a divided summit.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seeds: four; they are egg-shaped, and inclosed by the flower-cup, which accompanies them to maturity, and answers the purpose of a seed-vessel.

It is a native of the oriental parts, but is common enough in our gardens. An infusion of the green herb in boiling water, is good in all kinds of obstructions, particularly of the menses, which it gently, though effectually removes, and of consequence all the numerous train of disorders which originate

nate from a ſuppreſſion of that evacuation. The dried leaves are much uſed as an ingredient in cephalic, and herb-ſnuffs, and other ſternutatory powders.

BAY-TREE.

Laurus. Nobilis. 9. 1.

ROOTS: woody, ſtrong, and forked.

STEM: ſhrubby, and full of branches; the bark on the old wood is of a browniſh colour, but that on the young ſhoots is green.

LEAVES: placed alternately, they ſtand on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and are large, pointed at both ends, a little waved on the edges, of a dark, ſhining, green colour, and a pleaſing fragrant ſmell.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they proceed from the boſoms of the leaves in little cluſters, and are ſmall, and of a yellowiſh white colour.

This plant having its chives and pointals diſpoſed in ſeparate flowers on the ſame individual, ſhould, in ſtrict conformity to the principals of the Linnæan ſyſtem, have been placed in the twenty-firſt claſs: but as it muſt in that caſe have been ſeparated from all others of the genus to which it belongs; the author choſe rather to acknowledge his ſyſtem imperfect, than do violence to nature, by disjoining what ſhe had ſo intimately connected.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: of the barren flower, divided into four parts, which are oval, pointed, concave, and ſtand erect.

CHIVES: from eight to fourteen in the different flowers. They are ſhorter than the bloſſom, and a little flattened. The tips adhere to the edge of the upper part of the chives on each ſide.

BLOSSOM: of the fertile flower, reſembling the barren one, only the chives are wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oval form. The ſhaft ſingle, of the ſame length with the chives, and crowned with an obtuſe, oblique ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a large, oval, pointed berry.

SEED: an egg-ſhaped, pointed nut, containing a twin kernel of the ſame form.

It is common in the ſouthern parts of Europe, and likewiſe in our gardens; but the cold of our ſevere winters frequently proves fatal to it.

An infuſion of the leaves in boiling water ſtrengthens the ſtomach, diſperſes wind, cures the cholic, and is good in all nervous diſorders. The berries are of a more heating nature than the leaves, and are excellent to attenuate cold thick viſcid humours, create an appetite, remove obſtructions, promote the menſes, and the neceſſary evacuations after delivery. Four or five moderate doſes will frequently cure the ague, and people who are troubled with paralytic diſorders, would often find relief from ſmall doſes of them continued for a conſiderable length of time. There is an oil, or ointment, made from them, and kept in the ſhops, which is good for pains in the joints, the cramp, numbneſs of the limbs, &c. It alſo alleviates pains in the ears, by being dropped into them; and ſpeedily takes away the black and blue marks occaſioned by blows, and falls.

BAUL M.

Meliſſa Officinalis, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous, ſmall, white fibres.

STEMS: obtuſely four cornered, ſmooth, upright, branched, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they ſtand on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, and are large, of an oblong figure, notched on the edges, rugged on the ſurface, of a pleaſant green colour, and a fragrant ſmell.

FLOWERS: ſituated in the boſoms of the leaves, ſeveral on each fruit-ſtalk; they are ſmall, and of a pale red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is angular, ſcored, and divided at the mouth into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is flat, and marked with three notches, the lower one ſhorter, and divided into two parts.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the labiated kind, with a cylindric tube, and a gaping throat. The upper lip is ſhorteſt, roundiſh, arched, cleft into two parts, and ſtands erect, the under one divided into three parts, the middlemoſt of which is largeſt, and heart-ſhaped.

CHIVES;

CHIVES: four; two of them are as long as the bloſſom, the other two but half as long. The tips are ſmall, and of an oblong figure.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, the ſhaft is very ſlender, as long as the bloſſom, and terminates in a ſlender ſummit, which is divided into two reflected parts.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are egg-ſhaped, and lie naked in the boſom of the flower-cup.

We have it plentifully in our gardens, where it bloſſoms in June.

The whole plant has a pleaſing aromatic ſmell, reſembling that of lemons; and is cordial and ſtrengthening. It comforts the head and ſtomach, removes palpitations of the heart, helps the vertigo, or giddineſs and ſwimmings in the head, and is greatly extolled by many, as a ſpecific in nervous and hypochondrical diſorders.

BEAN.

Vicia Faba, 17. 4.

ROOT: annual.

STEM: ſquare, hollow, robuſt, upright, and five or ſix feet high.

LEAVES: winged; they ſtand in an alternate order on the ſtem, and conſiſt of three or four pair of little leaves, which are oval, pointed, and without an odd one at the end of the middle rib. The main leaf-ſtalk is hollowed on the upper ſide, and furniſhed at the baſe with an appendage or prop on each ſide, reſembling the half of an arrow-head.

FLOWERS: produced in the boſoms of the leaves in bunches or cluſters; they are large, and moſt commonly of a white colour, ſpotted with black, having a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle tubular leaf, which is divided at the mouth into five unequal teeth, the two ſuperior ones being broader and ſhorter than the others.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-ſhaped; the uppermoſt ſegment or ſtandard, is large, of an oval ſhape, with a broad, oblong claw. The wings or lateral ſegments are ſhorter than the ſtandard, and the keel, or lower ſegment, ſtill ſhorter than thoſe, with a divided claw, and a hollow, ſemicircular, compreſſed belly.

CHIVES: ten; nine of which are united at the baſe, the tenth ſingle, and placed over the opening in the body at the united chives. The tips are roundiſh and marked with four furrows.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is long and flat, with a very ſlender ſhaft, the ſummit of which is furniſhed with a downy beard.

SEED-VESSEL: a long pod, which is of a leathery conſiſtence, and terminated by a ſharp point.

SEEDS: large, oval, flat, and notched on one ſide.

The plant is well known, being every where cultivated for the ſake of its large eſculent ſeeds. It is in flower throughout the ſummer.

The diſtilled water of bean flowers is in great requeſt as a coſmetic, and is ſaid to ſoften and beautify the ſkin, and free it from ſun-burning, ſpots, pimples, freckles, &c. Many people diſtil a water from the pods, which is of a carminative nature, and being deſtitute of heat and acrimony, is an excellent medicine for young children who are troubled with griping pains in the ſtomach and bowels. The leaves beaten into a poultice with cream, cool and repel inflammatory tumours, and heal burns, and ſcalds. A poultice made with bean-meal, is good to remove inflammations ariſing from wounds and bruiſes, and helps the ſwelling of women's breaſts. Country people ſometimes make uſe of the juice of the leaves to take away warts.

BEAR-BERRY.

BEAR's WHORTLE-BERRIES, BEAR's BIL-BERRIES.

Arbutus. Uva-Urſi, 10. 1.

ROOTS: woody, ſpreading, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

STEMS: trailing on the ground, and about three feet in length.

LEAVES: growing alternately on the branches; they are bluntly oval, entire on the edges, with a curious kind of network formed by the veins on the under-ſide, of a firm ſubſtance, and evergreen.

FLOWERS: produced at the extremities of the branches in ſmall cluſters; they ſtand on ſhort red fruit-ſtalks, and are of a light fleſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP:

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, with five very ſmall, blunt teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of an oval form, with a contracted mouth, divided into five blunt ſegments, which are very ſmall and reflected.

CHIVES: ten; they are very ſlender at the baſe, and about half the length of the bloſſom. The tips are ſlightly divided at the extremity.

POINTAL: the ſeed bud is nearly of a globular form, with a cylindrical ſhaft, which is as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by a thick obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a round, ſmooth berry, which is of a gloſſy red colour when ripe, and full of a mealy pulp of an auſtere taſte.

SEEDS: five; they are angular, very hard, and contained in ſeparate cells.

It is found wild in ſeveral parts of both England and Scotland, and produces its flowers in May and June.

The leaves have a bitteriſh aſtringent taſte, and given in powder, to the quantity of half a drachm two or three times in a day, have been found of infinite ſervice in the ſtone, gravel, and ulcers in the urinary paſſage. *De Haen.*

Since the above-mentioned author firſt recommended it to the notice of the public, many trials have been made of its efficacy in calculous complaints, and moſt of them with but indifferent ſucceſs; ſo that it is now grown almoſt out of repute. But though it frequently fails of performing a cure in thoſe dreadful maladies, it many times alleviates the ſymptoms, and procures intervals of eaſe when other means prove ineffectual, which is a matter of no ſmall moment, and certainly entitles it to ſome ſhare of notice.

BEARS-BREECH.

BRANK-URSINE.

Acanthus Mollis, 14. 2.

ROOT: perennial, crooked, and fibrous; of a blackiſh colour on the outſide, but white within, and full of a thick ropy juice.

LEAVES: numerous and very beautiful; they are about a foot in length, and four or five inches broad, deeply gaſhed and divided on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

STEM: robuſt, and three or four feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a vaſt long ſpike; they are large, and white, with a long, undivided floral leaf placed beneath each of them.

FLOWER-CUP; compoſed of ſeveral ſmall leaves, which are unequal in ſize.

BLOSSOM: reſembling thoſe of the gaping or grinning kind; the tube is very ſhort, and cloſed with a beard; the upper lip is wanting, the under one very large, and divided into three obtuſe lobes or ſegments.

CHIVES: four (two of which are longer) they are awl-ſhaped, and the tips are of an oblong, compreſſed form, with a woolly ſubſtance on the forepart.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong form, the ſhaft very ſlender, and furniſhed with two ſharp-pointed ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule, divided into two cells.

SEEDS: fleſhy, with a hunch or gibboſity about the middle.

It is a native of the warm ſouthern parts of Europe, but flouriſhes very well in our gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The roots and leaves abound with a ſoft ſlippery mucilage, which is readily extracted either by boiling, or infuſing them in water, and is of ſingular efficacy in tickling coughs, catarrhs, defluxions on the lungs, hoarſeneſs, eroſions of the bowels, and the ſtrangury, and for lubricating the urinary paſſages in nephritic and calculous diſorders.

BEARS-FOOT.

SETTER-WORT.

Helleborus Fœtidus, 13. 7.

ROOTS: perennial, and fibrous.

STEM: round, firm, upright, branched, leafy, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: placed on long channelled leaf-ſtalks, which are divided at the end into two parts, each of which ſupports four or five long, narrow, ſerrated, and pointed ſegments, and a ſingle one of the ſame kind riſes from the boſom of the diviſions of the leaf-ſtalk.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in vaſt bunches; they are large, and of a green colour, tinged with purple.

purple. There is a floral-leaf, of an oval figure, at the base of each fruit-ſtalk, and a leaf-ſcale at each diviſion of the branches, which is of an oval ſhape, with three deep gaſhes at the end, and ſurrounds the ſtem at the baſe.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large and nearly circular petals, and within theſe are numerous honey-cups, which are formed of a tubular leaf, narroweſt at the baſe, and divided at the mouth into two lips, the innermoſt of which is ſhorteſt, and both of them are notched at the end.

CHIVES: numerous, and awl-ſhaped; they are furniſhed with tips, which are narroweſt at the baſe, and ſtand in an erect poſition.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are ſix or ſeven in number, and flat; the ſhafts awl-ſhaped, and the ſummits thick.

SEED-VESSEL: an oval, pointed, compreſſed capſule.

SEEDS: numerous, and of a roundiſh figure.

It grows wild in many parts of England and Wales, and chiefly affects a ſhady ſituation. It is likewiſe an inhabitant of moſt gardens. The bloſſoms appear in March and April.

The leaves dried and reduced to powder are often given to deſtroy worms in children, but it is neceſſary to uſe caution in the adminiſtration of them, as they are very rough in the operation, and have more than once been productive of fatal conſequences.

A decoction of the roots is a violent purge, and ſhould be very ſparingly uſed. Country people cut them into pieces, which they inſert into holes made in the ears and dew laps of cattle, and they produce a diſcharge, which is often very ſerviceable in many diſorders. The powder of the roots or leaves ſtrewed on iſſues, greatly increaſes the diſcharge, and conſequently renders them more efficacious.

BED-STRAW. LADIES.

YELLOW LADIES BED-STRAW, CHEESE RENNING, PETTY MUGUET.

Galium. verum, 4, 1.

ROOTS: perennial, long, hard, divided into ſeveral lateral parts, and hung with a few ſmall ſtraggling fibres.

STEMS: numerous, hard, jointed, upright, but thinly branched, and about two feet high; they are of a yellowiſh green

green colour, ſlightly ſcored on the ſurface, and a little woolly.

LEAVES: ſurrounding the ſtem in whorls, each of which conſiſts of from five to nine leaves. They are of a narrow oblong figure, ſmooth on the ſurface, rolled back at the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in large cluſters; they are ſmall, but their number and colour, which is a fine gold yellow, render them ſufficiently conſpicuous.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute, and marked with four ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, without any tubular part; it is flat, and divided into four ſharp ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, and ſhorter than the ſegments of the bloſſom, with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is double, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, cloven more than half way down, and terminated by roundiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: two dry, roundiſh berries, which are joined tegether.

SEED: ſolitary, large, and ſhaped like a kidney.

It grows plentifully in hedges and by road ſides, for the moſt part in dry ſituations. The flowers appear in July and Auguſt.

An infuſion of the plant in boiling water is eſteemed uſeful in the gout, rheumatiſm, and ſciatica. The leaves and branches dried and reduced to powder, are ſometimes taken internally with ſucceſs for ſpitting of blood and other hæmorrhages, and has the credit of curing cancerous ulcers. The flowers contain a latent acid, and will turn boiling milk, inſomuch that many farmers make uſe of them to prepare their cheeſe with, inſtead of the materials commonly uſed for that purpoſe. They are ſerviceable in hyſteric fits, and the falling ſickneſs, and digeſted for the ſpace of ſix weeks in oil of olives, they render it more efficacious to anoint burns and ſcalds with. Made into a ſyrup they are ſaid to promote the menſes; and a bath or fomentation of them cures the ſcabs in children's heads.

B E E T.

Beta Alba, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, and hung with many fibres, which, together with the main root, are of a white colour throughout.

STEM: robuſt, upright, branched, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, very large, waved on the edges, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: growing in ſpikes which terminate the branches; they are ſmall and whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five egg-ſhaped, concave leaves, which are very blunt at the extremity, and remain on the plant till the ſeeds arrive at maturity.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, as long as the leaves of the cup, to which they ſtand oppoſite, and are terminated with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſingle, and ſupports two very ſhort upright ſhafts, with pointed ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a capſule, ſituated in the bottom of the flower-cup; it contains a ſingle

SEED: which is kidney-ſhaped, but flattiſh, and lies in the ſubſtance of the baſe of the cup.

It is a common garden plant, and one of thoſe that affords both food and medicine. The juice of the freſh root is an excellent remedy for the head-ach, and that ſpecies of the tooth-ach in which the whole jaw and ſide of the face is affected. The method of uſing it is to ſnuff it up the noſe in order to provoke ſneezing, and a diſcharge of humours from the head and parts adjacent.

BENJAMIN TREE.

Laurus Benzoin, 9. 1.

STEM: tree-like, moderately large and very branchy; the bark is ſmooth and brown.

LEAVES: large, oblong, or oval, and pointed at both ends;

they are deſtitute of ribs on the ſurface, entire on the edges, of a pale green colour, and a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWERS: ſmall and whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix egg-ſhaped, concave, pointed petals, which ſtand erect, and are diſpoſed in two ſeries. Within the bloſſom is a honey-cup, conſiſting of three ſmall pointed, and coloured tubercles, or knobs, which ſurround the ſeed bud, and end in two ſhort briſtles.

CHIVES: nine; diſpoſed in three orders: they are ſhorter than the bloſſom, flattiſh, and blunt at the end. The tips adjoin on both ſides to the edges of the chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong figure, with a ſimple ſhaft, as long as the chives, and a blunt ſummit, placed in an oblique poſition.

SEED-VESSEL: of the pulpy kind; it is of an oval figure, but ſharply pointed.

SEED: a nut or ſtone, of an oblong form, incloſing a kernel of the ſame ſhape.

This tree is a native both of the Eaſt Indies and North America, particularly Virginia and Carolina. But the gum known by the name of Benjamin, is only procured in the firſt of thoſe parts, and that by inciſions being made in the trunk and large branches.

The principal uſe of Gum Benjamin is in perfumes, and to beautify the ſkin, and render it agreeably ſmooth. It is however an excellent medicine in the aſthma, and other diſorders of the breaſt and lungs, which it relieves by removing obſtructions in thoſe parts, and promoting expectoration: for theſe purpoſes the preparation known in the ſhops by the name of Flowers of Benjamin, is moſt effectual, and may be taken with ſafety to the amount of fifteen grains, or a ſcruple, for a doſe. The ſame preparation ſnuffed up the noſe, provokes ſneezing, and a large diſcharge of mucus from the head.

The manner of preparing it for a coſmetic, is to make a tincture of the gum with rectified ſpirits of wine in the proportion of four ounces of the former to a pint of the latter. The ingredients muſt be ſet in a warm ſituation for the ſpace of three or four days, and then ſtrained or filtred through paper. One ounce of this tincture put into twenty times the quantity of water, gives it a milky colour and conſiſtence; from which circumſtance the mixture has acquired the appellation of Virgin's Milk. A little of which being rubbed on the

the face and arms every day, with a ſoft linen rag, makes them agreeably ſmooth, and removes blotches, ſpots, and other eruptions, which diſcolour the ſkin, and render it unſightly.

BETONY.

WOOD BETONY.

Betonica Officinalis, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial and fibrous.

STEMS: ſquare, hairy, ſimple, about a foot high, and of a dark colour.

LEAVES: which proceed immediately from the root, are numerous, ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks, and are of an oblong figure, but heart-ſhaped at the baſe, notched and hairy on the edge, and of a dark green colour. The ſtem-leaves grow in pairs at a great diſtance from each other, and thoſe toward the top have very ſhort, if any leaf-ſtalks.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a kind of interrupted ſpike; they are ſmall, and purple.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of a ſingle tubular leaf, which is cut into five teeth, and theſe are each of them terminated by a ſhort awn.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a longiſh crooked tube. The upper lip is round, entire, flat, and ſtands erect. The lower lip is divided into three parts, of which the middlemoſt is largeſt, and notched at the end.

CHIVES: four; two long and two ſhort. The tips are roundiſh.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts; the ſhaft is ſingle, the ſummit cloven.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are of an oval ſhape, and lie naked in the bottom of the cup.

It is frequent in woods, hedges, and ſhady places, flowering in July and Auguſt.

Betony was formerly in great repute as a medicine, but is now diſcarded from the modern practice. It however, notwithſtanding this, poſſeſſes very great virtues. Many people have been cured of inveterate head-achs, which reſiſted every other remedy, by daily breakfaſting on a tea made of the

leaves and tops of this herb. The dried leaves excite ſneezing, and are often ſmoaked as tobacco, in diſorders of the head and ſtomach. The young leaves beaten into a conſerve are beneficial in the jaundice, falling ſickneſs, palſy, gout, and dropſy; alſo in colds, coughs, wheezing, ſhortneſs of breath, and ſharp defluxions on the lungs. A ſtrong decoction of the plant kills worms, removes obſtructions, takes away ſtitches, and other pains in the back and ſides, and eaſes the cholic. Bruiſed and applied to green wounds it quickly heals them, and draws thorns, ſplinters, and other bodies out of the fleſh. The root taken inwardly excites vomiting.

BINDWEED.

BEAR-BIND.

Convolvulus Arvenſis, 5. 1.

ROOTS: perennial, fibrous, and creeping to a great diſtance, ſo that it is a moſt difficult taſk to eradicate the plant, where it has once got a footing.

STEMS: numerous, round, green, weak, trailing, and a foot or more in length.

LEAVES: placed irregularly; they are numerous, broad, ſhort, entire on the edges, pointed at the extremity, and run out into two ſharp points behind, ſo as to reſemble the head of an arrow. Their colour is a pale green.

FLOWERS: ſituated in the boſoms of the leaves; they are large, ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, and moſtly of an elegant pale crimſon colour, ſometimes however they are found white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſmall, blunt, egg-ſhaped parts.

BLOSSOM: formed of one large bell-ſhaped petal, which has the appearance of being plaited, and is ſlightly marked at the border with five, or ten notches.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and half as long as the bloſſom. The tips are egg-ſhaped, and a little flat.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and crowned with two broadiſh, oblong ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, incloſed by the cup.

SEEDS: two in each ſeed-veſſel; they are of a roundiſh figure.

It is common in barren fields, and by road ſides. The flowers appear firſt in May on the plant, and a conſtant ſucceſſion of them is found during the remaining part of the ſummer.

The root of this plant is a rough purgative, and to ſuch conſtitutions as can bear the operation will prove ſerviceable in the jaundice, dropſies, and other diſorders ariſing from obſtructions of the viſcera. The beſt method of adminiſtering it is to bruiſe the roots, and give their expreſſed juice with ſtrong beer. There is another plant of the ſame kind, which may be uſed for the ſame purpoſes: it climbs about on hedges, trees, and whatever it can lay hold on. The ſtems of this ſpecies frequently run to the length of ten or fifteen feet. The leaves are of the ſame ſhape with the preceding, but much larger, and the flowers are as broad as a crown-piece, and uniformly white. It is ſomething remarkable that hogs devour the roots of theſe plants in large quantities, without any manifeſt effect.

BIRCH.

BIRK.

Betula Alba, 21. 4.

ROOTS: woody.

STEM: tree-like; it riſes to a conſiderable height, and is regular in its growth. The branches are pretty numerous, and the bark is ſmooth, and of a pale or whitiſh colour on the body, but purpliſh on the young twigs.

LEAVES: oval pointed, notched on the edges, and of a dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, a ſcaly catkin. The ſcales lie over each other on all ſides, like the tiles on a houſe, and contain three flowers in each.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three florets, which are egg-ſhaped, concave, and cut into four very ſmall blunt ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are very minute, and furniſhed with double tips.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, a ſcaly catkin as above. The ſcales are placed oppoſite by threes, and contain two flowers in each, which are heart-ſhaped, concave, and notched at the end.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and very ſmall. The ſhafts two, as long as the ſcales of the cup, and furniſhed with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, and ſurrounded with a border.

It is common in woods and moiſt hedges, and produces its catkins in April, or the beginning of May.

If the trunk of the tree is wounded in the ſpring, there flows from the wound a large quantity of a clear and ſweetiſh juice, to the amount of a gallon or two in a day, if the tree be of a conſiderable ſize. This juice is an excellent medicine againſt the ſcurvy, and other ſimilar diſorders. It removes obſtructions, promotes urine, and if taken pretty freely looſens the belly. Fermented with yeaſt it yields a vinous liquor, which is far from being unpleaſant, and is ſaid to be good for the ſtone and gravel. The leaves and bark of the tree, reſolve, cleanſe, and reſiſt putrefaction. A decoction of them may be advantageouſly employed to bathe cutaneous eruptions with, and is alſo ſerviceable in the dropſy.

The beſt method of procuring the ſap of this tree for the making of wine, &c. is to bore a hole ſlanting upwards near the top of the trunk, with a moderate-ſized augur, to a conſiderable depth in the wood; and then to inſert the mouth of a bottle, or ſome other convenient veſſel, into the orifice, by which method a large quantity of juice may ſoon be collected; or if the ſmall boughs of the tree are lopped off, and their ends inſerted into the necks of ſeveral bottles, the liquor will diſtil into them in great plenty, to the amount of ſeveral gallons in a day. The beſt time for performing this operation is in February and March, while the ſap is in motion, and before the leaves make their appearance; for when theſe once begin to unfold, the juice which before was thin and limpid, becomes thick and coloured; nor will it flow during the night, or in cold weather while the north and eaſt winds blow, but very faſt when the wind is in the ſouth or weſt, and the ſun ſhines warm. The liquor which diſtils from the branches is better than that which flows from the trunk, it being better filtered and digeſted than the other. In order to obtain a ſufficient quantity of this liquor, to make wine with, ſeveral trees ſhould be tapped at once, ſo that enough may be gathered in the courſe of two or three days; for it will keep but a very ſhort time without manifeſting a tendency to putrefaction.

In

In order to prevent this, ſome adviſe the ſetting that which was firſt drawn in bottles, or other convenient veſſels, expoſed to the ſun till the remaining part is ready, and to throw a hard cruſt of toaſted rye bread into it, in order to produce a fermentation. But as it is abſolutely neceſſary to add either ſugar or raiſins to this liquor, that it may have a proper body to undergo a regular fermentation, without which it is impoſſible for it to keep any length of time; ſuch a method of proceeding appears likely to do more harm than good. The beſt way to keep the juice from ſpoiling when there is not a ſufficient number of trees to yield ſap enough in the ſpace of two or three days, is to put it into very ſweet veſſels, and place it in a cool cellar, where it will keep perfectly good for a much longer time than in any other ſituation, particularly if it is covered with oil, or cloſely ſtopped up.

The proportion of ſugar to be added to the liquor, muſt depend on the taſte, and intention of the perſon who makes the wine: but the general allowance is a pound to a gallon. The ſap and ſugar ſhould be juſt allowed to boil, in order that they may be the more intimately united with each other: but to continue the coction much longer, as many adviſe, ſo far from anſwering any good purpoſes, muſt render the liquor leſs diſpoſed to ferment kindly, and likewiſe carry off the greateſt part of that peculiar fragrance and flavour which conſtitutes its chief excellence. Some people, inſtead of ſugar, ſweeten it with honey, which anſwers equally well, if a ſufficient quantity is allowed. In reſpect to the addition of the different ſpices which are recommended by various perſons, they muſt be left to the choice of the maker. In order to bring this liquor to a due degree of fermentation, it is almoſt always found neceſſary to put in a little yeaſt, or a thin toaſt of unleavened bread; in every other reſpect it is to be treated the ſame as other made wines in general.

BIRTHWORT.

Ariſtolochia Longa, 20. 5.

ROOT: perennial, very large, and of an irregular figure, with ſeveral thick fibres growing from it in various parts of its ſurface: it is rough on the outſide, and brown, but yellow within, and of a moſt nauſeous and diſagreeable bitter taſte.

STEMS: numerous; they are ſquare, two or three feet in length, and trail along the ground.

LEAVES:

LEAVES: diſpoſed in an alternate order on the ſtems at a conſiderable diſtance from each other. They are deſtitute of leaf-ſtalks, but are large, heart-ſhaped, and ſurround the ſtem at their baſes, from whence they grow gradually narrower till they end in a blunt point; their colour is a dark green.

FLOWERS: placed ſingly in the boſoms of the leaves; they are of a greeniſh colour on the outſide, and a very dark purple within.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle tubular petal, of an irregular ſhape. The baſe is roundiſh, bellied, and wreathed or twiſted. The tube long and obtuſely ſix cornered, ending in an opening border, which is extended below into a longiſh tongue.

CHIVES: wanting. Tips ſix, connected together, and placed round the ſhaft, immediately under the ſummit.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong figure, and ſomewhat angular; the ſhaft very ſhort, with a roundiſh ſummit, which is concave, or hollow on the top, and divided into ſix parts.

SEED-VESSEL: a large capſule, with ſix angles, or corners, and divided internally into as many cells.

SEEDS: numerous, flattiſh, and attached by their ſides to the ſeed-veſſel.

It is a native of Spain, Italy, and the ſouthern parts of France, but will ſometimes reſiſt the ſeverity of our winters in the open air, and flowers with us in the latter end of ſummer.

The roots are kept in the ſhops, and many authors repreſent them as being of an extremely hot and pungent nature; but ſuch as are commonly met with among the druggiſts exhibit no very ſtriking qualities of that kind. On firſt chewing them when dry ſcarcely any taſte is perceptible, but in a little ſpace they fill the mouth with a nauſeous bitterneſs, which remains for a long time. As a medicine they heat, ſtimulate, cut and attenuate tough phlegm, and promote the fluid ſecretions in general. But their principal efficacy conſiſts in removing feminine obſtructions, and promoting the neceſſary evacuations after delivery, from which it is probable the plant received its name. The doſe is from a ſcruple in weight to upwards of a drachm. A decoction of them is recommended to be uſed externally as a fomentation, for cleanſing and healing wounds, and ulcers, and in cutaneous diſorders. They have likewiſe been recommended as powerful alterants in gouty complaints,

complaints, but whoever has been attentive to their effects muſt have obſerved, that in moſt caſes, particularly where the patient is of a tender conſtitution, they occaſion a loſs of appetite, together with a weakneſs of the ſtomach, and a languor more inſupportable than the gout itſelf.

BISHOP'S-WEED.

Ammi Majus, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEM: round, of a firm conſiſtence, with ſmall longitudinal furrows on the ſurface. It is of a pale green colour, and riſes to the height of two or three feet.

LEAVES: of the compound kind; thoſe which grow towards the bottom of the ſtem are compoſed of numerous little leaves, which are ſharp pointed, notched on the edges, and of a deep green colour. Thoſe on the upper part are divided into a multitude of narrow ſegments, which are entire, and of a much paler hue.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in large rundles, with a leafy fence at the baſe of each, ſingly they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five very minute, heart-ſhaped petals. Thoſe bloſſoms, or florets which compoſe the center of the rundle are nearly equal in ſize to each other, but thoſe which are placed in the circumference vary greatly in that particular.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſlender reflected ſhafts, the ſummits of which are blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two, connected together, but eaſily parting; ſingly they are ſmall, convex on the one ſide, and channelled; but flat, and ſmooth on the other.

It is a native of the Eaſt, but is frequent enough in our gardens, and flowers in July.

The ſeeds are the only part of the plant uſed in medicine; they are good againſt the cholic, and other flatulent complaints; they likewiſe operate by urine, and clear the kidneys from gravelly concretion, and are ſerviceable in ſuppreſſions of the menſes.

BISTORT.

BISTORT.

SNAKE-WEED, RED-LEGS.

Polygonum Biſtorta, 8. 3.

ROOT: perennial, thick, a little bent or twiſted, and jointed at each bending. It is ſurrounded with buſhy fibres, and is of a dark brown colour externally, but reddiſh within.

LEAVES: proceeding from the root, very numerous. They are large, oval, pointed, wrinkled, and ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks; on each ſide of which they run along downwards, forming a narrow margin or wing on each ſide. Their upper ſurface is of a dark green colour, the lower one bluiſh.

STEM: round, ſlender, jointed, without branches, and two feet high. The leaves which grow upon it are ſmaller and narrower than thoſe from the root, and have no leaf ſtalks.

FLOWERS: produced at the top of the ſtem in large ſpikes; they are of a beautiful pale red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five blunt, egg-ſhaped ſegments; it is coloured within, and remains on the plant.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: eight; they are awl-ſhaped, and very ſhort, with roundiſh tips, which are fixed ſideways.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is three-cornered, and of a purple colour. The ſhafts three, very ſhort, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſingle, three-cornered, ſharp, and incloſed by the cup.

It grows plentifully in damp meadows, and flowers in May and June.

All the parts of the plant have a rough auſtere taſte, but more eſpecially the root, which is of a very binding nature, and may be uſed to advantage both externally and inwardly wherever aſtringency is required, as for incontinence of urine, immoderate menſes, bleeding wounds, ſpitting of blood, the bloody flux, and other fluxes of the belly. It is alſo of ſingular efficacy in a ſoft ſpungy ſtate of the gums, attended with looſeneſs of the teeth, and ſoreneſs in the mouth. Dried and reduced to powder, or boiled in wine and taken pretty freely, it prevents miſcarriage, helps ruptures, diſſolves coagulated blood, from falls, blows, &c. and kills worms in children.

BITTER-APPLE.

Cucumis Colocynthis, 21. 10.

ROOT: annual, and fibrous.

STEM: climbing, rough, furniſhed with tendrils or wires, with which it lays hold on other plants in order to ſupport itſelf, and runs to a great length.

LEAVES: placed ſingly on the ſtem; they ſtand on very long leaf-ſtalks, and are large, rough, covered with hairs, and deeply cut and jagged on the edges.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they are large, and of a pale yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, formed of a ſingle leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and marked with five pretty large notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: divided into five parts, which are oval, and full of vein-like wrinkles.

CHIVES: three; they are very ſhort, and furniſhed with tips reſembling ſmall creeping lines, and are connected together on the outſide.

FLOWER-CUP: and

BLOSSOM: of the fertile flower, as above.

CHIVES: three, but they are imperfect, not being furniſhed with tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, and is very large. The ſhafts are three in number, and very ſhort. The ſummits thick, and divided into two parts.

SEED-VESSEL: a large, round, ſmooth fruit, reſembling an apple; it is of a yellowiſh colour when ripe, and exceedingly bitter.

SEEDS: numerous; they are large, flat, oval, and ſharply pointed.

It is a native of ſeveral parts of the Levant. The fruit freed from the ſeeds and groſſer parts is a ſtrong irritating purgative, and ſhould be given with great caution, as it frequently very much diſorders the conſtitution, cauſing violent gripings, and ſometimes bloody diſcharges. When properly corrected, it may however be given to advantage in ſeveral chronical diſorders, as the ſciatica, rheumatiſm, &c. alſo to ſuch as are troubled with the lethargy, or in danger of an apoplectic ſtroke.

The doſe whether given alone, or in conjunction with other purgatives, ſhould never exceed the quantity of eight or ten grains.

BITTER-SWEET.

WOODY NIGHT-SHADE.

Solanum Dulcamara, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, white, and fibrous.

STEM: woody, but weak and trailing along the ground, or climbing on hedges and trees by twiſting itſelf round them.

LEAVES: placed alternately on long leaf-ſtalks; they are broad, oval, and pointed. Thoſe which grow toward the bottom of the ſtem are always undivided, but thoſe higher up are frequently divided into three lobes, in ſuch a manner as to reſemble the head of an halberd. Their colour is a dark green.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in ſmall cluſters; they ſtand on ſlender fruit-ſtalks, and are of a dark purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, with five ſmall, but ſharp teeth at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle wheel-ſhaped petal, with a very ſhort tube, and a large plaited border, divided by five ſhallow cleſts, and rolled back.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and very ſmall, with oblong tips, which approach each other ſo as to touch; theſe laſt and the chives are yellow.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple, and longer than the chives, with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a round, gloſſy berry, divided internally into two cells, and of a fine ſcarlet colour when ripe.

SEEDS: pretty numerous; they are roundiſh, and diſperſed or ſcattered through the pulp of which the berry is compoſed.

It grows in moiſt ſituations, and flowers in June and July.

The roots and ſtems of this plant, on being chewed in the mouth are at firſt bitteriſh, but this ſenſation is ſoon after followed by a ſweetneſs almoſt equal to that of honey.

An infuſion of the twigs in boiling water may be taken to the quantity of a very large tea-cupful three or four times a day, as a ſweetener of the blood and juices, for which purpoſe it is a moſt excellent medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Few

Few medicines are better adapted to afford relief in the acute rheumatiſm, inflammations, fevers, ſuppreſſions of the menſes, &c. *Linnæus.*

An infuſion of the plant made by pouring a pint of boiling water on a quarter of an ounce of the dried ſtems, may be given to the quantity of two or three tea-cupfuls twice a day in the rheumatiſm, jaundice, dropſy, ſcurvy, and venereal diſeaſe, with great advantage. *Hallenberg.*

It is frequently found beneficial in the aſthma, and other complaints of the breaſt and lungs. *Hill.*

A tincture, made by infuſing four ounces of the twigs in a quart of white wine, is, in my opinion, the beſt preparation of it, and may be taken in doſes of four or five ounces, in which quantities it operates by ſweat, urine, and ſtool. It is one of thoſe many neglected plants, which deſerve to be better known, and have their virtues more exactly aſcertained.

BLOODWORT.

BLOODY-DOCK.

Rumex Sanguineus, 6. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, and tapering.

STEM: firm, upright, branched, and a little furrowed on the ſurface. It riſes to the height of four or five feet.

LEAVES: long, and narrower all the way from the baſe to the extremity. They are placed on long leaf-ſtalks, a little waved or ſcolloped at the edges, and ſtained more or leſs with a beautiful blood red colour. Sometimes the veins of the leaves only are red, at other times they are irregularly ſtriped and blotched, and ſometimes the whole leaves, ſtem, and all are ſtained.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in long ſpikes; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh colour, but ſome part of them is frequently found red.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of three ſmall, blunt, reflected leaves.

BLOSSOM: three petals, which very nearly reſemble the cup, but are larger, and approach each other.

CHIVES: ſix; they are hair-like, very ſhort, and furniſhed with double tips, placed in an upright poſition.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly three-cornered. The ſhafts are three in number, hair-like, and reflected, with large jagged ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſingle, three-ſided, and contained in the bloſſoms, which cloſe together, and accompany them to maturity.

This plant is ſometimes found wild, but is not originally a native of England, and is moſtly kept in gardens.

The roots are the parts to be made uſe of; they are of an aſtringent nature, and may be given either in decoction or powder, againſt the bloody flux, and other fluxes; ſpitting of blood, immoderate menſes, and the whites. *Hill.*

BLUEBOTTLE.

BLUE-BOTTLE, CORN-FLOWER, HURT-SICKLE, BACHELOR's-BUTTON.

Centaurea Cyanus, 19. 3.

ROOT: annual, fibrous, and of a whitiſh colour.

STEM: upright, firm but ſlender, ribbed, and covered with a whitiſh downy ſubſtance, branched, and two feet high.

LEAVES: numerous; thoſe on the lower part of the ſtem are deeply toothed or gaſhed, the others are long, narrow, of a rigid ſubſtance, downy underneath, entire on the edges, and marked with three ribs on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: one on each of the branches; they are large, of the compound kind, and their colour is a lively blue.

FLOWER-CUP: of a roundiſh figure; conſiſting of a great many ſcales, which lie over each other like the tiles on a houſe, and are curiouſly edged with little brown teeth.

BLOSSOM: compound; the florets are all tubular, but of different ſhapes; thoſe which contain both chives and pointals are numerous, and occupy the centre; thoſe which have pointals only are placed in the circumference, and are but few; they are however much larger.

CHIVES: five; hair-like, very ſhort, the tips being united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder as long as the bloſſom.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſmall; the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and as long as the chives, with a remarkable blunt ſummit, which in many of the florets is cloven.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting. The cup remains unchanged, and cloſes on the

SEEDS: which are ſolitary, downy, and found only under the florets in the centre of the flower.

It

It is common in corn-fields and other cultivated places, and is in flower from June till Auguſt.

A water diſtilled from the flowers is good in inflammations and weakneſs of the eyes; and the leaves which grow on the ſtems, freſh gathered and bruiſed, will ſtop the bleeding of a wound even if a large veſſel be cut: their uſe in ſuch caſes is but little known, but they ſurpaſs all other things of the kind, and may often be the inſtrument of ſaving life, where a ſurgeon's aſſiſtance is not to be procured in time. *Hill.*

It is good for wounds or bruiſes of the breaſt, ſpitting of blood, &c. The juice dropped into old ulcers, cleanſes, and diſpoſes them to heal. I have known it made uſe of by country people for the jaundice, and infuſed or boiled in white wine, it is an exceeding good diuretic.

BORAGE.

Borago Officinalis, ſ. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, divided, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

LEAVES: oblong, hairy, and very rough.

STEM: thick, round, full of juice, hairy, divided into numerous branches, and well furniſhed with leaves; it grows to the height of two feet, and together with the ſtem is of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: numerous; they terminate the ſtem and branches in ſmall cluſters, of a beautiful blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, ſlightly cut into five ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a very ſhort tube, and a flat border, cleft into five parts. The mouth of the tube is crowned with five ſmall protuberances, which are blunt, and notched at the end.

CHIVES: five, they are awl-ſhaped, and ſupport oblong tips, which converge together, and are fixed to the inner ſide, and about the middle of the chives.

POINTAL: ſeed-buds four in number, ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and longer than the chives, ſummit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are roundiſh, wrinkled, and contained in the cup, which grows large, and is ſhaped like a bladder.

It grows chiefly upon old walls, and among rubbiſh, flowering in July and Auguſt.

A water diſtilled from the flowers of this plant was formerly in great eſteem as a cordial and ſtrengthener, but is very little regarded at preſent. It is however of a remarkable cooling nature, and conſequently may be uſed with ſucceſs in inflammations of the eyes externally, and inwardly in burning fevers. The juice is good in obſtinate coughs, catarrhs, hoarſeneſs and defluxions on the lungs. The flowers made into a conſerve are ſaid to be good in putrid malignant fevers, and hypochondriacal complaints, likewiſe to remove obſtructions, and cure the jaundice.

BOX TREE.

Buxus Sempervirens, 21. 4.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, crooked, and branchy; the bark is pale, the wood yellow, ſmooth, and both hard and heavy.

LEAVES: oval, thick, of a ſhining dark green colour; they remain on the plant all winter.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the buds of the tree; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour; ſome of them are barren, and others fertile on the ſame plant.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, conſiſts of three circular, concave, expanding leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of two petals, which reſemble the leaves of the cup, only they are larger.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, longer than the cup, and furniſhed with double tips, which ſtand in an erect poſition.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, compoſed of four leaves, reſembling thoſe above-deſcribed.

BLOSSOM: formed of three petals as above.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, with three blunt edges, and ends in three very ſhort ſhafts, with hairy ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, with three ſhort beaks.

SEEDS: two; they are of an oblong figure, but roundiſh on one ſide, and flat on the other.

It grows wild in many places, and may be met with in moſt gardens.

The leaves dried and reduced to powder deſtroy worms. *Withering. Motherby.*

The root is ſaid to poſſeſs the ſame virtues with guaicum wood, but in a much greater degree, conſequently is a good medicine

medicine in a foul ſtate of the blood and juices. A decoction of it is the beſt preparation, but the uſe of it muſt be continued for a long time, as it is one of thoſe medicines which operate but ſlowly, though effectually.

An oil diſtilled from the wood is frequently made uſe of to anoint the piles with, and ſeldom fails of giving eaſe; it likewiſe frequently relieves the tooth-ach, cleanſes foul ulcers, and diſpoſes them to heal, and is good to rub on ſuch parts as are affected with old achs and pains.

BRAMBLE.

BLACK-BERRY, BUMBLEKITES.

Rubus Fruticoſus.

ROOTS: woody, and creeping.

STEMS: ſhrubby, weak, frequently trailing along the ground, or climbing on hedges to a great length, and many times ſtriking root. They are angular, and ſet thick with ſtrong crooked prickles.

LEAVES: growing by threes or fives on a ſingle leaf-ſtalk; they are large, of an oval form, notched on the edges, of a dark green colour on the upper ſide, and woolly underneath.

FLOWERS: produced in bunches; they are moderately large and white, or ſlightly tinged with purple.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five oblong, expanding, downy ſegments.

BLOSSOM: five petals; they are of a circular form, as long as the cup, and attached to it.

CHIVES: numerous; they are ſhorter than the petals, attached to the ſides of the cup, and are furniſhed with roundiſh, but compreſſed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are very numerous; the ſhafts ſmall, hair-like, proceeding from the ſides of the ſeed-buds, and ending in ſimple ſummits which remain upon them.

SEED-VESSEL: a berry compoſed of numerous little grains, collected into a roundiſh knob, which is convex above, and hollow underneath.

SEEDS: ſolitary (one in each grain) and of an oblong figure.

It is to be met with in every hedge, and flowers in June, the fruit being ripe in September. It is firſt green, then red, and when ripe black.

The

The whole plant is of an aſtringent nature, but the unripe berries more ſo than any other part, and may be made uſe of to good purpoſe in all manner of fluxes, and hæmorrhages. A decoction of the leaves, with the addition of a little honey, is an excellent gargle for the thruſh, and all other ſoreneſs of the mouth and throat. The juice of the fruit, with ſugar, makes a pleaſant and wholeſome wine. A decoction of the flowers provokes urine, and is good in the ſtone and gravel.

BRYONY. Black.

LADIES-SEAL.

Tamus Communis, 22. 6.

Root: perennial, large, very long, thick, and frequently forked. It is black on the outſide, but white within, and full of a ſlimy juice.

Stems: numerous, trailing, or climbing on buſhes or whatever they meet with, and growing to the height of ten or twelve feet.

Leaves: growing alternately on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, heart-ſhaped, ſharp-pointed, and of a dark ſhining green colour.

Flowers: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they are produced in bunches from the boſoms of the leaves, and each has its ſhort ſeparate fruit-ſtalk. They are ſmall and greeniſh.

Flower-cup: of the barren flower, compoſed of ſix oval-pointed leaves, or a ſingle leaf deeply divided into ſix parts.

Blossom: wanting.

Chives: ſix; of a very ſimple ſtructure, and ſhorter than the cup. The tips are notched at the end.

Flower-cup: of the fertile flower, a ſingle leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and divided into ſix ſpear-ſhaped ſegments.

Blossom: wanting, but there is a honey-cup at the baſe of each diviſion of the cup on the inner ſide, reſembling an oval dot.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is placed below the bloſſom, and is large, ſmooth, and of an oblong figure, ending in a ſhaft as long as the cup, crowned with three reflected ſummits, which are notched at the end, and ſharp.

Seed-vessel: an egg-ſhaped berry, which is green at firſt, but of a fine gloſſy ſcarlet when ripe, and divided internally into three cells.

It

It is common in hedges and thickets. The flowers appear in June, and the berries are ripe in September.

The root of this plant is one of the beſt remedies known againſt the gravel, and all other obſtructions and diſorders of the urinary paſſages. *Hill.*

It is a powerful diuretic, and very efficacious in removing female obſtructions. The beſt method of giving it for the above purpoſes, is to bruiſe the root, and give the expreſſed juice with the addition of a little white wine.

The juice made into a ſyrup with honey is an admirable remedy for aſthmatic complaints, and other diſorders of the breaſt and lungs. The bruiſed root applied to the parts affected in paralytic caſes, has been found ſerviceable in many inſtances.

BRYONY. White.
WILD VINE.

Bryonia Alba, 2. 14. *Lin. Dioica*, 22. 14. *With.*

Root: perennial, and very large, being many times found as thick as a man's leg. It is of a yellowiſh white colour.

Stems: numerous, weak, and trailing, and furniſhed with ſpiral wires or tendrils, by which they attach themſelves to whatever they come near.

Leaves: large and very beautiful; they ſtand on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, and are deeply divided into a number of finger-like lobes, rough on both ſides, and of a greyiſh green colour.

Flowers: barren and fertile on ſeparate plants. They proceed from the boſoms of the leaves in looſe ſpikes or bunches, and are numerous, ſmall, and of a dirty white colour, marked with green ſtripes.

Flower-cup: of the barren flower, a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, with five ſhort teeth.

Blossom: bell-ſhaped, attached to the cup, and divided into five egg-ſhaped ſegments.

Chives: three; they are very ſhort, and what is very ſingular, ſupport five tips, two of them being furniſhed with a pair each, the third with only a ſingle one.

Flower-cup: of the fertile flower, as above.

Blossom: as above.

Pointal: the ſeed bud is ſituated below the bloſſom; the ſhaft ſingle, cleft into three parts, and as long as the bloſſom when open. Summits notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: an oval, ſmooth, red berry.

SEEDS: ſeveral; they are of a roundiſh figure, and fixed to the outer coat of the berry.

It grows in hedges and thickets for the moſt part, in dry ſandy ſoils, and flowers in the beginning of May.

The root is purgative, and a drachm of it in ſubſtance, or half an ounce of it infuſed in a quarter of a pint of wine, is a full doſe. A poultice of the roots reſolves and diſperſes hard tumours in any part of the body. A pound of the root boiled in a ſufficient quantity of water, is an excellent purge for horned cattle. In ſhort, the active virtues of this plant are ſuch as entitle it to a much greater ſhare of attention than is commonly beſtowed upon it. *Withering.*

Small doſes of the juice given with white wine promote the menſes, and haſten delivery, and in larger doſes it is an excellent medicine in the jaundice, dropſy, and other complaints of a like nature. Made into a ſyrup with honey, and a ſmall quantity of vinegar, it is beneficial in aſthmatic complaints. It likewiſe kills worms in the ſtomach and inteſtines, and is good in hyſteric caſes, but for this purpoſe it muſt be given in very ſmall quantities, and the uſe of it continued for ſome time.

BROOKLIME.

Veronica Beccabunga, 2. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, and creeping, with cluſters of ſmall fibres proceeding from it in ſeveral parts.

STEMS: while young, weak, and trailing, frequently ſtriking root as they ſpread on the ſurface of the mud, in which the plant delights to grow. Thoſe however on which the flowers are ſupported are round, thick, fleſhy, upright, and riſe to a foot or more in height.

LEAVES: produced in pairs, they are broad, of an oval figure, notched at the edges, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the boſoms of the leaves, in longiſh ſpikes: they are ſmall, but very numerous, and their colour, which is a beautiful light blue, renders them ſufficiently conſpicuous. The tops of the ſtems are terminated by a cluſter of leaves, and not by a ſpike of flowers as is the caſe in moſt herbaceous plants.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into four unequal ſegments, with ſharp points.

BLOSSOM:

Blossom: a ſingle petal, having a tube, which is ſhorter than the cup, and a flat border, divided into four or five unequal parts; the uppermoſt ſegment being largeſt, and the lowermoſt ſmalleſt.

Chives: two; they are thinner at the baſe than towards the top, and terminated by oblong tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is flattened, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and crowned with a ſimple ſummit.

Seed-vessel: an inverſely heart-ſhaped capſule, flattened at the point, and divided internally into two cells.

Seeds: numerous, and roundiſh.

It grows plentifully in ſhallow ſtreams, and flowers in June.

The juice of Brooklime taken in the ſpring is an excellent antiſcorbutic, and ſweetner of the blood and juices. It may either be taken alone or mixed with the juice of water-creſs, or any other plant whoſe virtues are ſimilar. An infuſion of the plant in boiling water provokes urine, conſequently is ſerviceable in the jaundice, dropſy, &c. The leaves bruiſed and applied to green wounds ſoon heal them; made into a poultice and applied to the part they give eaſe in the piles.

BROOM.

Spartium Scoparium, 17. 4.

Roots: long, woody, and very rough.

Stem: ſhrubby, and four or five feet high. It is furniſhed with a profuſion of young ſhoots, which are angular, and of a green colour, but the bark on the main trunk is of a pale brown.

Leaves: ſmall, oblong, hairy on the edges, and produced by threes.

Flowers: large and very numerous, they almoſt cover the young ſhoots their whole length, and are of a beautiful gold yellow colour.

Flower-cup: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is heart-ſhaped, but tubular, and coloured. The upper margin is extremely ſhort, the lower one divided into two or three ſmall teeth.

Blossom: butterfly ſhaped, and conſiſts of five petals, the ſtandard or uppermoſt of which is large, inverſely heart-ſhaped, and reflected. The wings, or ſide petals, oblong, ſhorter than

the ſtandard, and united to the chives. The keel, or lowermoſt petals, ſharp pointed, longer than the wings, and connected at the exterior margin by a number of ſoft hairs.

CHIVES: ten; connected at the baſe, unequal, the uppermoſt being ſhorteſt, the lowermoſt gradually longer. The tips are of an oblong figure.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and hairy; the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, and hairy alſo. The ſummit is fixed to the upper-ſide of the ſhaft at a ſmall diſtance from the end.

SEED-VESSEL: a long ſheil, blunt at the end, and of a cylindrical figure, with only one cell.

SEEDS: many, roundiſh, or kidney-ſhaped.

It delights to grow in dry ſandy paſtures, and flowers in May, or the beginning of June.

A decoction of the young twigs is an excellent medicine in the jaundice and dropſy. It operates by urine, and removes obſtructions of the liver, reins, bladder, and other parts. *Ray.*

A dropſical patient who had borne the operation of tapping three times, and taken all the remedies uſually preſcribed in ſuch caſes without experiencing the leaſt relief, was perfectly cured by taking every night and morning half a pint of a decoction of green Broom tops, with a ſpoonful of whole muſtard-ſeed. After taking it a little while the thirſt which before was exceſſive, became moderate, the ſwelling ſubſided, and the urinary diſcharge increaſed to the quantity of a gallon and half, or more, in a day. *Mead.*

An infuſion of the ſeeds drank freely has been known to produce ſimilar happy effects, but whoever expects that every dropſy will yield to this medicine, will be very much deceived. Out of a great number of caſes in which this medicine was allowed a fair trial, only one ſucceeded. A ſtrong lye made of the aſhes was uſed in the Swediſh army in the year 1759, to cure dropſies, which ſucceeded a catarrhal epidemic fever, in conſequence of which the urine became plentiful, and the dropſies quickly diſappeared. *Withering.*

BROOM. Butchers.

KNEE-HOLLY, PETTIGREE.

Ruſcus aculeatus, 22. 14.

Root: perennial, long, thick, and ſpreading to a conſiderable diſtance.

Stem: ſomewhat ſhrubby; it is round, firm, upright, full of branches, and a foot high.

Leaves: numerous; they are ſmall, evergreen, of a firm hard ſubſtance, and an oval figure, with a ſharp prickly point, entire at the edges, veined on the ſurface, and of a dark green colour.

Flowers: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they are produced from the boſoms of the leaves on ſhort fruit-ſtalks ſingly; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

Flower-cup: of the barren flower, compoſed of ſix egg-ſhaped, convex leaves, with the edges reflected.

Blossom: wanting; but there is a honey-cup almoſt as large as the flower-cup itſelf. It is egg-ſhaped, and appears as if diſtended with wind, but is open at the rim, and ſtands upright.

Chives: the threads are wanting; but there are three tips, ſeated on the end of the honey-cup, and united together at the baſe.

Flower-cup: and Blossom: of the fertile flower, as above.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong form, and hid within the honey-cup; it ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, with a blunt ſummit, which projects beyond its mouth.

Seed-vessel: a roundiſh berry, red when ripe, and divided internally into three cells.

It grows wild in ſome places, but not common, and flowers in March or April.

A decoction of the root operates powerfully by urine, and has been known to cure the dropſy effectually without any other medical aſſiſtance. *Riverius.*

It is ſerviceable in the jaundice, dropſy, gravel, and other diſeaſes of the liver and kidneys, but unleſs an early uſe is made thereof little benefit can be expected.

BROOM-

BROOM-RAPE.

Orobanche Major, 14. 2.

ROOT: perennial, roundiſh, and compoſed of a great number of ſcales, which are of a tough ſubſtance, and a yellowiſh colour, with ſeveral ſmall fibres proceeding from the baſe of the ſtem.

STEM: ſingle, thick, upright, undivided, and about a foot high, it is of a cylindrical figure, and a little downy on the ſurface.

LEAVES: wanting, except a few pointed ſcales, which are irregularly ſcattered at a diſtance from each other over the ſurface of the ſtem, may be called ſo.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a ſpike, which occupies half its length; they ſtand at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, and are all furniſhed with one of the above-mentioned ſcaly leaves, placed immediately underneath them; they are large, conſidered ſingly, and are partly of a yellow, and partly of a purple colour, and the chives, which are white, ſupport black tips, which appear very conſpicuouſly.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which ſtands upright, is coloured, and marked with five notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a large diſtended tube, and a ſpreading border; the upper lip is concave, open, and notched at the end; the lower one rolled back, and divided into three ſegments.

CHIVES: four (two long and two ſhort) they are awl-ſhaped, concealed by the upper lip, and furniſhed with upright tips, which approach each other, and are ſhorter than the border.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and there is a kind of gland, or honey-cup at its baſe. The ſhaft is ſimple, the ſummit thick, blunt, and notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: an oval tapering capſule, with a ſingle cell, or cavity.

SEEDS: numerous, but extremely ſmall.

It is found in dry gravelly or ſandy ſituations, growing on the roots of broom and ſeveral other plants, and is found in its greateſt perfection in May and June.

A ſtrong infuſion of the plant is good againſt obſtructions of the liver, and other viſcera. It operates powerfully by urine, and

and is therefore efficacious in the jaundice, dropſies, gravel, &c. The powdered herb is an almoſt inſtantaneous remedy for the cholic. Candied, or made into a ſyrup, it is recommended by ſome againſt hypochondriacal affections. Made into an ointment it reſolves and diſperſes hard tumours in any part of the body.

BUCK-BEAN.

BOG-BEAN, MARSH TREFOIL, WATER TREFOIL, MARSH CLEAVER.

Menyanthes Trifoliata, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it is long, thick, jointed, and creeping; of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and white within.

LEAVES: growing by threes on long thick leaf-ſtalks; they are large, of an oblong figure, entire on the edges, of a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, and a freſh green colour.

STEM: ſimple; it is round, thick, of a tender ſubſtance, and furniſhed with ſeveral leaves of the ſame general ſtructure with thoſe that proceed from the root, only they are ſmaller.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a ſhort thick ſpike; they are large, and of a reddiſh colour on the outſide, but white within, and curiouſly fringed with hairs.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a ſhort tube, the mouth or border of which is cloven above half way down into five blunt, reflected, hairy ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhort, and furniſhed with ſharp, upright tips, which are cloven at the baſe.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a conical figure, the ſhaft tapering, and almoſt as long as the bloſſom; the ſummit cloven and flattened.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule, containing a ſingle cell.

SEEDS: numerous, egg-ſhaped, and very ſmall.

It is frequent in pits, ponds, and boggy places, flowering in June and July.

An infuſion of the leaves is exceedingly bitter, and is frequently preſcribed in rheumatic and dropſical caſes; dried and reduced to powder they purge and vomit. In doſes not exceeding half a drachm, they deſtroy worms, and are ſometimes made uſe of in a ſcarcity of hops to bitter ale with; for which

which purpoſe two ounces of this herb may be ſubſtituted for a pound of hops. *Withering.*

The juice of the leaves mingled with whey is ſerviceable in the gout. *Boerhaave.*

It promotes the fluid ſecretions of the body, looſens the belly, and is good in the jaundice, dropſy, ſcurvy, rheumatiſm, ague, and ſcrophulous diſorders. For the dropſy, the beſt method is to bruiſe the plant and extract the juice with a little white wine. In ſcorbutic complaints a ſtrong infuſion ſhould be drank for a conſiderable time, to the amount of three half pints, or a quart a day. For the ague it muſt be dried and finely powdered, in which ſtate half a drachm is a full doſe, and if properly repeated will frequently effect a cure when moſt other means prove ineffectual.

BUCK'S-HORN.

PLANTAIN, STAR OF THE EARTH, HART'S-HORN.

Plantago Coronopus, 4. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and hung with numerous fibres.

LEAVES: numerous; long, narrow, and deeply gaſhed on the edges; the ſegments are very unequal, and they lie cloſe to the ground, in form of a ſtar. They are of a pale green colour, and are ſuppoſed to bear ſome reſemblance to the horns of a buck, whence their Engliſh names.

STEM: round, ſlender, naked, and hanging down before flowering.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a ſhort ſlender ſpike; they are ſmall, the only part which is conſpicuous being the white tips which ariſe from their centers.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into four very ſhort parts.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle ſhrivelled petal, with a cylindrical tube, and a border divided into four ſharp-pointed, reflected ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are hair-like, ſtand upright, and are very long, and doubled down before the bloſſom expands. The tips are longiſh, flattened, and fixed ſideways.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, about half as long as the chives, and terminated by a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule, divided into two cells by a looſe partition.

SEEDS: ſeveral, and of an oblong figure.

It is common on dry gravelly heaths, and barren paſtures, flowering in June.

It is a good wound-herb, the leaves being bruiſed and applied to freſh wounds ſtop the bleeding, and effect a ſpeedy cure. *Hill.*

It was formerly in great repute as a remedy for the bite of a mad dog, or other animal, but like all the other boaſted ſpecifics for that dreadful diſorder, has given too many lamentable proofs of its fallibility, and is now almoſt fallen into diſuſe.

BUCK-THORN.

Rhamnus Catharticus, 5. 1.

ROOTS: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby; it riſes to the height of ten or twelve feet, and is very much branched, and thorny. The bark is of a dark brown colour.

LEAVES: egg-ſhaped, broad, notched on the edges, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants! This circumſtance ſhould, in ſtrict conformity to the principles of the Linnæan ſyſtem, have placed the plant in the twenty-ſecond claſs; but its connexions with the other plants of the ſame genus which arrange under the fifth claſs, are too ſtriking to admit of its being ſeparated from them. They are ſmall, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle funnel ſhaped petal, rough on the outſide, but coloured within. The border ſpreads, and is divided into four or five ſhort, but ſharp parts; at the baſe of each of which there is a ſmall filmy ſcale.

CHIVES: four or five; they are awl-ſhaped, and grow on the ſides of the bloſſom under the ſcales. The tips are very ſmall.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports a ſingle, thread-ſhaped ſhaft, with a blunt ſummit, divided into three or four parts.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, which is black when ripe, and divided into four cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, roundiſh, with a hunch on one ſide, but flattened on the other.

It is often found wild in woods and hedges, commonly in low ſituations, or by the ſides of brooks.

There is a ſyrup prepared from the berries and kept in the ſhops, about an ounce of which is a briſk purge, but it generally occaſions ſo much ſickneſs and griping in the operation, that it is but little employed for that purpoſe at preſent. *Withering.*

It is principally uſed as an ingredient in the compoſition of glyſters, for which it appears to be very well adapted.

BUGLE.

Ajuga Reptans, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous fibres; ſending out a number of creeping ſuckers from its head, which ſtrike root, and help to propagate the plant.

STEM: ſimple, ſquare, upright, and eight or ten inches high.

LEAVES: in croſs pairs; they are egg-ſhaped, the lower ones being ſcolloped on the edges, and furniſhed with leaf-ſtalks, while thoſe on the upper part of the ſtem are nearly entire, without leaf-ſtalks, and of a purpliſh colour.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in a long leafy ſpike; they are ſmall and blue.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, with five ſlight notches; the ſegments are nearly equal in ſize.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind; the tube, or lower part, is cylindrical, and a little crooked. The upper lip very ſmall, upright, cloven, and blunt. The lower lip is divided into three ſegments, the middlemoſt of which is large, and inverſely heart-ſhaped, the two outſide ones ſmall.

CHIVES: four (two ſhort and two long) they are awl-ſhaped, upright, longer than the upper lip, and furniſhed with double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, but the ſhaft is ſingle, thread-ſhaped, and furniſhed with two ſummits.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are longiſh, and contained in the bottom of the cup.

It is very common in meadows and damp paſtures, and produces its flowers in May and the ſucceeding months of ſummer.

The leaves on being chewed manifeſt at firſt a ſweetiſh taſte, which is ſoon followed by an auſtere and bitter one. An infuſion of them, or the expreſſed juice, is good for wounds and bruiſes, whether internal or external. They are of a mild aſtringent, corroborating nature, and may be uſed to advantage in fluxes, and all other diſorders of the like nature. They do not however bind the belly in a ſimilar manner with many other plants of a like nature, but rather perform their office by acting as gentle laxatives.

The roots of the plant are more aſtringent than any other part, as appears not only from the taſte, but by their ſtriking a black colour with vitriol of iron.

BURDOCK.

BURR, CLOTT-BUR, HURBURR.

Arctium Lappa, 19. 1.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, brown on the outſide, but white within, and furniſhed with many large fibres.

STEM: robuſt, furrowed, very much branched, of a reddiſh colour, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: very large; the lower ones are heart-ſhaped, furniſhed with leaf-ſtalks, and waved at the edges; the uppermoſt oval, and ſharp pointed. They are all ſet pretty thick with ſoft white briſtles, and are of a greyiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: ſtanding on fruit-ſtalks which proceed from the boſom of the leaves; they are large, of the compound kind, and their predominating colour is a faint purple.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſharp pointed, or rather prickly ſcales; the prickles are long, and hooked at the end.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous tubular florets, which are very long, and marked with five deepiſh notches at the mouth.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like and very ſhort. The tips are united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder equal in length to the florets, and notched at the top.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are of an oblong form, with ſeveral ſoft hairs at the end. The ſhafts are thread-ſhaped, and longer than the chives, with cloven reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; the cup cloſes and performs the office of that part.

SEEDS: ſolitary, reſembling a pyramid with the wrong end uppermoſt, and crowned with a ſimple feather, which is not ſo long as the ſeed.

It is common by road ſides, on ditch-banks, and among rubbiſh. It flowers in July and Auguſt.

A ſtrong infuſion of the roots operates powerfully by urine, and is good in the jaundice and dropſy. *Hill.*

A decoction of the roots is a great ſweetner of the blood and juices, and is eſteemed by ſome very ſenſible phyſicians as being greatly ſuperior to ſarſaparilla for that purpoſe. *Withering.*

It is good in the gravel, ſtone in the kidneys and bladder, and for venereal diſorders: likewiſe for the aſthma, and thoſe of conſumptive habits.

BURNET.

Sanguiſorba Officinalis, 4. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it is long, thick, and furniſhed with many fibres of a browniſh colour.

LEAVES: winged; they are large and very beautiful, each being compoſed of five or ſix pair of little leaves, which ſtand alternately on the ſides of the middle rib, and an odd one at the end. They ſtand on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, and are ſhort, but broad, notched on the edges, ſharp pointed, and of a fine green colour.

STEM: ſlender, upright, and divided towards the top into ſeveral branches. It riſes to the height of two feet, and is furniſhed with ſeveral leaves reſembling thoſe from the root.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in egg-ſhaped ſpikes; they are ſmall, of a faint purple colour, and have a very peculiar fainty ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of two leaves, which are very ſhort, and ſtand oppoſite.

BLOSSOM:

Blossom: a ſingle flattiſh petal, divided into four, or ſometimes five blunt, egg-ſhaped ſegments, which are united at the baſe.

Chives: four; they are as long as the ſegments of the bloſſom, broadeſt at the top, and terminated by ſmall roundiſh tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is four-cornered, and ſituated betwixt the cup and the bloſſom. The ſhaft is thread-ſhaped, and very ſhort, with a blunt ſummit reſembling a ſmall tuft of purple fringe.

Seed-vessel: a ſmall capſule, divided into two cells.

Seeds: very minute.

It is common in meadows and damp paſtures, flowering in July and Auguſt.

The whole plant is of a binding nature; the leaves are ſometimes put into wine to give it an agreeable flavour, and the young ſhoots are a good ingredient in ſallads. *Withering.*

Burnet is a cordial and promoter of ſweat. The root dried and powdered ſtops purgings; and a ſtrong decoction of it, or the juice of the leaves, is good for the ſame purpoſes.

BUR-REED.

BUR-WEED.

Sparganium erectum, 21. 3.

Root: perennial, creeping, and fibrous.

Leaves: long, narrow, upright, and three-cornered; the ſides being concave, and the whole of a freſh green colour.

Stem: round, thick, upright, very much branched, and two or three feet high.

Flowers: placed on fruit-ſtalks, which ariſe from the boſoms of the leaves. They are barren and fertile on the ſame plant, inconſiderable in ſize, and of a greeniſh yellow colour.

Flower-cup: of the barren flower, a roundiſh catkin, compoſed of numerous little cups, formed of three narrow leaves.

Blossom: wanting.

Chives: three; hair-like, as long as the cup, and terminated by oblong tips.

Flower-cup: and

Blossom: of the fertile flower, as above.

Pointal:

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ends in a ſhort awl-ſhaped ſhaft, with two ſharp ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: angular, of a pulpy conſiſtence, and terminating in a ſharp point.

SEEDS: two; they are oblong, angular, and almoſt of a bony hardneſs.

It grows in ditches and wet marſhy places, and flowers in July.

The unripe fruit is the part to be made uſe of: it is of an aſtringent nature, and good againſt all kinds of fluxes and hæmorrhages. The beſt preparation of them is a ſtrong infuſion in a rough red wine, with the addition of a little cinnamon, or other aromatic ſubſtance. Country people in many places bruiſe and apply them to external wounds; they likewiſe make uſe of the juice, or a decoction of them, to waſh old ulcers with. *Hill.*

BUTTER-BUR.

PESTILENT-WORT.

Teſſilago Putaſites, 19. 2.

ROOT: long, thick, and creeping wide beneath the ſurface of the ground. It is white, of a tender ſubſtance, a ſtrong ſmell, and a bitter aromatic taſte.

STEM: bearing flowers only; it riſes before the leaves make their appearance, and is very thick, of a tender ſubſtance, without branches, of a pale fleſh colour, and a foot or more in height.

FLOWERS: compound; they are numerous, but not very large, ſtand at the top of the ſtem in a looſe kind of ſpike, and are of a pale fleſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of fifteen or twenty narrow-pointed ſcales.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous tubular florets.

CHIVES: five; hair-like, very ſhort, with the tips united, and forming a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſhort, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, longer than the chives, and furniſhed with an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, compreſſed, crowned with a feather, which ſtands on a pillar.

It is found in moiſt ſituations in many parts of the kingdom, and flowers early in the ſpring.

The roots of this plant are an admirable medicine in the worſt kind of fevers. And taken early prevents thoſe bad effects which ariſe from the uſe of improper medicines. I remember that in a fever which raged about twenty years ago, and proved very fatal, it was uſual for the phyſician to aſk, at his firſt viſit, if the patient had been blooded, and if he was anſwered in the affirmative, told the relations or attendants there was little hope of a recovery. Bleeding indeed was too often productive of fatal conſequences; and I fear the medicines commonly given on the firſt attack were little leſs ſo. The diſeaſe which was of the putrid kind raged at the ſame time in Germany, and while the inhabitants of Great-Britain fell a ſacrifice to bleeding and chemical medicines, they recovered and lived by making uſe of Butter-bur.

The method of uſing the root is this: After having cut away the fibres from the body of the root, and waſhed it, ſlice two ounces of it thin, into a clean earthen veſſel, and pour on it a quart of boiling hot ſoft water; let it ſtand till cold, and then pour it clear off, add about a quarter of a pint of mountain wine to it, and a little fine ſugar, and let a quarter of a pint of this be taken every fourth hour: the ſpirits will be raiſed, the anguiſh and depreſſion which accompanies theſe kind of fevers, and proclaim their fatility, will be removed, a kind gentle ſweat will ſoon come on, every bad ſymptom will vaniſh, and the patient will ſpeedily recover his health.

If in the worſt of caſes a boil or bubo ſhould make its appearance under the arms, or in any other part of the body, make an ordinary poultice of white bread and milk, and to a half pint baſon of it add a quarter of a pound of Butter-bur roots, bruiſed, but not boiled, together with a little ſallad oil. Apply this on the part; let it be kept warm, and renewed frequently, ſo will the patient have all the chance for a recovery which the nature of the caſe admits. I could ſay much more on this ſubject, but it would be an unneceſſary taſk to prove that the ſun gives light, and it is no leſs certain that this root is the beſt known remedy for putrid and peſtilential fevers. *Hill.*

CALAMINT.

Meliſſa Calamintha, 14. 1.

ROOT: compoſed of numerous fibres, which are of a brownish colour.

STEM: hard, upright, covered with ſtiff hairs, very much branched, and a foot, or eighteen inches high.

LEAVES: growing in pairs on leaf-ſtalks; they are of an oblong figure, irregularly notched on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters from the boſoms of the uppermoſt leaves; they ſtand on fruit-ſtalks, which are frequently as long, and ſometimes longer than the leaves. They are moderately large, and of a bluiſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is nearly bell-ſhaped, dry, ſkinny, expanding, angular, and marked with thirteen ribs; at the mouth it is divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is cut into three teeth, and reflected, the lower one ſhorter, ſharp-pointed, and divided.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a cylindrical tube, open at the mouth. The upper lip is ſhort, upright, vaulted or arched, of a roundiſh figure, and notched at the end. The lower lip divided into three ſegments, of which the middle one is largeſt, and inverſely heart-ſhaped.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, and two of them are as long as the bloſſom, but the other two only half as long. The tips ſtand in pairs, and are very ſmall.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts. The ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and ends in a ſlender, cloven, and reflected ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are egg-ſhaped, and contained in the boſom of the cup.

It is found by the ſides of roads, and in corn fields, and produces flowers in Auguſt.

A ſtong infuſion made of the dried leaves is ſerviceable in weakneſs of the ſtomach, and removes the pains and obſtructions of the bowels; it is likewiſe good in hyſterical complaints, and ſuppreſſions of the menſes. A conſerve made of the young tops may be uſed for the ſame purpoſes, and will be found equally efficacious.

CALVE's-

CALVE's-SNOUT.

SNAP-DRAGON, TOAD-FLAX.

Antirrhinum Linaria, 14. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, creeping a great way beneath the ſurface of the ground, of a hardiſh conſiſtence, and white.

STEM: round, firm, upright, and two or three feet high. It is ſometimes quite ſimple, but more commonly divided into ſeveral branches.

LEAVES: very numerous, ſcattered, long, narrow, entire on the edges, without any leaf-ſtalks, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: large, numerous, and very beautiful; they terminate the ſtem and branches in very long ſpikes. Their colour is an elegant pale yellow, with a ſhade of deep orange in ſome of the parts.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five oblong ſegments, the two lowermoſt of which ſpread more than the others.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind. The tube is of an oblong figure, with a hunch on one ſide. The upper lip is cloven, and reflected ſideways. The lower lip divided into three blunt ſegments. There is a honey-cup at the baſe of the bloſſom, of a conſiderable length, extending backwards, and terminating in a ſharp point.

CHIVES: four; two ſhort and two long; they nearly equal the bloſſom in length, and are incloſed by the upper lip. The tips are ſmall and woolly, and thoſe of the longer chives adhere together.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple, and of the ſame length with the chives, having a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh, or egg-ſhaped capſule, divided internally into two cells.

SEEDS: numerous, almoſt flat, and circular.

It is very common in barren paſtures, hedges, and cultivated places, and is in bloſſom from July till the latter end of September.

An infuſion of the leaves is both diuretic and purgative, and an ointment prepared from them gives relief in the piles. *Withering.*

A decoction of the whole plant in ale purges briſkly, and likewiſe operates by urine, and is frequently found ſerviceable

in the jaundice, and beginning of dropſies. The juice of the leaves is good for inflammations of the eyes, and cleanſes old ulcerous ſores.

CAMPHOR. TREE.

Laurus Camphora, 9. 1.

ROOT: woody, ſmelling very ſtrong of the Camphor.

STEM: tree-like, branched, and covered with a rough brown bark, but that on the young ſhoots is ſmooth and green.

LEAVES: placed alternately on ſhort leaf-ſtalks; they are large, oval, ſharp pointed, entire on the edges, ſmooth on the ſurface, and diſtinguiſhed by three longitudinal veins, which unite above the baſe. They are of a lively ſhining green colour, and if rubbed between the fingers, or otherwiſe bruiſed, emit a very ſtrong ſmell of Camphor.

FLOWERS: produced in ſmall cluſters from the boſoms of the leaves. They are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix egg-ſhaped, concave petals, ſtanding in an erect poſition, with a honey-cup, conſiſting of three ſmall knobs placed round the ſeed-bud, and ending in two briſtly ſubſtances.

CHIVES: nine; they are ſhorter than the bloſſom, a little compreſſed, blunt, and placed in three orders; the tips are connected above on both ſides to the edges of the chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſimple, equal in length to the chives, and ending in an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a pulpy berry of an oval pointed figure; it is about the ſize of a large pea, and of a purple colour.

SEED: an oval nut, containing a kernel of the ſame form.

It is a native of Japan, and ſeveral other parts of the Eaſt-Indies, where it yields, by a chemical proceſs, the reſinous ſubſtance called Camphor. In order to procure which they cut the wood in pieces, and put it into a ſort of ſubliming veſſel, with an earthen head, filled with ſtraw, and then making a fire underneath, the Camphor aſcends in form of a white meal, and fixes on the ſtraw, from which it is afterwards carefully collected, and being further refined aſſumes the appearance in which we meet with it in the ſhops.

Camphor

Camphor is of a fragrant ſmell, ſomewhat like roſemary, but conſiderably ſtronger, and a bitter, pungent, aromatic taſte, accompanied with a ſenſation of coolneſs.

It is one of the moſt principal ſudorifics, and antiſceptics in uſe. In acute diſeaſes it is frequently given from a quarter of a grain to the quantity of two or three grains, joined with nitre or ſome other ſaline ſubſtance. It hath an anodyne narcotic effect, and remarkably diminiſhes the irritability of the ſyſtem. It is of ſo ſubtile and penetrating a nature, that it almoſt inſtantaneouſly diffuſes itſelf over the whole body in a manner perceptible to the ſenſes; and is an excellent medicine in low putrid fevers, eſpecially if combined with the dulcified mineral acids.

A ſolution of it in rectified ſpirits of wine, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint or thereabouts, is frequently applied ſucceſsfully to bathe ſuch parts as are affected with rheumatic pains, or the palſy; alſo for diſperſing hard tumours and inflammations, and ſtopping the progreſs of mortifications. It is alſo uſed in the form of an ointment for burns, and eruptions of the ſkin. Taken in an over doſe it occaſions coldneſs of the extremities, giddineſs, and pain at the ſtomach, the beſt remedy for which is an emetic, or a draught of vinegar.

CANELLA. Bark Tree.

Winterana Canella, 11. 1.

Root: woody.

Stem: tree-like, growing to the height of fifty or three-ſcore feet, and very full of branches; the bark is of a greyiſh brown colour.

Leaves: large, oval, pointed, and of a dark green colour.

Flowers: produced in looſe ſpikes, or tufts; they are numerous, but ſmall, and of a purple colour.

Flower-cup: a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, divided into three rounded lobes.

Blossom: compoſed of five oblong petals, which are longer than the flower-cup, with a conical, concave honey-cup, as long as the bloſſom, and lopped at the extremity.

Chives: wanting. The tips are ſixteen in number, and grow outwardly to the honey-cup.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is of an oval figure, and included in the honey-cup. The ſhaft cylindrical, and furniſhed with three obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, divided into three cells.
SEEDS: two; they are ſmall, and heart-ſhaped.

It grows in Jamaica, Antigua, and other of the Caribbee Iſlands. The bark is the part made uſe of, and conſiſts of two parts. The outermoſt is thin, and of an aſh grey colour, with here and there a few white ſpots, and ſeveral ſhallow furrows running in various directions through it, of a darker colour. The inner bark is a good deal thicker, of a white colour, and a more biting and aromatic taſte than the other, and not at all glutinous when chewed, but dry and crumbling betwixt the teeth.

It is of a warm penetrating nature, and ſerviceable in the palſy, the ſcurvy, cholic, &c. either taken by itſelf, or in conjunction with other medicines of a like nature.

CAPER TREE.

Capparis Spinoſa, 13. 1.

ROOTS: woody.
STEM: ſhrubby, weak, trailing, prickly, tough, and two or three feet in length; the prickles are hooked at the end.
LEAVES: placed alternately on the ſtem; they are large, of a roundiſh figure, entire on the edges, and of a light green colour.
FLOWERS: large; they ſtand ſingly on long fruit-ſtalks, and are of a light red, or fleſh colour.
FLOWER-CUP: formed of four ſmall, egg-ſhaped, concave leaves, of a tough leather-like ſubſtance.
BLOSSOM: compoſed of four large, obtuſe, ſpreading petals.
CHIVES: numerous, thread-like, ſpreading, and ending in oblong tips, which turn about in every direction.
POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed on a ſhort pedicle, without any ſhaft. The ſummit is obtuſe, and ſeated immediately on the ſeed-bud.
SEED-VESSEL: a huſky berry, ſupported on a pedicle, and furniſhed with only one cell.
SEEDS: numerous, and kidney-ſhaped.

It is common in the ſouthern parts of France and Italy, flowering in May, and perfecting its fruit in the latter end of ſummer.

The Capers made uſe of in pickle are the buds of the flower, which after being gathered and laid in the ſun to dry

for

for the ſpace of a day or two, are put into vinegar for eight days, after which they are barrelled up for uſe, and are eſteemed good to create an appetite, provoke urine, and help the jaundice and dropſy. The bark of the root is likewiſe good either taken in powder as infuſion for the ſame purpoſes, and is further recommended in hypochondriacal complaints, and indigeſtions.

CHAMMOMILE.

Anthemis Nobilis, 19. 2.

ROOTS: perennial; compoſed of numerous, long, thick, tough fibres, which ſpread a conſiderable way under the ſurface of the ground.

STEMS: weak, trailing, branched, of a pale green colour, and a foot or more in length.

LEAVES: divided and ſubdivided into a multitude of fine ſegments; they are of a lively green colour, and a fragrant ſmell.

FLOWERS: numerous, and of the compound kind; they grow ſingly on long fruit-ſtalks, which terminate the ſtem and branches; and are large, white on the outſide, but yellow in the middle, and very often double.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſeveral ſtrap-ſhaped ſcales, of nearly an equal ſize.

BLOSSOM: conſiſting of numerous florets, which are of two kinds; thoſe in the center are tubular, marked with five ſlight notches at the mouth, and contain both chives and pointals. Thoſe in the circumference are narrow, flattiſh, pointed, with frequently three notches at the end, and contain only pointals.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like, very ſhort, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong figure, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and furniſhed with two reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, of an oblong figure, and unfurniſhed with a feather.

It grows frequently wild in meadows and damp paſtures, and is much cultivated in gardens, but the flowers of the latter are inferior in efficacy to the others. It flowers in Auguſt.

The

The leaves and flowers have a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh taſte. An infuſion of the flowers is often uſed in diſorders of the ſtomach, and as an antiſpaſmodic. If taken in large quantities it cauſes vomiting. Large doſes of the powdered flowers will often cure agues when the bark and all other means prove ineffectual. Fomentations and poultices made of them often prove beneficial in putrid ſore throats, and other complaints of a like nature; and applied externally, or taken inwardly, are generally found to give eaſe in painful diſorders. *Withering.*

The flowers of Chammomile are more bitter and aromatic than the leaves, and the yellow middle part is much better for uſe than the white outſide. The ſmell and taſte appear to be improved by drying, and they ſeem to loſe but little of their virtues by keeping.

Independent of its general virtues as a bitter, it is good in different kinds of the cholic, particularly ſuch as ariſe from flatulencies or cold. It is alſo recommended in hyſterical and hypochondriacal diſorders, in the gravel, and intermitting fevers. The doſe of the dried flowers in ſubſtance is from ten or twelve grains to half a drachm, or more, in tea two or three drachms. The expreſſed juice is an excellent remedy for the ſtrangury, aſthma, jaundice, and dropſy; and the flowers are much uſed in conjunction with other ingredients of a like nature to provoke ſweating.

CARDAMOM. Plant.

Amomum Cardamomum, l. 1.

Roots: perennial, knotty, and furniſhed with ſeveral large fibres, which proceed from its lower part.

Stem: thick, robuſt, round, ſmooth, and hollow; it is of a light green colour, and four feet high.

Leaves: very long and narrow, and of a pleaſant green colour.

Flowers: produced on ſhort ſtems, which ariſe immediately from the root of the plant, and are deſtitute of leaves, except a few ſmall filmy ſcales. They are ſmall, and their colour is greeniſh.

Flower-cup: formed of a ſingle leaf, and marked with three ſlight notches at the mouth.

Blossom: compoſed of a ſingle petal, having a ſhort tube, and a border divided into three ſegments, of which the middle

one is largeſt. It is furniſhed with a honey-cup, which has ſome reſemblance to the ſegments of the bloſſom.

CHIVES: oblong, flat, and ſimilar to the diviſions of the bloſſom. The tip is flat, and cloſely connected with the chive.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and placed beneath the bloſſom; it ſupports a ſlender, thread-ſhaped ſhaft, which is as long as the chive, and terminated by an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: egg-ſhaped, with three corners; it is of a leathry ſubſtance, and contains, in three ſeparate cells, numerous

SEEDS: of a roundiſh figure, and an aromatic taſte.

This plant is a native of the hotteſt parts of the Eaſt-Indies, and other warm countries.

The ſeeds are the only part uſed in medicine, and when freed from their huſks, they are a grateful, aromatic, warm, but not fiery, nor ſubject to heat and inflame like many other ſeeds of a like nature. They ſhould never be ſeparated from their huſks till wanted for uſe, for in that caſe they loſe much of their flavour and virtue. They are an excellent cordial, and peculiarly grateful to the ſtomach, diſperſing wind, creating an appetite, and ſtrengthening the digeſtive faculties. There is a ſpirituous diſtilled water, and tincture of them kept in the ſhops, either of which are more agreeable than the ſeeds themſelves, and equally efficacious. A glaſs taken after eating flatulent food, is ſerviceable in preventing or removing that diſagreeable eructation or riſing which frequently ſucceeds.

CARLINE-THISTLE.

Carlina Vulgaris, 19. 1.

ROOT: biennial, ſpindle-ſhaped, hard, and furniſhed with a few ſtiff fibres.

STEM: upright, firm, cylindrical, ribbed, with a ſwelling juſt above the root; it is of a purple colour, ſlightly downy, a foot or more high, and divided towards the top in a rundle-like manner.

LEAVES: very numerous; they cover the whole of the ſtem, and are ſmaller towards the top of it than at the baſe. They have no leaf-ſtalks, but are deeply jagged and notched on the edges, and armed with many yellow prickles.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: compound, and ſituated both at the extremities of the branches and in the boſoms of the leaves; they are large, and of a dirty yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous, ſharp pointed, flexible ſcales, which lie over each other like the tiles on a houſe. They are of a dry conſiſtence, fringed with longiſh hairs at the baſe, and of a purpleiſh colour on the outſide, but ſtraw coloured within.

BLOSSOM: conſiſting of ſeveral tubular florets, all of which are furniſhed with chives and pointals, and marked with five ſlight notches at the mouth.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like, very ſhort, and have their tips united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſhort, the ſhaft ſlender, equal to the chives in length, and ending in an oblong ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, longiſh, and crowned with a branched, downy feather.

It affects dry ſituations, and produces its flowers in June.

The flowers open in dry, and cloſe in damp weather, and retaining this property for a conſiderable length of time they are frequently employed to indicate the changes in the humidity or dryneſs of the atmoſphere.

It is ſerviceable in hyſteric, and other nervous complaints, and being of a diuretic nature may prove ſerviceable in the beginning of dropſies. The powder of the dried root is ſaid to kill worms, remove obſtructions of the menſes, and prove ſerviceable in defluxions on the lungs, or other parts of the body; but though it is not altogether deſtitute of virtues, I am inclined to think that too many are attributed to it.

CARAWAY.

Carum Caru, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, white, and of a ſweet, but ſomewhat acrid taſte.

STEM: round, ſcored on the ſurface, branched towards the top, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: long, ſmooth, and divided into numerous winged ſegments, which grow in croſs pairs, and are flat and pointed. They

They ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks, with a ſharp prominent keel or rib on the under ſide.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in rundles, conſiſting for the moſt part of ten ſpokes, and furniſhed at the baſe with a general fence of a ſingle leaf. Their colour is white.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall, heart-ſhaped, blunt, unequal petals. Thoſe in the center of the urnbel are frequently deſtitute of both chives and pointals, conſequently prove barren.

CHIVES: five, they are hair-like, as long as the petals, and furniſhed with very minute, roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports two very ſmall ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected, of an oblong ſhape, a little convex on the one ſide, and ſcored, but flat on the other.

It is ſaid to grow wild in ſome parts of England, but it is very uncommon. It produces its flowers in May and June.

The ſeeds are the parts which are commonly employed in medicine. They are of an agreeable aromatic ſmell, and a warm pungent taſte; given in ſubſtance from a ſcruple to half a drachm, they diſpel wind from the ſtomach, and greatly ſtrengthen that organ. *Lewis.*

The ſeeds are uſed in cakes for the ſake of their flavour, and were formerly recommended to be taken by ſuch as had pale complexions, and wiſhed to improve them; nor is their uſe in ſuch caſes altogether laid aſide in the preſent day. They are frequently found ſerviceable in the ague, and abound with an eſſential oil, which is a good antiſpaſmodic and carminative. *Withering.*

They are excellent in the cholic and other diſorders of the ſtomach, and are no deſpicable remedy for ſlight paralitic complaints. The root while young and tender is by many eſteemed a delicacy. The ſeeds bruiſed and made into a poultice take away black and blue marks, occaſioned by falls and bruiſes, and are good in hyſteric fits.

CARROT.

BIRD's-NEST.

Daucus Carota, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, white, ſending out ſeveral ſmall fibres, and of a ſweetiſh taſte.

STEM: round, firm, furrowed, upright, branched, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: divided and ſubdivided into a multitude of ſlender ſegments, which are a little hairy, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: ſtanding at the tops of the branches in ſmall roundiſh rundles; they are ſmall and white. There is a leafy fence at the baſe of each rundle, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtrap-ſhaped leaves, deeply cut and jagged on the edges.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall, heart-ſhaped petals, which are bent inwards.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like, ſhort, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, and ſituated below the bloſſom; the ſhafts are two in number, reflected, and end in blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are connected, egg-ſhaped, convex, and covered with ſtrong rough hairs on the one ſide, but flat on the other.

It is common in dry ſandy paſtures, and flowers from June till the latter end of Auguſt.

This plant in a ſtate of cultivation is the well known garden Carrot, whoſe roots are ſo frequently ſeen at our tables. The ſeeds are of a light aromatic ſmell, and a warm pungent taſte. Infuſed in malt liquor while working in the vat, they communicate an agreeable flavour to it, and render it an uſeful diet drink in the ſcurvy, and other ſimilar diſorders. *Lewis*

They have been ſometimes uſed as diuretics, and to diſperſe wind in the ſtomach, and there are many inſtances of their affording relief in the ſtone and gravel. *Withering.*

They operate powerfully by urine, and are excellent in obſtructions of the viſcera, the jaundice, and in the beginning of

of dropſies. A poultice made of the roots has been found to mitigate the pain of foul cancerous ulcers, and take away the intolerable ſtench.

CASSIA-BARK. TREE.

Laurus Caſſia, 9. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like; covered with a browniſh bark, and ſupporting numerous ſpreading branches.

LEAVES: numerous, evergreen, of an oval figure, pointed at both ends, with three longitudinal veins, or nerves, on the ſurface, which is of a dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: ſmall, and whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix egg-ſhaped, concave petals, in two ſeries or rows.

CHIVES: commonly nine; they are ſhorter than the bloſſom, flat, and blunt, with broadiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oval figure, with a ſimple ſhaft, ſomething longer than the chives, ending in an obtuſe, oblique ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, pointed fruit, of a pulpy conſiſtence, with only a ſingle cell.

SEED: an egg-ſhaped, pointed nut, containing a kernel of the ſame form.

It is a native of the Eaſt-Indies.

The bark of the young branches is uſed in medicine, and it very much reſembles cinnamon in colour, ſmell, and taſte, but is not ſo pungent, and leaves a glutinous or mucilaginous matter in the mouth when chewed.

It poſſeſſes the virtues of cinnamon as a cordial, but in a weaker degree; but in purgings and fluxes it appears from its mucilaginous nature to be preferable to cinnamon; the powder of it is an excellent remedy in all ſuch caſes, and deſerves to be uſed more frequently than it is at preſent.

CASHEW-NUT. TREE.

WEST-INDIAN-BEAN.

Anacardium Occidentalis, 9. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, tall, and very much branched; the bark is rough, full of cracks, and of a pale colour, and the wood is very brittle.

LEAVES: very large, and beautiful; they are about half a foot in length, three inches broad, entire on the edges, blunt at the extremities, and placed in an alternate order on the branches. They are furniſhed with ſhort leaf-ſtalks, beautifully veined on the ſurface, and of a lively green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in tufts at the ends, and from the ſides of the branches; ſingly they are ſmall, and their colour is white.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſegments, or compoſed of five diſtinct leaves, which are egg-ſhaped, and acutely pointed.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five narrow petals, which are twice the length of the flower-cup, and reflected.

CHIVES: ten; they are hair-like, ſhorter than the cup, and ſupport ſmall roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, as long as the petals, and terminated by an oblique ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting. The receptacle of the flower is of a fleſhy ſubſtance, reſembling a large pear.

SEED: a large nut, which is kidney-ſhaped, and placed at the top of the receptacle.

It is frequent in Jamaica and other parts of the Weſt-Indies, but Braſil appears to be its native place, there it produces its flowers in Auguſt, and ripe fruit in December, which, when roaſted, is nearly as good as an almond. The ſhell abounds with an acrid oil, which cures tetters, ringworms, and other like eruptions, by only anointing them therewith. *Motherby.*

The inſide of the fleſhy receptacle, which is commonly called the cherry, is ſtringy, and full of an auſtere, acid, but pleaſant juice, which the Americans employ in making punch, as we do that of lemons. When the Weſt-Indian ladies imagine their beauty too much impaired by the ſcorching rays of the ſun, they ſcrape off the outſide ſkin of the nut, and then rub their faces and hands all over with it, which ſoon after

after ſwell and grow black, and in five or ſix days after the ſkin has been thus poiſoned, it comes off the face or other parts in large flakes. This operation prevents their appearance in public for the full ſpace of a fortnight, at the end of which time the new ſkin looks as fair as that of a young child.

The ſlaves and negroes in Braſil cure themſelves of diſorders in the ſtomach (to which they are very ſubject) by eating the fleſhy part of the fruit, the acidity of which cuts the tough humour which prevent the free circulation of the blood and juices, and thus removes the complaint by deſtroying its cauſe. It is however neceſſity, not choice, which leads the negroes to the uſe of this fruit, which they are far from being fond of, but their maſters, the Portugueſe, deny them every other kind of ſuſtenance, and letting them looſe to the woods where this fruit grows in the greateſt plenty, leave them to chooſe whether they will periſh with hunger, or ſatisfy the calls of nature with this fruit. Being conſtrained to this, in a few days they recover from their indiſpoſition and return to their maſters, with health and vigour ſufficient to perform the labour uſually allotted them. *Milne.*

CATMINT. Nep.

Nepeta Cataria, 14. 1.

Root: perennial, fibrous, and creeping.

Stem: ſquare, firm, upright, branched, of a duſky whitiſh colour, and two or three feet high.

Leaves: produced in pairs; they grow on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and are large, of an oblong figure, broad at the baſe, ſharply notched on the edges, pointed at the extremity, and of a whitiſh green colour, and a very ſtrong ſmell.

Flowers: growing in whorls at the top of the ſtem; they form a long ſpike, and are ſmall, and of a white colour, ſpotted with purple.

Flower-cup: a ſingle tubular leaf, with five notches at the mouth; the ſegments are ſharp, and ſtand erect; the uppermoſt are the largeſt, and the lowermoſt the moſt expanded; the whole is covered with a downy ſubſtance, and marked with ſmall green ribs.

Blossom: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a crooked cylindrical tube, which expands at the mouth, and is divided into two very ſhort blunt ſegments; the uppermoſt lip is roundiſh, upright, and notched at the end; the lowermoſt large,

large, circular, concave, entire, and a little ſcolloped at the edges, with a ſmall tuft of white briſtles at the baſe.

CHIVES: four; two long and two ſhort; they are awl-ſhaped, and covered by the upper lip of the bloſſom. The tips are purple, and fixed ſideways to the chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is cleft into four parts, but the ſhaft is ſingle, thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and terminated by a cloven ſummit, the diviſions of which are very ſharp.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each bloſſom; they are egg-ſhaped, and contained in the bottom of the cup.

It grows in paſtures and hedges, but is not very common. The bloſſoms appear in July and Auguſt.

An infuſion of the plant is an excellent medicine in ſuppreſſions of the menſes, ſo alſo is the expreſſed juice, and may be taken to the quantity of two ounces for a doſe. *Withering.*

It is good in nervous diſorders, and the young tops made into a conſerve are ſerviceable in that troubleſome complaint, the night mare. *Hill.*

It is a good female medicine, and may be uſed with advantage in hyſteric and other fits. The infuſion moderately promotes the menſes when ſuppreſſed, and the evacuations after delivery. There is ſomething peculiarly pleaſing to cats in the ſmell of this plant, and it is a matter of no ſmall difficulty to keep them out of a place where any of it grows.

CELANDINE.

Chelidonium Majus, 13. 1.

ROOT: biennial, or perennial; it is long, thick, divided, furniſhed with numerous fibres, and full of a thick yellow juice.

STEM: round, weak, branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: large and numerous; they are of the winged kind, and each conſiſts of three or four pair of ſmaller leaves, with an odd one at the end of the middle rib.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches; they are placed on ſhort, tender fruit-ſtalks, and are ſmall, and of a gold yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of two concave, egg-ſhaped leaves, which fall off as ſoon as the flower expands.

BLOSSOM: formed of four large, flat, ſpreading petals, which are narrower at the baſe than at the extremity.

CHIVES: about thirty in number; they are flat, broadeſt at the top, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and terminated by double tips, of an oblong, blunt, and compreſſed form, ſtanding upright.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a cylindrical figure, and as long as the chives; the ſhaft is wanting, but the ſeed-bud is crowned with a cylindrical ſummit, with a ſlight cleft or notch at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: a long ſlender pod.

SEEDS: numerous, egg-ſhaped, and ſhining.

It is common in hedges, and rough ſhady places among rubbiſh, flowering in May and June.

The juice of this plant is very acrid, and will cure tetters, ring-worms, &c. It deſtroys warts, cures the itch, and other cutaneous eruptions, and diluted with milk, conſumes white opake ſpots in the eyes. *Withering.*

It is an admirable medicine in obſtructions of the viſcera. The root beat into a conſerve with ſugar, operates both by ſtool and urine, and is good in the jaundice. An infuſion of the ſliced roots is a cordial, and greatly promotes perſpiration, and the juice both taken inwardly and applied externally, is ſaid to be ſingularly uſeful in diſorders of the eyes. The root dried and reduced to powder, is ſometimes given to the quantity of half a drachm for a doſe in the bloody flux, and other hæmorrhages. *Hill.*

Both the roots and leaves of the Celandine have a very acrid and ſomewhat bitteriſh taſte, which is however much the ſtrongeſt in the roots. The plant is often made uſe of in obſtinate jaundices, dropſies, ſuppreſſion of the menſes, and other diſorders; but the utmoſt caution ſhould be made uſe of in the adminiſtration of a medicine ſo highly acrimonious and irritating.

CENTUARY.

CENTORY.

Chironia Centaurium, 5. 1.

ROOT: annual; it is ſmall, long, divided into many parts, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

STEM: ſlender, branched, and ſix or eight inches high; branches, upright, ſometimes ſimple, and at other times ſubdivided into a number of leſſer branches.

LEAVES: produced in croſs pairs; they are of an oblong figure, ſmooth, undivided at the edges, of a pale green colour, and deſtitute of leaf-ſtalks.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in a kind of rundle; they are but ſmall conſidered ſingly, but their number, and colour, which is a bright beautiful red, render them ſufficiently conſpicuous.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, deeply divided into five ſegments, which are oblong, but ſharp pointed, and ſtand in an erect poſition.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a narrow tube, and a border divided into three egg-ſhaped, expanding ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are broad, ſhort, and grow from the top part of the tube; the tips are large, of an oblong figure, and ſtand upright.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped; the ſhaft thread-like, a little longer than the chives, and furniſhed with a knobbed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule, divided internally into two cells.

SEEDS: very numerous, and ſmall.

It grows plentifully in barren paſtures, and flowers in the middle of ſummer. I have frequently ſown the ſeeds in a garden, but could never procure any plants from them by ſo doing, while ſeeds ſown from the ſame gathering among graſs have vegetated freely.

The whole plant is bitter, but not unpleaſantly ſo; an infuſion of it is an excellent ſtomachic medicine; it ſtrengthens the digeſtive faculties, excites an appetite, opens obſtructions of the viſcera, helps the jaundice, kills worms, and cures the ague. A decoction of the whole plant kills lice in any part of the body, and cures the itch.

CELERY.

SMALLAGE.

Apium Graveolens, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, and divided, of a white colour, a ſtrong ſmell, and a pleaſant taſte.

STEM: angular, thick, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, branched, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: winged; they conſiſt of three or four pair of ſmall leaves, with an odd one at the end of the middle rib, each of theſe is deeply divided into three parts, which are notched on the edges, and of a fine lively green colour.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in rundles at the extremities of the branches; they are ſmall, and white.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute. There is ſometimes a fence of two or three ſmall leaves at the baſe of each diviſion of the rundle, which at other times is wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall circular petals; they are equal in ſize, and bend inwards.

CHIVES: five; they are ſimple, and furniſhed with ſmall round tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſlender, reflected ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected together, of an oblong figure, ſcored on one ſide, but plain on the other.

It delights in low marſhy ſituations, and flowers in Auguſt.

The root, in its wild ſtate, is of an acrid, noxious nature, but culture takes away thoſe properties, and renders the plant mild and eſculent. The lower part of the ſtem and leaf-ſtalks blanched, by being covered up with earth, are eaten either raw, ſtewed, or boiled in ſoups, and are excellent antiſcorbutics. *Withering.*

The roots operate by urine, and are good in fits of the ſtone or gravel, and in obſtructions of the viſcera. A ſtrong decoction of them is the moſt effectual preparation. *Hill.*

The ſeeds are of a warm carminative nature; they diſperſe wind in the ſtomach and bowels, and operate more powerfully by urine than any other part of the plant.

CHERRY. TREE.

Prunus Cerasus, 12. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, tall, thick, covered with a rough brown bark, and divided into numerous ſpreading branches.

LEAVES: numerous, ſtanding alternately on the young ſhoots, of an oval figure, with ſharp points; they are finely notched on the edges, and ſmooth on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters from the ſides of the laſt year's ſhoots; they are large and white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, divided into five blunt, concave ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, which are large, circular, concave, and attached by their claws to the cup.

CHIVES: from twenty to thirty in number; they are awl-ſhaped, nearly of the ſame length with the petals, attached to the ſides of the cup, and terminated by ſhort double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports a thread-ſhaped ſhaft, with a circular ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: of a pulpy conſiſtence, and a roundiſh figure; it is red, or black when ripe.

SEED: a nut or ſtone, which is roundiſh, but a little compreſſed, and contains a kernel of the ſame figure.

It loves a ſandy ſoil, and an elevated ſituation, and flowers in May.

The gum which is found on the trunk and branches is of the ſame nature with Gum Arabic, and may be uſed for the ſame purpoſes, as in the ſtrangury, heat of urine, &c.

A garriſon conſiſting of more than a hundred men were kept alive during a ſiege of two months, without any other food than this gum, a little of which they frequently took in their mouths, and ſuffered it to diſſolve gradually. *Haſſelquiſt.*

The kernels were formerly ſuppoſed to poſſeſs very great and ſingular efficacy in apoplexies, palſies, and nervous diſorders in general; and a water diſtiled from them was long made uſe of as a remedy for thoſe fits which young children are frequently troubled with. But ſince the poiſonous qualities of laurel water (another ſpecies of cherry) have been diſcovered, it has been found that the water drawn from the kernels of black cherries, when made ſtrong, is little leſs noxious,

noxious, and there is every reaſon to believe that many hundreds of children have loſt their lives by this unſuſpected medicine.

CHERRY. WINTER.

Phyſalis Alkekengi, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, ſmall, white, and creeping under the ſurface of the ground.

STEM: round, firm, upright, divided into many branches, and two feet high.

LEAVES: growing in pairs; they are large, broad at the baſe, with a deep hollow for the reception of the leaf-ſtalk, which is very long, ſharp pointed, undivided at the edges, with a kind of woollineſs on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: ſituated in the boſoms of the leaves; they ſtand on long fruit-ſtalks, and are large and white.

FLOWER-CUP: five cornered; it conſiſts of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into five ſmall, pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle petal, with a very ſhort tube, and a large flat border, cut into five broad, pointed ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and very ſmall, with oblong upright tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh; the ſhaft thread-like, and longer than the chives, and the ſummits blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, divided into two cells, and incloſed by the large inflated flower-cup.

SEEDS: numerous, kidney-ſhaped, and compreſſed.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, but is kept in our gardens, where it flouriſhes very well, and flowers in June.

The berries are the only part of the plant that is uſeful in medicine; they are to be freed from their huſks and dried, and then given in powder or decoction, they operate by urine, and are good in the gravel, and ſtrangury; alſo in the jaundice, and beginning of dropſies, and other complaints which ariſe from obſtruction of the viſcera.

CHERVIL.

WILD CICELY, COW-WEED, COW-PARSLEY.

Cherophyllum Sylveſtre, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, ſometimes biennial, or perennial; it is long, thick, white, warm, and agreeable to the taſte.

LEAVES: which proceed immediately from the root, large, and divided into many broad ſegments, which are notched at the edges, of a dark green colour, and an agreeable ſmell.

STEM: ſmooth, ſcored on the ſurface, ſwoln at the joints, branched, and three or four feet high.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in rundles at the extremities of the branches; they are ſmall, and at their firſt appearance of a yelloviſh colour, but they grow whiter afterwards.

FLOWER-CUP: imperceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five heart-ſhaped petals, with ſharp points bending inwards; the outſide petals are largeſt.

CHIVES: five; they are ſimple, longiſh, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom; it ſupports two reflected ſhafts, which are terminated by obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; of an oblong form, convex on the one ſide, and flat on the other.

It grows plentifully in hedges and rich paſtures, flowers in April, and the ſucceeding months.

The roots are ſaid to be poſſeſſed of noxious qualities. The ſeeds operate by urine, and are good in obſtructions of the viſcera. Rabbits and cows are extremely fond of the leaves, and in ſome parts of the kingdom they are made uſe of as pot-herbs in times of ſcarcity.

CHESNUT. TREE.

SPANISH CHESNUT.

Fagus Caſtanea, 21. 8.

STEM: tree-like; it is tall, thick, divided at the top into many ſpreading branches, and covered with a ſmooth grey bark.

LEAVES:

LEAVES: long, broad, notched on the edges, ſharp pointed, and of a beautiful dark green colour. They ſtand on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, in an alternate order.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame tree.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, formed of a ſingle leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and divided into five parts. Several of them are attached to a long receptacle, ſo as to reſemble a catkin.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: about fourteen; they are as long as the cup, and have oblong tips.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, placed in a bud, and compoſed of a ſingle leaf, with four ſharp upright teeth.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is incloſed by the cup; and ſupports three awl-ſhaped ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits, which are a little bent backwards.

SEED-VESSEL: a large capſule, or huſk, formed of the cup, and covered with ſoft prickles.

SEEDS: two nuts, of an oval figure, with three corners, containing a large eſculent kernel.

It is almoſt every where cultivated, and flowers in the month of May.

There is a thin ſkin ſpread over the kernels, which taſtes rather auſtere, and is the part to be uſed in medicine. This ſkin ſeparated from the nut before it is ripe, and dried, is of a very aſtringent, binding nature, and is good for fluxes, and immoderate diſcharges of the menſes.

CHICK-WEED.

CHICKEN-WEED.

Alſine Media, 5. 3.

ROOT: annual, ſmall, white, and compoſed of numerous fibres.

STEMS: very numerous; they are round, full of juice, a foot or more in length, and trail, for the moſt part along the ground.

LEAVES: placed in pairs on long leaf-ſtalks; they are of an oval figure, entire on the edges, of a tender ſubſtance, and a freſh green colour.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: ſmall, and white; they riſe from the boſoms of the leaves toward the upper part of the ſtem, and are ſupported on long fruit-ſtalks.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five concave, oblong, tapering leaves.

BLOSSOM: five petals, which are longer than the cup, and notched, or divided at the extremity.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed with three ſlender ſhafts, the ſummits of which are blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule, covered by the cup.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, and roundiſh.

It may be found in great plenty in gardens and cultivated places, and is in flower from the beginning of March till the winter froſts ſet in and deſtroy it.

The whole plant, or the juice of it, boiled in a ſufficient quantity of hog's lard, makes an excellent cooling ointment. Taken inwardly it promotes the urinary diſcharge, and is good againſt the ſcurvy. A poultice made of the bruiſed herb removes inflammations ariſing from blows, &c.

CHINA. PLANT.

Smilax China, 22. 6.

ROOT: perennial, large, irregular, and knotty; of a brown colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within.

STEMS: ſhrubby, roundiſh, prickly, trailing, eight or ten feet in length, and of a brown colour. The prickles are yellow, and hooked at the ends.

LEAVES: oblong, heart-ſhaped, blunt at the point, ſmooth on the ſurface, and at the edges, and of a gloſſy green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on different plants; they are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, compoſed of ſix oblong leaves, which are placed very near together at the baſe, and turn back at the ends.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: ſix; very ſimple, with oblong tips.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, as above.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped; the ſhafts are three in number, and very ſmall, having oblong, reflected, woolly ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a round, yellowiſh, or red berry.

SEEDS: two; round, and moderately large.

This plant is a native of China, Japan, and other warm oriental countries, from whence the roots are tranſmitted to us.

The Egyptian women uſe large quantities of this root, from a ſuppoſition that it makes them appear fat and well favoured. *Alpinus.*

It promotes perſpiration, and the urinary diſcharge, and is ſuppoſed by its ſoft unctious qualities to blunt and ſheath ſharp acrimonious humours. It was once ſuppoſed a ſpecific in the venereal diſeaſe, and a ſtrong decoction of it is, without doubt, a good medicine to accompany mercurial alteratives, but is of itſelf unequal to the taſk aſſigned it by thoſe who firſt introduced it into Europe. *Lewis.*

It is a good ſweetner of the blood and juices, and if the uſe of it is perſevered in for a conſiderable length of time, frequently proves ſerviceable in ſcorbutic, venereal, ſcrophulous, and gouty complaints.

CINNAMON. TREE.

Laurus Cinnamomum, 9. 1.

STEM: tree-like, lofty, and full of branches; it is covered with three different barks, or rinds; the two outermoſt of which are only uſed, the innermoſt, which immediately comes into contact with the body of the tree, being left untouched, by reaſon that an inciſion into it would prove fatal to the tree. The two extreme barks are renewed in the ſpace of three years (after being ſtripped from the tree) and ready for a ſecond gathering.

LEAVES: ſcattered, of an oval figure, and a bright green colour, with three beautiful nerves or veins running lengthways on their ſurface. They are ſupported on long, thick, furrowed leaf-ſtalks.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters at the extremities of the branches; they are ſmall, white, and of a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix upright, concave, egg-ſhaped, and pointed petals, diſpoſed in two ſeries or ranks. There is

in

in each bloſſom a honey-cup, compoſed of three little pointed coloured tubercles, or knobs, placed round the ſeed-bud, and terminated by two hair-like ſubſtances.

CHIVES: nine; they are ſhorter than the bloſſom, a little compreſſed, blunt, and placed in threes. The tips adhere to the edges, or upper part of the chives on each ſide, and there are two ſmall, roundiſh bodies, ſupported on ſlender pedicles, and attached to each of the innermoſt ſeries of chives, near the baſe.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oval figure; the ſhaft ſimple, and as long as the chives, with a blunt, oblique ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a pulpy berry, of an oval ſhape, it contains only a ſingle cell, and is incloſed by the bloſſom.

SEED: an oval pointed nut, incloſing a kernel of the ſame figure.

It is a native of Ceylon, in the Eaſt-Indies, and as common there as moſt of our native trees are with us.

The bark of this tree is the moſt grateful of the aromatic tribe, being of a very fragrant ſmell, and a moderately warm pungent taſte, accompanied with a conſiderable ſweetneſs, and ſome degree of aſtringency. It is an excellent cordial, and promoter of an appetite, and is one of the beſt remedies known for fluxes, and other diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels.

CINQUEFOIL.

FIVE LEAVED GRASS.

Potentilla Reptans, 12. 5.

ROOT: perennial, long, moderately thick, and of a brown colour.

STEM: creeping, ſtriking root at the joints, and by this method propagating itſelf in great abundance.

LEAVES: placed on long, ſlender leaf-ſtalks; each entire leaf conſiſts of five oblong, hairy ſegments, or little leaves, which are notched on the edges, and of a duſky green colour.

FLOWERS: ſituated ſingly in the boſoms of the leaves; they ſtand on long ſlender fruit-ſtalks, are large, and of a bright yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle flat leaf, divided into ten ſhort ſegments, which are alternately ſmaller, and reflected, or bent back.

BLOSSOM:

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five heart-ſhaped, expanding petals, fixed by their claws to the cup.

CHIVES: about twenty; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the petals, and attached to the ſides of the cup. The tips are ſhaped like a long creſcent, or new moon.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are numerous, and very ſmall, forming altogether a roundiſh knob. The ſhafts proceed from the ſides of the ſeed-buds, and are thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and terminated by obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: numerous, tapering, and ſupported on a ſmall, dry, roundiſh receptacle, which is incloſed by the cup.

It is common in meadows, paſtures, hedges, and by the ſides of roads. The flowers appear in May, and there is a ſucceſſion of them on the plant till the latter end of September.

The bark of the root is a mild aſtringent, and powerfully reſiſts putrefaction. A ſtrong decoction of it is an excellent gargle for looſe teeth, and a ſoft ſpongy ſtate of the gums. *Withering.*

Reduced to powder and taken in doſes of about a ſcruple, it ſtops purging, and is good in all kinds of hæmorrhages, but more particularly in exceſſive menſtrual diſcharges, and ſpitting of blood. Taken in larger doſes it will frequently cure intermitting fevers and agues. A ſtrong decoction of it is good for ſore mouths. The leaves infuſed in the manner of tea are much uſed by country people to allay the heat in burning fevers. The roots boiled in vinegar, and applied in form of a poultice, diſperſe ſwellings or inflammations in any part of the body; and applied to old putrid ſores, cleanſe and diſpoſe them for healing. The juice is good to bathe inflamed and ſore eyes with, and drank to the amount of four ounces a day for ſeveral days together, is ſaid to be almoſt a certain cure for the jaundice. It is likewiſe ſerviceable in the whites, and other diſorders of the ſex.

CISTUS. GUM BEARING.

Ciſtus Ladaniſera, 13. 1.

ROOT: woody, long, thick, ſpreading, and covered with a brown bark.

STEM: ſhrubby; it is of a firm woody conſiſtence, covered with a purpleiſh bark, divided into numerous branches, and four or five feet high.

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they are long, narrow, ſmooth, evergreen, and marked with three large ribs.

FLOWERS: ſituated at the extremities of the branches; they ſtand on long, ſlender, ſeparate fruit-ſtalks, and are both large and beautiful. Their ground colour is a pure white, but there is a large ſpot of purple near the baſe of each petal which compoſes the bloſſom, and the tips are of a gold yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five roundiſh, concave leaves, of which two are ſmaller than the others.

BLOSSOM: formed of five large, roundiſh, flat, expanding petals.

CHIVES: numerous, hair-like, and ſhorter than the bloſſom. The tips are very ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple, and as long as the chives, with a flat roundiſh ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, covered by the flower-cup.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of France, but will bear the ordinary winters of our climate, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The Gum Labdanum of the ſhop is a reſinous concreted juice, which exudes from the leaves of this plant, and is collected by lightly bruſhing the ſhrub during the heat of ſummer with an inſtrument reſembling a rake, only it has inſtead of teeth ſeveral leather thongs fixed to it, to which the glutinous juice adheres, and is afterwards ſcraped off with knives, or other proper inſtruments.

There are two ſorts of this gum to be met with in the ſhops, the beſt of which is in dark coloured maſſes, of the conſiſtence of a ſoft plaiſter, and on being handled grows ſtill ſofter; this is very rarely to be had; the other ſort is formed into long rolls, and is much harder than the preceding, but nothing near ſo dark in colour.

Labdanum has been ſometimes employed as a corroborant and aſtringent. But its principal uſe is in perfumes and external applications, as in plaiſters for weakneſſes, and other diſorders of the head and ſtomach. It has an agreeable ſmell, and ſeems to partake of the virtues of the peruvian balſam in a very conſiderable degree. The roots of this, in common with the other ſpecies of Ciſtus, are of an aſtringent nature, and may be given in fluxes of the belly, attended with bloody diſcharges,

diſcharges, to the amount of a ſcruple three or four times a day with great ſucceſs. The juice of the leaves, with the addition of a little port wine, is often found beneficial in ſpitting of blood, and has frequently been known to cure the whites.

CITRON.

Citrus Medica, 18. 3.

ROOTS: woody.

STEM: tree-like, of a moderate ſize, covered with a rough greyiſh bark, and furniſhed with many prickly branches.

LEAVES: placed irregularly on the branches; they are of an oval figure, nearly ſix inches long, and of a beautiful dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: produced ſingly from the ſides of the young ſhoots; they are large, white, and of a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: ſmall, and formed of a ſingle leaf, which is flat at the baſe, and marked with five ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five oblong, flat, ſpreading petals.

CHIVES: about twenty in number; they are awl-ſhaped, flattened, placed in a circular manner, and are united at the baſe into ſeveral diſtinct bodies. The tips are ſmall and oblong.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and as long as the chives, with a roundiſh ſummit, which is divided into nine cells.

SEED-VESSEL: a large fruit of the apple kind, covered with a thick yellow fleſhy ſkin. It is divided internally into nine parts, and is very full of a juicy pulp.

SEEDS: two in each cell; they are of an oval figure, and a callous ſubſtance.

It is a native of Aſia, and is cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe, and flowers there the greateſt part of the ſummer months.

The outermoſt yellow rind, or peel, is the part to be uſed in medicine; it is of an agreeable flavour, and is an excellent ſtomachic, and in great requeſt as an ingredient in tinctures, infuſions, and other forms of medicine for diſeaſes of that organ.

CLARY.

Salvia Horminum, 2. 1.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, and furniſhed with ſeveral fibres. It is of a brown colour, and a warm pungent taſte.

LEAVES: proceeding immediately from the root, are very large, of an oval ſhape, blunt at the ends, a little waved on the edges, rugged on the ſurface, and of a whitiſh green colour. Thoſe which grow on the ſtem are placed in pairs on long leaf-ſtalks, and of the ſame form with thoſe above-deſcribed, but ſmaller.

STEM: ſquare, firm, upright, branched, hairy, and three or four feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in long ſpikes, compoſed of ſeveral diſtinct whorls. They are very large, and of a pale blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is of a tubular, angulated figure, and divided at the mouth into two lips, one of which is marked with two ſlight notches, and the other with three.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle tubular petal, compreſſed at the baſe, and divided into two lips at the top. The upper lip is long, concave, bowed inwards, and notched at the end. The lower lip broad, and divided into three ſegments, the middlemoſt of which is much the largeſt, and notched at the ends.

CHIVES: two; they are very ſhort, and each of them ſupports a ſmall thread placed croſſways by the middle, with a ſmall tip at the one end, and a glandular ſubſtance at the other.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, and ſupports a long ſlender ſhaft, with a cloven ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; of a roundiſh figure, contained in the bottom of the cup.

It is a native of the Greek iſlands, but is common enough in our gardens, where it flowers in June and July.

The leaves and ſeeds of Clary have a warm bitteriſh taſte, and a ſtrong aromatic, but ſomewhat diſagreeable ſmell. They are of a cordial, corroborating, and deterſive nature, and are uſeful in hyſterical complaints, the whites, &c. *Lewis.*

A conſerve of the tops of Clary warms the ſtomach, helps digeſtion, removes flatulencies, acts as a cordial, and is good in

in the head-ach, lowneſs of ſpirits, and all other nervous diſorders. *Hill.*

An infuſion of the leaves is a good gargle for putrid ſpongy gums; and the powder of them ſnuffed up the noſe excites ſneezing, and a diſcharge of watry humours from the head; the leaves or ſeed put into the vat with ale while fermenting, greatly increaſe its inebriating quality.

CLEAVERS.

CATCH-WEED, GOOSE-GRASS, CLIVERS.

Galium Aparine, 4. 1.

ROOT: annual, ſlender, creeping, and fibrous.

STEMS: numerous, four-cornered, with prickly ſubſtances at the angles which bend backwards. They uſually riſe among buſhes, and ſtick to every thing they touch, otherwiſe they muſt trail along the ground, as they are too weak to ſupport themſelves.

LEAVES: diſpoſed in whorls at the joints of the ſtem; there is about ſix or eight in a whorl, and their form is nearly ſtrap-ſhaped. They are rough on the upper ſurface, but ſmooth below, and have their edges furniſhed with rough crooked briſtles, or prickles.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the boſoms of the whorls; they ſtand three or four together on longiſh fruit-ſtalks, and are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute, and marked with four teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle flat petal, without a tubular part, and divided into four ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with ſmall ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is double, the ſhaft cloven half way down, and nearly as long as the chives, having two globular ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: two dry, globular, united berries, ſet thick with ſtrong hooked briſtles.

SEED: ſolitary, large, and ſhaped like a kidney.

It is common in hedges, and flowers in May or June.

The expreſſed juice of the ſtem and leaves, taken to the amount of four ounces every night and morning, and the uſe of it perſevered in for ſeveral weeks together, is of great efficacy in removing

removing thoſe eruptions on the ſkin which are commonly (though improperly) denominated ſcorbutic. *Withering.*

It is a plant of very conſiderable virtues, but they are little known, and ſtill leſs regarded. The juice of the ſtem and leaves cools the body, increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and is good in the gravel. It is alſo a very good antiſcorbutic, and has been found ſerviceable in the jaundice, dropſy, ſuppreſſion of urine, and other diſorders which ariſe from obſtructions in any of the viſcera.

CLOVE JULYFLOWER.

CARNATION.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, 10. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, divided into ſeveral parts, and hung with innumerable fibres.

STEMS: numerous; thoſe which ſupport the flowers are round, upright, firm, jointed, divided into many branches, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: on the young ſhoots very numerous; they are very long, narrow, ſharp pointed, ſmooth on the edges and ſurface, without leaf-ſtalks, and of a pale green colour. Thoſe on the flower-ſtems are placed in pairs, and are broader and ſhorter than the others.

FLOWERS: ſtanding ſingly at the extremities of the branches and their diviſions. They are large, of a fine deep purple colour, and a moſt delightful fragrant ſmell, reſembling that of the clove ſpice.

FLOWER-CUP: double; the proper cup is formed of a ſingle tubular leaf, with five notches at the mouth, and is ſurrounded at the baſe by four ſmall ſcales, forming as it were a leſſer cup.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, the claws of which are equal in length to the cup, very narrow, and inſerted into the common receptacle of the flowers. The upper part of the petals is broad, and they are finely jagged at the extremity.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, and as long as the cup; the tips are oval, a little compreſſed, and fixed ſideways to the chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oval, and furniſhed with two awl-ſhaped ſhafts, which are conſiderably longer than the chives. The ſummits are bent back, and acutely pointed.

SEED-VESSEL: a cylindric capſule, with only one cell.

SEEDS: very numerous; they are compreſſed, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of Italy, and flowers in July: The beauties of this plant in its wild ſtate were too conſpicuous to eſcape the notice of the floriſts, who by their unwearied attention to its culture, have raiſed from it all that vaſt and beautiful variety of carnations which they juſtly eſteemed the pride of their gardens.

The flowers are the part to be made uſe in medicine. A ſtrong decoction of them is an excellent medicine in malignant fevers; it powerfully promotes perſpiration and the urinary diſcharge, without the leaſt irritation, and at the ſame time raiſes the ſpirits, and quenches thirſt. *Simon Pauli.*

They are cordial, and of conſiderable efficacy in dejection of ſpirits, faintings, head-achs, and other nervous complaints. There is a ſyrup of them kept in the ſhops, but it is too much loaded with ſugar to be of any great uſe. Perhaps the beſt preparation of them is a ſtrong tincture in brandy.

CLOVE. SPICE TREE.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus, 13. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like; it riſes to the height of twenty or thirty feet, is very full of branches, and covered with a greyiſh bark.

LEAVES: produced in pairs, and ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks. They are large, entire on the edges, ſmooth, and of bright ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: produced from the ſides and at the extremities of the young branches in little cluſters; they are ſmall, and of a duſky red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of four roundiſh, concave leaves, which fall off on the opening of the flower.

BLOSSOM: formed of four roundiſh petals, which are leſs than the flower-cup, and notched at the end.

CHIVES: numerous, hair-like, and terminated by ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the flower, and is large; the ſhaft is ſlender, inſerted into the four-cornered receptacle, and terminated by a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: oval, one celled, with a ſmall hollow, or concavity at the extremity.

SEED: ſolitary, oval, and large.

It is a native of the Eaſt-Indies, and produces the ſpice which is commonly known by the name of cloves: theſe are the unripe fruit, or rather cups, dried in the ſun.

Cloves are of a very hot pungent nature, being the moſt acrid of all the aromatic claſs. They are warm, cordial, ſtrengthening, and excellent for diſorders of the head and ſtomach; they diſperſe wind, create an appetite, and cure the cholic. The chemical Oil of Cloves is one of the beſt remedies for the tooth-ach; for this purpoſe a ſmall bit of lint is to be made wet with it, and applied to the aching tooth.

COCKLE.

Agroſtemma Githago, 10. 5.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and furniſhed with a few ſmall fibres.

STEM: round, upright, hairy, very little branched, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: growing oppoſite in pairs; they are long, narrow, hairy on the ſurface, entire on the edges, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches; they ſtand on ſeparate fruit-ſtalks, and are large, and of a pale red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is of a leathery ſubſtance, and tubular, with five ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, the claws of which are as long as the cup; the limbs, or upper part ſpread, and are very blunt at the end.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, fixed to the claws of the petals, and ſupport arrow-ſhaped tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oval, and furniſhed with five ſlender, upright ſhafts, which are as long as the chives, and terminated in as many ſmall ſimple tips.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, covered capſule, with a ſingle cell.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, kidney-ſhaped, and dotted.

It

It is common in corn-fields, and flowers in June and July.

The ſeeds are diuretic; they promote the menſes, and are ſerviceable in the dropſy and jaundice, but the uſe of them muſt be continued for a conſiderable length of time.

COCCULUS INDUS.

INDIBERRIES.

Meniſpermum Coculus, 22. 10.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, moderately large, irregular in growth, and divided into innumerable branches.

LEAVES: heart-ſhaped; they ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks, and are broad, ſhort, obtuſe, of a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, and a duſky green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they grow in cluſter, and are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, compoſed of two or three ſhort narrow leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of twelve petals, diſpoſed in three ſeries or ranks, the innermoſt being the ſmalleſt.

CHIVES: about twelve or fourteen; they are ſhorter than the bloſſom, and terminated by very ſhort tips, which are obtuſely divided into four lobes.

FLOWER-CUP: and

BLOSSOM: of the fertile flower, as above.

CHIVES: ſix or eight; ſimilar to the other, only the tips are wanting, or at leaſt they are defective.

POINTAL: each flower is furniſhed with two crooked, converging ſeed-buds, placed on ſhort pedicles. The ſhafts are ſolitary, very ſhort, reflected, and terminated by obtuſe divided ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: two large roundiſh berries.

SEEDS: ſolitary, large, and kidney-ſhaped.

It is a native of many parts of the Eaſt-Indies, particularly Malabar.

The berries are of a poiſonous nature, and taken internally in conſiderable doſes would be attended with fatal effects. The innkeepers and brewers have many of them got into a practice (which is truly execrable) of putting theſe berries into their malt liquors to increaſe their ſtrength, and make them intoxicate ſooner; reduced to powder and ſtrewed on children's

heads they deſtroy vermin, the moſt effectually of any thing. Made into a paſte with flower and water, with the addition of a little red lead to give it a colour, and thrown in little pellets into ponds, &c. where there are fiſh kept, they will take it greedily, and be ſo intoxicated in a ſhort time after as to ſwim on the ſurface of the water with their bellies upwards, and ſuffer themſelves to be taken out with the hands. *Hill.*

COCOA. TREE.

Cocos Nucifera. Appendix.

ROOTS: ſomewhat woody, and ſpreading to a great diſtance.

STEM: tree-like, and fifty or ſixty feet high; it commonly leans to one ſide, occaſioned as is ſuppoſed by the weight of nuts it ſuſtains while young. In ſhape it very much reſembles an apothecary's large peſtel, being of an equal thickneſs at top and bottom, but ſmaller in the middle. The bark is ſmooth, and of a pale brown colour.

LEAVES: winged; the whole number of them is about twenty-eight, and they are often found fifteen feet long, being compoſed of a great many partial leaves, which are narrow, and about three feet long next the ſtem, but grow gradually ſhorter towards the extremity of the main rib. The leaf-ſtalks are faſtened together, and to the ſtem by a number of dark coloured ſtrings, about the ſize of common packthread, which grow out of them near the baſe, and are interwoven among each other like a web, or piece of net-work.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they are diſpoſed in a kind of looſe ſpike at the top of the ſtem, and incloſed before flowering in a huſky ſheath.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, very ſmall, and divided into three parts, which are almoſt three-ſided, and coloured.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three egg-ſhaped, ſharp pointed, ſpreading petals.

CHIVES: ſix; they are ſimple, as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by tips, which reſemble the head of an arrow.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſcarcely perceptible, and ſupports three ſhort ſhafts, the ſummits of which are hardly to be diſtinguiſhed.

SEED-VESSEL: barren.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, divided into three roundiſh, concave, coloured parts.

BLOSSOM:

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three petals, which bear a near reſemblance to the diviſions of the flower-cup, but are larger.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and is crowned by a large ſummit, divided into three lobes without any intermediate ſhaft.

SEED-VESSEL: of a leathery conſiſtence on the outſide; it is roundiſh, and obſcurely three-cornered.

SEED: a very large, egg-ſhaped, pointed nut. They grow at the top of the ſtem in cluſters of a dozen or fourteen together; they have three holes at the baſe, one of which is wider and not ſo cloſely ſtopped as the other. When firſt the kernel of the nut begins to grow, it incruſts the inſide of the ſhell in a ſubſtance reſembling a bluiſh jelly; as this becomes of a more firm conſiſtence, the liquor incloſed in the middle of the nut acquires a conſiderable degree of acidity; and as the nut ripens the kernel hardens, and lines the whole inſide of the nut for a quarter of an inch thick, or more, and is as white as milk, and of the flavour of an almond. Each nut contains about three quarters of a pint of a milky conſiſtence, and a moſt delicious flavour.

It is a native of the Weſt-Indies.

The outward covering of the nut is of a grateful acid binding nature, and ſerviceable in all thoſe complaints where aſtringents are required. The Indians draw a kind of liquor from this tree, which they call Suri; they likewiſe diſtil the liquor known by the name of Arrac from it, together with a ſpecies of ſugar; and from the kernel an oil like that of almonds. The milky liquor is of a grateful cooling nature, and the kernel is excellent food. The ſhells are frequently manufactured into drinking veſſels, while the bark of the tree may be wrought into cordage, and the leaves into baſkets, brooms, and other neceſſary utenſils, ſo that few trees are more extenſively uſeful.

CHOCOLATE. Nut.

Theobroma Cacao, 18.

Root: woody.

Stem: tree-like, covered with a rough uneven bark, but of a very regular and beautiful growth, and twenty feet high.

Leaves: numerous and beautiful; they are about ſix inches long, and three wide, entire on the edges, pointed at both ends, and of a fine dark green colour.

Flowers: produced in cluſters, but on ſhort ſeparate fruit-ſtalks; they are ſmall, and of a dirty yellow colour.

Flower-cup: conſiſting of three egg-ſhaped, concave, expanding leaves.

Blossom: compoſed of five hunched, concave, helmeted leaves, each of which terminates behind in a kind of double briſtly horn; and within it is a honey-cup, conſiſting of five egg-ſhaped, connected leaves, ſmaller than thoſe of which the bloſſom is compoſed.

Chives: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and as long as the honey-cup to which they are attached; each chive is divided at the top into five parts, which ſupport the like number of tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is oval, the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, and the ſummit ſimple.

Seed-vessel: a long, thick, rough, woody fruit, with ſeveral ridges on the ſurface, and of a purpleiſh colour when ripe.

Seeds: numerous, of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and an oval figure.

It is a native of the warmer parts of America, and the Weſt-Indies.

The nuts are the only parts in uſe, and of them, with the addition of ſome few more ingredients, is made the liquor called chocolate, which is a mild nouriſhing fluid, and very profitable in ſcorbutic complaints, defluctions on the lungs, and conſumptions; it is likewiſe an excellent thing in the chin-cough or hooping-cough, the malignant itch, and in old diſorders which are occaſioned by an acrid ſalt in the blood and juices. The huſks of the nuts contain a mucilaginous juice or cream, which is of a grateful taſte, and a very cordial ſtrengthening nature, and of great efficacy, applied externally as an emmolient. *Motherby.*

COFFEE TREE.

Coffea Arabica, 5. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like; it is very ſtraight and tapering, covered with a whitiſh bark, very full of branches, and riſes to the height of twenty or thirty feet.

LEAVES: produced in pairs on very ſhort leaf-ſtalks; they are large, oval, pointed at both ends, entire on the edges, and of a moſt beautiful dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: ſituated on the young ſhoots of the laſt year's growth; they are large, white, and of a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall, with four ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: formed of a ſingle petal, with a long ſlender tube, and a flat border, divided into five parts, which are ſharply pointed, and rolled back.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and grow on the tube of the bloſſom. The tips are fixed ſideways to the chives, and equal them in length.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh and ſituated beneath the bloſſom; the ſhaft is ſimple, as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by two thick, awl-ſhaped, reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a large roundiſh berry.

SEEDS: two in each berry; they are hunched on one ſide, flat on the other, joined together by the flat ſides, and each of them included in a thin ſhell.

It is a native of Arabia, from whence it was introduced into the Weſt-Indies, where it is now much cultivated.

The Coffee berries have a mealy, unctuous, bitteriſh taſte, and little or no ſmell. They are, in common with all other mealy ſubſtances, of a flatulent nature, but roaſting takes that away. Coffee ſhould be boiled ten or twelve hours before it is uſed, and if it is then mixed with an equal quantity of milk, and drank warm, it is excellent for thoſe who are troubled with habitual head-achs, ariſing from weakneſs of the ſtomach, or contracted by hard drinking. It is good for thoſe who are diſpoſed to be corpulent, but in very delicate conſtitutions it is apt to produce nervous ſymptoms. *Motherby.*

COLT'S-FOOT.

Tuſſilago, Farfara, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, white, and creeping to a great diſtance beneath the ſurface of the ground.

STEMS: ſupporting only flowers; they are numerous, thick, full of juice, eight or ten inches high, and of a purpleiſh colour.

LEAVES: ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, nearly heart-ſhaped, with ſeveral blunt lobes, and ſharply notched at the edges, of a deep green colour on the upper ſide, but white and cottony underneath.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtems ſingly; they are large, and of the compound kind; their colour is a beautiful yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of about twenty narrow, pointed leaves, which are equal in ſize to each other.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the center of the bloſſom are tubular, and contain both chives and pointals; in the circumference or outſide flat, and furniſhed with only pointals.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like and very ſhort, and the tips are united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: in the florets which contain both chives and pointals, the ſeed-bud is very ſhort, with a thread-ſhaped ſhaft, longer than the chives, and terminated by a thick blunt ſummit; but in thoſe that contain pointals only the ſummit is cloven.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary; thoſe in the center are commonly barren, thoſe in the circumference always fertile. They are of an oblong, compreſſed figure, and are furniſhed with an hairy feather, which is ſupported on a kind of pillar.

It is common in moiſt clayey places, and among lime rubbiſh; the flowers appear in March, and the leaves in May.

The leaves are the chief ingredient in the Britiſh herb tobacco; they were formerly much uſed in colds, coughs, and conſumptive caſes, and perhaps not without ſucceſs. *Withering.*

A ſtrong decoction of the dried leaves has ſucceeded in ſcrophulous caſes, when all other means commonly made uſe of have been put in practice without effect. *Cullen.*

A girl

A girl who had no leſs than twelve ſcrophulous ulcers at one time, was cured by drinking daily for the ſpace of four months a conſiderable quantity of a very ſtrong decoction of the leaves. *Fuller.*

Country people frequently make uſe of the flowers in aſthmas, colds, coughs, and ſoreneſs of the breaſt, but the leaves poſſeſs the greateſt virtue, and a ſyrup made of their juice, with honey, is far from being a deſpicable medicine in diſorders of the breaſt and lungs.

COMFREY.

Symphytum Officinalis, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, black on the outſide, but white within, and full of a thick ſlimy, or mucilaginous juice.

LEAVES: numerous; thoſe which appear firſt are very large, of an oblong figure, but ſharp pointed, entire on the edges, rough to the touch, and of a pale green colour.

STEM: thick and angular, of a tender ſubſtance, a good deal branched, two or three feet high, and of a pale green colour. The leaves which grow on it ſtand irregularly, and reſemble thoſe which proceed immediately from the root, only they are ſmaller.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in longiſh ſpikes, ſingly they are but ſmall, and their colour is either white or purple.

FLOWER-CUP: marked with five corners, and compoſed of a ſingle leaf, with five notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, with a very ſhort tube. The border is likewiſe tubular, but diſtended and thicker than the tube, with five ſmall reflected teeth, which are very blunt. The mouth of the tube is furniſhed with five awl-ſhaped ſcales, or valves, ſhorter than the border, and approaching, ſo as to form a kind of cone.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and ranged alternately with the valves, which cloſe the mouth of the tube. The tips are upright, ſharp pointed, and covered.

POINTAL: there are four ſeed-buds, but only a ſingle ſhaft, which is thread-ſhaped, as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are bulged or hunched in the middle, and approach together at the points.

It is commonly found on the banks of rivers, or in wet ditches, and produces its flowers in May.

Comfrey is a plant which poſſeſſes conſiderable medical properties, though they are but little regarded. A conſerve of the roots cures the whites, and a decoction of them is excellent in coughs and ſoreneſs of the breaſt. Dried and powdered they are good againſt fluxes of the belly, attended with griping pains and bloody ſtools. It is alſo ſerviceable in defluxions on the lungs, ſpitting of blood, and other diſorders of the breaſt. Bruiſed and applied to foul ulcers it cleanſes and diſpoſes them to heal. It removes the inflammation, eaſes the pain, and ſtops the bleeding of the piles, and is of conſiderable efficacy in ulcerations of the kidneys and urinary paſſage, particularly if occaſioned by the uſe of cantharides, or Spaniſh flies. The leaves are frequently employed to give a grateful flavour to cakes and panada, and when boiled are eſteemed by many a very great delicacy.

COLUMBINE.

Aquilegia Vulgaris, 13. 5.

ROOT: perennial, long, and often divided into ſeveral parts, which produce abundance of fibres. The whole is of a browniſh colour on the outſide.

STEM: firm, upright, jointed, hairy, divided into many branches, and of a duſky red, or purple colour.

LEAVES: numerous, and of the doubly compound kind. Each leaf conſiſts of three parts, and theſe are again ſubdivided into three others, which are notched and gaſhed on the edges. Thoſe that grow on the ſtem are ſmaller, and conſiſt of fewer parts than ſuch as riſe from the roots.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches; they are large, and chiefly of a dark blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five egg-ſhaped, flat, expanding petals, and five honey-cups, which are placed alternately with the petals, and extend downwards into long tapering tubes, with blunt ends.

CHIVES: numerous (thirty or forty in each flower) they are awl-ſhaped, and thoſe on the outſide are ſhorteſt. The tips are of an oblong figure, and ſtand in an erect poſition.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are five in number, and of an oblong form, ending in awl-ſhaped ſhafts, which are longer than the chives, and ſupport upright, undivided ſummits.

The

The ſeed-buds are ſeparated from each other, and incloſed by ten ſhort, chaffy, wrinkled ſubſtances.

SEED-VESSELS: five ſtraight, tapering capſules.

SEEDS: numerous, egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed with a keel, or rib on the under ſide.

It grows wild in ſeveral parts of England, though not common, but the beauty of its flowers have long ſince introduced it into our gardens, where it bloſſoms in May and June.

The ſeeds operate by ſweat and urine, open obſtructions of the viſcera, and are good in the jaundice; likewiſe in fevers, the ſmall pox, and meaſles, to throw out the puſtules. A decoction of the roots or leaves is a good gargle for ſore throats. *Hill.*

A tincture of the flowers in brandy is an excellent gargle for ſcorbutic affections of the gums. *Tournefort.*

CORIANDER.

Coriandrum Sativum, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, white, and fibrous.

STEM: round, upright, hollow, two feet high, and very much branched.

LEAVES: thoſe which proceed immediately from the root are divided in a winged manner into ſeveral broad, obtuſe ſegments, which are notched on the edges. Thoſe which grow on the ſtem are divided into ſmaller and more acutely pointed parts. They are of a pale green colour, and on being bruiſed emit a very ſtrong, diſagreeable ſmell.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in little rundles; they are ſmall and white, with ſometimes a very faint tinge of red. There is a fence of a ſingle leaf placed at the baſe of each general rundle, and one of three narrow leaves at the baſe of the rundlets.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall, with five ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall petals, which in the middle of the rundles are of an equal ſize, and notched at the end; but in the outſide, unequal and heart-ſhaped.

CHIVES: five; they are ſimple, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed below the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſhafts at a diſtance from each other, with roundiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.
SEEDS: two; they are large, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is cultivated in many parts of France and Germany, and grows very freely in our gardens, where it flowers in July.

The ſeeds are the only part uſed; while green they have a ſtrong unpleaſant ſmell, which they loſe in drying, and become ſweet and aromatic. They are excellent to warm, comfort, and ſtrengthen the ſtomach, diſperſe wind, and aſſiſt the digeſtive faculties. They are likewiſe good againſt pains in the head, and check purgings.

CORNEL. TREE.

CORNELIAN CHERRY.

Cornus Mas, 4. 1.

ROOT: woody, ſpreading, and hung with innumerable fibres.
STEM: ſhrubby, full of branches, covered with a greyiſh bark, and fifteen or twenty feet high.
LEAVES: produced in pairs on very ſhort leaf-ſtalks; they are of an oblong figure, with entire edges, and of a dark green colour.
FLOWERS: appearing before the leaves; they are ſmall, and of a yellow colour.
FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall, and marked with four ſlight notches at the mouth. There is a fence of four egg-ſhaped, coloured leaves, two of which are ſmaller than the other, ſurrounding each little cluſter of the flowers.
BLOSSOM: compoſed of four oblong, flat, ſharp pointed petals, which are leſs than the leaves of the fence.
CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, longer than the bloſſom, and ſupport roundiſh tips, which are fixed ſideways.
POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and of a roundiſh figure; the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the bloſſom, and ends in a blunt ſummit.
SEED-VESSEL: large, and of a pulpy ſubſtance, incloſing a ſtone or nut of a roundiſh figure.
SEEDS: heart-ſhaped, or oblong.

It is common in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in February or March.

The

The fruit dried, or the juice of it boiled up with ſugar, is an excellent cooling aſtringent medicine, and of great utility in fevers, attended with purging.

CORN-MARYGOLD.

GOULANS, GOLDINS, BUDDLE.

Chryſanthemum Segetum, 19. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, and very fibrous.

STEM: weak, but upright; it is ſmooth, ſcored on the ſurface, divided into many branches, and two feet high.

LEAVES: varying in ſhape, ſome being of an oblong figure, ſharp pointed, and notched on the edges; others wide at the extremity, with three deep clefts, and narrower all the way to the baſe. Their colour is a pale bluiſh green.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they terminate the branches, are large, and of a beautiful yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſcaly leaves, lying over each other like the tiles on a houſe; thoſe which are uppermoſt are the largeſt.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the center are tubular, and contain both chives and pointals; while thoſe on the outſide are flat, narrow, marked with three notches at the end, and are furniſhed with pointals only.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like and very ſhort; the tips form a hollow cylinder, which is in general ſhorter than the bloſſom.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped; the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and longer than the chives, with two blunt ſummits, which are rolled backwards.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: one under each floret; they are of an oblong figure, and are deſtitute of that featherlike appendage which is common to moſt of the compound flowers.

It is found in corn fields, and other cultivated places throughout the kingdom.

The freſh gathered flowers contain the greateſt virtues; they increaſe the ſecretions by the kidneys, and are good againſt all obſtructions of the viſcera. A ſtrong infuſion given in the quantity of a pint for a doſe three or four times a day, has frequently been known to cure the jaundice, without the help of any other medicine. *Hill.*

CONTRAYERVA.

Dorſtenia Contrajerva, 4. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, and pretty thick, with a rough knobby ſurface. It is of a reddiſh brown colour on the outſide, white within, of an exceeding acrid taſte, and furniſhed with a great number of ſmall fibres.

LEAVES: ſupported on long, round leaf-ſtalks; they are large, being four or five inches long, more than three broad, and deeply gaſhed on the edges.

FLOWERS: very much reſembling thoſe of the compound kind; they are inconſiderable both in ſize and colour.

FLOWER-CUP: four cornered, concave, and joined to the common receptacle of the flower, which is furniſhed with a kind of fence, conſiſting of a large, flat, angular leaf, placed immediately below it.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: four; very ſhort, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple, and terminated by an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, roundiſh, but ſomewhat pointed.

It is a native of the warmeſt parts of America, and has not yet to my knowledge been introduced into our gardens.

The root has a light aromatic ſmell, and a very pungent bitter taſte. It promotes ſweating, reſiſts putrefaction, and is an excellent medicine in malignant, low, and putrid fevers. *Lewis. Motherby.*

It ſtrengthens the ſtomach and digeſtive facultics, diſperſes wind, eaſes the cholic, and is excellent in the decline of ardent fevers, and through the whole courſe of putrid ones.

COSTMARY.

ALE-COST, BALSAM, HERB.

Tanacetum Balſamita, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous fibres.

STEM: firm, thick, upright, ſimple, and two feet high.

LEAVES: growing in pairs on ſhort leaf-ſtalks; they are large, oval, finely notched on the edges, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they terminate the ſtem, and are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of many ſharp, compact ſcales, lying over one another like tiles.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous tubular florets, which in the center of the flower are furniſhed with both chives and pointals, but in the circumference with only the laſt of thoſe parts. Thoſe florets which contain both chives and pointals are marked with five notches at the mouth; thoſe with only pointals, with only three.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and have their tips united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſmall, and of an oblong figure; the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and ends in a cloven, reflected ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, and naked.

It is common in our gardens, and flowers in July.

A ſtrong infuſion of the leaves is good in diſorders of the ſtomach and head; and has been much celebrated for its efficacy in removing obſtructions of the menſes, and the ſeveral complaints to which the ſex are liable in conſequence thereof.

COSTUS.

Coſtus Arabicus.

ROOT: knotty and creeping; it runs under the ſurface of the ground to a great diſtance, is in general about an inch thick, but frequently ſwells out to the ſize of a large egg, at ſmall diſtances. It is of a white colour, a fibrous texture, very full of juice, which is of a ſweetiſh taſte, with a good deal of the flavour of ginger.

STEM: round, upright, and jointed; it is nearly an inch in diameter, has a moſt remarkable gloſſy ſurface, and is of a blood red colour; the inſide is filled with a ſoft ſpungy pith.

LEAVES: placed alternately on the ſtems; they are ſituated at the joints, and are eight or ten inches long, about three broad in the middle, and ſharp pointed: the middle rib is very prominent on the under ſurface, and concave on the upper one. The colour of the leaves is a pale but ſhining green.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in pretty large heads, compoſed of a great number of obtuſe, concave ſcales, each of which contains a ſingle flower, of a pale red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, with three very ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three upright, concave, pointed petals, and a honey-cup, formed of a ſingle leaf, which is large and oblong, with an inflated tube, and divided into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is ſhort, ſharp pointed, and ſupplies the place of a chive; the lower one broader, and larger than the bloſſom, with a ſpreading border divided into three parts, the middlemoſt of which is notched at the end.

CHIVE: the upper lip of the honey-cup ſupplies its place, and the divided tip is adjoined to it.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports a ſingle, headed, compreſſed ſummit, notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, divided internally into three cells.

SEEDS: very numerous, and of a triangular figure; they are of a brown colour on the outſide, but white within, and have a ſtrong ſpicy ſmell like that of ginger.

This plant is a native of both the Indies, and is to be met with in ſome of our ſtoves, but it rarely, if ever, flowers there.

The dried root is kept in the ſhops, and operates (while freſh) by ſweat and urine. It likewiſe ſtrengthens the head and ſtomach, and removes obſtructions of the viſcera, but unleſs it be new and firm, its virtues are inconſiderable.

COTTON. TREE.

Coſſypium Arboreum, 16. 7.

ROOT: woody, long, and fibrous.

STEM: ſhrubby, upright, branched, and five or ſix feet high.

LEAVES: large, ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, deeply divided into four or five lobes, and ſmooth on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: large and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: double; the outſide one is formed of a ſingle leaf deeply divided into three parts, and is flat; the other is marked with five ſlight notches at the margin.

BLOSSOM;

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large, flat, inverſely heart-ſhaped petals, which are united at the baſe.

CHIVES: numerous; they are united at the baſe into a cylinder, looſe above, inſerted into the bloſſom, and furniſhed with kidney-ſhaped tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft as long as the chives, and of an equal thickneſs throughout, with four thick, obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a large, roundiſh capſule, divided into three or four cells.

SEEDS: numerous, of an oval form, and wrapped in the cotton which fills the pod or capſule, and cloſely ſurrounds them.

It is a native of the Eaſt, and will not live with us except in a warm ſtove.

The ſeeds are excellent in diſorders of the breaſt and lungs, and yields an oil which beautifies the face, and takes away ſpots and freckles.

The cotton itſelf is reported to have done wonders in the gout, by being burnt upon the part affected: but whatever advantages may ariſe from this practice, muſt be wholly owing to the effect of the fire.

COTTON-THISTLE.

Onopordum Acanthium.

ROOT: biennial, fibrous, and white.

STEM: upright, firm, prickly, a little branched, with a leafy border running all the way up it, and four or five feet high.

LEAVES: very numerous and large; the lower ones are deeply cut and notched on the edges, and furniſhed with ſharp prickles. The upper leaves are oval, and all of them are covered with a ſoft, white, cottony matter.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in large heads; they are large, and of a bright red, or purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: roundiſh, and compoſed of numerous thorny ſcales lying over each other.

BLOSSOM: of the compound kind; it conſiſts of numerous funnel-ſhaped florets, with very ſlender tubes, and upright borders, marked with five ſlight notches, one of which is deeper than the others.

CHIVES:

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder, which is as long as the bloſſom, and cut into five teeth.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſupports a very ſlender ſhaft, which is longer than the chives, and furniſhed with a crowned ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: a ſingle one under each floret, with a kind of hairy feather on the top.

It is common by road ſides and among rubbiſh, and flowers in July.

The root is the only part uſed, and that while freſh is good againſt the jaundice, dropſy, ſuppreſſions of the menſes, and other diſorders ariſing from obſtructions. *Hill.*

COUCH-GRASS.

DOG'S-GRASS, SQUITCH-GRASS.

Triticum Repens, 3. 2.

ROOT: perennial, ſlender, creeping, and white.

STEM: hollow, jointed, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: graſſy, long, narrow, and of a fine green colour.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in an ear or ſpike, which is long, ſlender, and terminates the ſtem.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of two narrow, concave, huſky leaves.

BLOSSOM: almoſt as large as the flower-cup; it conſiſts of two parts, which botaniſts have agreed to call valves, the outermoſt valve is diſtended, and tapers to a blunt point, the inner one is flat.

CHIVES: three; they are ſlender, and terminate in oblong tips, which are forked at each end.

It is too common to require a ſpecification of its place of growth. The bloſſoms appear in July and Auguſt.

The juice of the roots taken in large quantities is a good medicine in obſtructions of the viſcera, particularly of the liver. *Boerhaave.*

A ſtrong decoction of them is a good diuretic, and has often been found ſerviceable in the ſtone and gravel. Taken for a conſiderable length of time, it will frequently effect a cure in the jaundice. *Hill.*

At

At Naples the roots are brought to the markets in large quantities, and ſold to feed horſes. They have a ſweet, luſcious taſte, and have been more than once dried, ground to meal, and made into bread in times of ſcarcity. *Withering.*

COWSLIP.

PAGILS, PAIGLES.

Primula Officinalis, 5. 1

ROOT: perennial; conſiſting of numerous ſmall, white fibres, connected by their upper extremities into a little head.

LEAVES: numerous, large, of an oval figure, rough on the ſurface, uneven at the edges, obtuſely pointed, and of a dark green colour above, but whitiſh underneath.

STEMS: ſupporting only flowers; they riſe from the middle of the tuft of leaves, and are round, thick, firm, upright, and a little hairy.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in large cluſters; they are ſmall, and of a fine yellow colour, with a ſpot of deep orange at the baſe of each ſegment, or diviſion.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſharp, upright, tubular leaf, with five corners, and five ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a narrow tube as long as the cup, and a ſpreading border, divided into five inverſely heart-ſhaped ſegments, which are blunt, and notched at the end.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and contained within the tubular part of the bloſſom. The tips are ſlender, upright, and approach together.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is round, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and the ſummit of a globular figure.

SEED-VESSEL; of a cylindrical figure, nearly as long as the cup, and contained within it.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, and roundiſh.

It is common in meadows and clayey paſtures, producing its flowers in April and May.

The roots boiled in ale, are given by country people in vertigoes or giddineſs of the head, with frequent and happy ſucceſs; and the juice ſnuffed up the noſe, either alone or mixed with vinegar, will many times give relief in the head-ach. The flowers are much uſed for making a kind of wine, which is of a gentle narcotic quality, eaſing pain, promoting ſweat, and gently diſpoſing to ſleep. *Hill.*

COWSLIP of Jerusalem.

Pulmonaria Maculata, 5. 1.

Root: perennial; it is compoſed of long brown fibres, and ſmall fleſhy heads.

Leaves: numerous; they ſpread themſelves out into a large, thick tuft, and are of an oval form, ſharp pointed, entire on the edges, of a deep green colour, with a great number of irregular, whitiſh ſpots ſcattered over their ſurface.

Stems: numerous, ſimple, eight or ten inches high, of a pale green colour, and furniſhed with many leaves, which grow without any order, and reſemble thoſe that proceed from the root.

Flowers: terminating the ſtems in little tufts; they are red before opening, but blue afterwards.

Flower-cup: formed of a ſingle leaf, with five ſides, and five notches at the mouth.

Blossom: a ſingle petal, with a cylindrical tube, and a border divided into five ſegments, which are blunt, and not quite upright.

Chives: five; they are very ſhort, and hid in the mouth of the tube. The tips are placed in an erect poſition.

Pointal: the ſeed-buds are four in number, the ſhaft ſingle, thread-ſhaped, and ſhorter than the cup; the ſummits are obtuſe, and notched at the end.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seeds: four; they are roundiſh, obtuſe, and contained in the boſom of the cup.

It is a native of the German woods, and flouriſhes extremely well in our gardens.

The Germans frequently make uſe of the leaves and young tops boiled in ale, to remove obſtructions of the viſcera, and cure the jaundice. *Hill.*

COW-WHEAT.

Melampyrum, Sylvaticum, 14. 2.

Root: annual, ſmall, crooked, white, and hung with many ſlender fibres.

Stem: weak, angular, moderately upright, branched, and two feet high.

LEAVES: produced in diſtant pairs, without any leaf-ſtalks; they are long, ſharp pointed, entire on the edges, and of a darkiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: growing in pairs from the boſoms of the upper leaves, and all pointing one way; they are large and yellow.

FLOWER CUP: formed of a ſingle tubular leaf, which is divided into four ſhort, ſlender ſegments.

BLOSSOM: of the gaping kind; it conſiſts of an oblong, crooked tube, and a compreſſed border, divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is helmet-ſhaped, notched at the end, and turned back at the edges; the lower one flat, bent downwards, and divided into three ſhort, blunt ſegments.

CHIVES: four (two ſhort and two long) they are awl-ſhaped, crooked, concealed by the upper lip, and terminated by oblong tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is long and tapering, the ſhaft ſimple, and the ſummit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, taper, compreſſed capſule, having the upper edge convex, and the lower one ſtraight.

SEEDS: two; they are egg-ſhaped, hunched, and bent inwards.

It grows in woods and ſhady places, but not common. The bloſſoms appear in June and July.

The ſeeds are highly cordial, but ſhould not be given in too large doſes, as they are apt to give the head-ach and giddineſs. *Hill.*

CRAB-TREE.

WILDING.

Pyrus Malus, 12. 4.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, frequently crooked, full of branches, which are knotty, thorny, and covered with a rough bark.

LEAVES: large, roundiſh, and notched on the edges; they grow for the moſt part in an alternate order on very ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and are of a fine dark green colour, with more or leſs of a red tinge on the outſide.

FLOWERS: growing in cluſters; they are large, of a beautiful reddiſh colour, and have a very fragrant ſcent.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, which is concave, and divided into five expanding ſegments at the border.

Blossom: compoſed of five large, circular petals, which are attached to the flower-cup.

Chives: twenty; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, attached to the cup, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports five ſlender ſhafts, as long as the chives, with oblong ſummits.

Seed-vessel: a large, roundiſh, fleſhy fruit, with a hollow dimple, and divided internally into five cells.

Seeds: ſeveral; they are of an oblong form, taper at the baſe, blunt at the extremity, convex on one ſide, but flat on the other.

It is common in moſt woods and hedges, and flowers in May.

The expreſſed juice of the ripe fruit, known by the name of verjuice, is much uſed by country people in ſtrains, bruiſes, &c. It is likewiſe frequently employed as a gargle for ſore mouths and throats, for which purpoſe few things are better adapted.

CRESS. Water.

Syſymbrium Naſturtium, 15. 2.

Root: biennial, long, and creeping; it ſpreads to a great diſtance, and has many fibres proceeding from it in ſmall tufts, at a diſtance from each other.

Leaves: winged; each leaf conſiſts of two or three pairs of ſmaller leaves, with a larger one at the end.

Stems: roundiſh (ſometimes a little flattened) they are weak, very much branched, a foot high, and furniſhed with leaves ſimilar to thoſe which riſe from the root, only ſmaller.

Flowers: terminating the ſtem and branches in little tufts; ſingly they are ſmall and white.

Flower-cup: compoſed of four narrow, expanding, coloured leaves, which fall off on the opening of the flower.

Blossom: conſiſting of four oblong, expanding petals, which are ſmaller than the leaves of the cup, and ſo diſpoſed as to form a croſs.

Chives: ſix (four long and two ſhort) they are longer than the cup, and terminated by ſimple tips.

Pointal: the ſeed bud is ſlender, the ſhaft very ſhort, and the ſummit blunt.

Seed-

SEED-VESSEL: a long, crooked pod, divided into two cells.
SEEDS: many; very ſmall, and of a roundiſh form.

It grows by the ſides of ſprings and in ſhallow rivulets of water, almoſt every where, and is in flower in June.

The young ſhoots are very much uſed in the ſpring as a ſallad, and they are very wholeſome, particularly for ſuch as are troubled with ſcorbutic complaints. *Withering.*

It opens obſtructions, increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and promotes the menſes. *Hill.*

It is undoubtedly an excellent antiſcorbutic and ſtomachic, and there is no better way of uſing it than as a ſallad.

CRESS. SCIATICA.

Lepidium Iberis, 15. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and furniſhed with a vaſt number of ſmall fibres.

LEAVES: proceeding from the root; ſmall, oblong, narrow at the baſe, broadeſt at the extremity, notched on the edges, without leaf-ſtalks, and of a pale green colour.

STEM: round, firm, upright, branched, a foot high, and furniſhed with leaves, which towards the bottom reſemble thoſe from the root, but at the top, and on the branches, they are very narrow, and entire on the edges.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in vaſt quantities; ſingly they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: conſiſting of four leaves, which are ſmall, egg-ſhaped, concave, ſpreading, and of an equal ſize.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four petals, which are inverſely egg-ſhaped, and very ſmall, with narrow claws.

CHIVES: only two; they are awl-ſhaped, ſtand in an erect poſition, and are furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, but compreſſed, the ſhaft ſimple, and the ſummit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: round, flat, notched at the end, ſharp at the edges, and divided into two cells.

SEEDS: many; they are of an oval figure.

It is cultivated in moſt gardens, where it flowers in July.

This plant has long been noticed by botanical and medical writers for its efficacy in the ſciatica, or hip gout. The method in which they recommend it to be uſed, is as follows: Bruiſe a good

a good quantity of the root in a mortar, and mix it into an ointment with hog's lard. Let the hip and adjoining parts be well rubbed with this ointment, and afterwards covered with a thick plaiſter of the ſame, which muſt remain on the part till it becomes inflamed. It is then to be removed, and after the parts have been anointed with a mixture of oil and wine, the patient muſt go into a warm bath, which generally completes the cure. But if any of the pain remains, or the diſorder threatens a return, the whole proceſs is to be repeated in a fortnight or three weeks time.

CRESS. SWINE'S.

Cochlearia Coronopus, 15. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, white, and fibrous.

LEAVES: lying on the ground in a circular manner; they are long, broad, and deeply divided in the winged order. The ſegments are narrow, and moſt of them ſlightly notched at the end. Their colour is a lively green.

STEMS: trailing along the ground; they are numerous, round, thick, branched, and compreſſed.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: four leaved; the leaves are egg-ſhaped, concave, and ſpreading.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four leaves, which are inverſely egg-ſhaped, ſpreading, twice as large as the cup, with ſhort and very narrow claws.

CHIVES: ſix (four longer than the remaining two, which ſtand oppoſite) they are awl-ſhaped, and as long as the cup, with obtuſe, compreſſed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is heart-ſhaped, the ſhaft very ſhort, and the ſummit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: heart-ſhaped, flattiſh, notched at the end, furniſhed with a ſhaft, and divided into two cells.

SEEDS: about four in each pouch, or ſeed-veſſel.

It is common among rubbiſh, by road ſides, and on dunghills, flowering in June and the ſucceeding ſummer months.

The expreſſed juice of this plant is a ſafe, but powerful diuretic, and is good for all inward obſtructions, the jaundice, and ſcorbutic complaints.

CROSSWORT.

CROSSWORT.

Valantia Cruciata, 23. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous fibres.

STEMS: numerous, erect, ſquare, and but little branched; they are rather weak, and rough on the ſurface.

LEAVES: growing by fours at each joint of the ſtem; they are of an oblong figure, a little hairy on the ſurface, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters from the boſoms of the upper leaves; they are ſmall, yellow, and have the chives and pointals variouſly diſpoſed on the ſame individual plant, ſome being furniſhed with chives and pointals, others with only chives, and are conſequently barren.

FLOWER-CUP: of the flowers which contain both chives and pointals, hardly diſcernable.

BLOSSOM: formed of a ſingle petal, which is flat, and divided into four egg-ſhaped, pointed ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by very ſmall tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and is pretty large; the ſhaft is cloven half way down, and furniſhed with knobbed ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: flat, reflected, and of a leathery ſubſtance.

SEED: ſolitary, and of a globular figure.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flowers, or ſuch as contain only chives, very minute.

BLOSSOM: divided into three or four parts.

CHIVES: as in the fertile flower.

POINTAL: imperfect, the ſhaft and ſummit being wanting.

SEED-VESSEL: barren.

It grows frequently in rough and dry paſtures, and is in flower from April to July.

The whole plant is of an aſtringent nature; the tops of it dried and powdered, or a ſtrong decoction of them is good in obſtinate purging, immoderate menſes, and the whites. *Hill.*

CROWFOOT.

BUTTER FLOWER.

Ranunculus Acris, 13. 7.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous thick white fibres.

LEAVES: large, ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, deeply divided into three or more lobes, or ſegments, which are cut and jagged at the extremities. The whole leaf is of a roundiſh figure, and a pale green colour.

STEM: round, firm, upright, and a little hairy, the hairs being cloſely preſſed as it were to it.

FLOWERS: moderately large, and of a bright yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: five leaved; leaves oval, concave, and coloured.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, which are moderately large, obtuſe, blunt, narrow below, and furniſhed with a honey-cup, which is a ſmall cavity, ſituated juſt above the claw of the petal.

CHIVES: numerous and ſlender; they are about half as long as the petals, and end in upright double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are numerous, and collected into a little head, but there is no ſhaft. The ſummits are placed immediately on the tops of the ſeed-buds, and are ſmall and reflected, or bent back.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: numerous, of an oblong form, and crooked at the end.

It grows plentifully in meadows and paſtures almoſt every where, together with many more kinds which differ from this in the form of their leaves, but their flowers are the ſame, as well as their medical qualities.

All the parts of theſe plants are exceedingly acrid, the juice of the leaves takes away warts, and bruiſed together with the roots they will act as a coſtic, by inflaming and corroding the parts to which they are applied.

In violent head-achs where the pain is confined to one part, a plaiſter made of them frequently affords almoſt immediate relief, and they have been uſed in the gout with great ſucceſs. *Hill.*

The

The diſtilled water of the plant has been made uſe of as an emetic, and is ſaid to operate immediately on its arrival in the ſtomach.

CUBEB. Plant.

Piper Cubeba, 2. 3.

Root: perennial.

Stem: climbing, weak, angular, and reddiſh.

Leaves: large, of an oblong form, veined on the ſurface, and of a dark green colour.

Flowers: produced in ſpikes, which are placed oppoſite to the leaves; they are inconſiderable both in ſize and colour.

Flower-cup: wanting.

Blossom: wanting.

Chives: wanting; but there are two tips of a roundiſh figure, placed oppoſite to each other at the baſe of the ſeed-bud.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is large, and egg-ſhaped; the ſhaft is wanting, but the ſeed-bud is crowned with three hairy ſummits.

Seed-vessel: a roundiſh berry; it is ſupported on a long, ſlender fruit-ſtalk, and contains a ſingle

Seed: which is of the ſame figure.

It is a native of the Eaſt-Indies. The berries are kept by the druggiſts, and are of a warm ſpicy nature, conſequently good in diſorders of the ſtomach; alſo in paralytic, and nervous diſorders.

CUCUMBER.

Cucumis Sativus, 21. 10.

Root: annual, long, white, and fibrous.

Stem: angular, rough, branched, trailing along, or climbing on hedges, it being furniſhed with tendrils for that purpoſe.

Leaves: ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, angular, notched at the edges, rough, and of a dark green colour.

Flowers: barren and fertile on the ſame individual; they are large and yellow.

Flower-cup: of the barren flower, a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, with five deep notches at the mouth.

Blossom: divided into five egg-shaped segments, which are large, and appear as if wrinkled.

Chives: three; they are short, and connected together by the tips.

Flower-cup and Blossom of the fertile flower, as above.

Chives: three; without tips.

Pointal: the seed-bud is large, and situated beneath the blossom; the shafts, which are three in number, are very short, and terminated by thick divided summits.

Seed-vessel: a long and thick fruit, rough on the outside, and divided internally into three cells.

Seeds: numerous, large, oval, compressed, and pointed.

It is a native of the East, but is much cultivated in our gardens for the sake of its fruit, which, notwithstanding, is very hard to digest, and affords but little nourishment. They are however of a cooling nature, and good for such as have hot bilious constitutions, and wherever there is a tendency to inflammation. The seeds are accounted cooling and diuretic, and beaten into an emulsion with barley water, are good in the strangury, and all other disorders of the urinary passages.

CUCUMBER. Wild.

Momordica Elaterium, 21. 10.

Root: annual, or biennial; it is a foot or more in length, two or three inches thick, of a white fleshy substance, and a nauseous bitter taste.

Stems: numerous, trailing, angular, rough, and destitute of tendrils.

Leaves: large, broad at the base, pointed, and notched on the edges.

Flowers: barren and fertile on the same plant; they are situated in the bosoms of the leaves, and are large, of a greenish yellow colour, with numerous veins of a dark green, running in various directions all over them.

Flower-cup: of the barren flower, a single concave leaf, divided into five pointed, expanding segments.

Blossom: divided into five parts; it is large, expanded, veined, wrinkled, and attached at the base to the flower-cup.

Chives: three; they are awl-shaped, and very short; two of the tips are cloven, the third is simple.

Flower-cup and Blossom: of the fertile flower, resembling that of the barren one.

Chives:

CHIVES: three; without tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is large, and placed below the bloſſom; the ſhaft is divided into three parts, and terminated by as many diſtinct ſummits, of an oblong form.

SEED-VESSEL: large, and egg-ſhaped; it is rough and hairy on the outſide, and when ripe burſts open with great violence on being ever ſo ſlightly touched, and ſcatters its contents to the diſtance of four or five feet round.

SEEDS: numerous, and flattiſh.

It is a native of France, and flowers in the ſummer months.

All the parts of this plant are ſtrongly purgative; but the fruit is particularly ſo: the juice that flows ſpontaneouſly, or by gentle preſſure from the wounded apples when almoſt ripe, has a very unpleaſant ſmell, and a moſt diſagreeable and naufeous bitter taſte. On ſtanding a little while it ſeparates into a thick matter, which ſettles to the bottom, and a thin watery liquor which remains above. This laſt being drained off, the thick ſediment which is left behind being dried in the ſun, or by any other gentle means, will be found a very ſtrong, though ſlow and irritating purgative, and of great uſe in cold phlegmatic diſorders, particularly dropſies, in which it has been frequently found ſucceſsful, when all other medicines have proved ineffectual. This concreted juice is ſometimes to be met with in the ſhops, under the name of elaterium. Two or three grains are in general a ſufficient doſe, and even this quantity will ſometimes operate with great violence, while at other times it will procure plentiful evacuations without ruffling the conſtitution, or giving much uneaſineſs during the operation.

CUCKOW-BREAD.

CUCKOW-MEAT, WOOD-SORREL, SOUR TREFOIL.

Oxalis Acetoſella, 10. 5.

ROOT: perennial, creeping, irregularly notched, and hung with numerous fibres.

LEAVES: pretty numerous; they proceed immediately from the root, and are placed on long reddiſh leaf-ſtalks. Each leaf-ſtalk ſupports three little leaves, which are inverſely heart-ſhaped, and ſomewhat hairy; their colour is a pleaſant green,

FLOWERS: proceeding immediately from the root; they ſtand on ſhort ſeparate fruit-ſtalks, and are large, white (ſometimes red) and veined with purple.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſhort, ſharp pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: with five diviſions; the ſegments are blunt, notched at the end, and connected by the claws.

CHIVES: ten; they are ſlender, and five of them are ſhorter than the others. The tips are roundiſh, but furrowed.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud has five angles, or corners, and ſupports five ſlender ſhafts, which are as long as the chives, and furniſhed with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a five cornered capſule, divided into five cells, and opening lengthways at the corners.

SEEDS: ſmall, and roundiſh.

It grows plentifully in woods and ſhady hedges, and bloſſoms in April.

The juice is gratefully acid, and being firſt clarified, then evaporated to a due conſiſtence, and ſet in a cool place, it yields a conſiderable quantity of an acid ſalt, which is ſold for the eſſential ſalt of lemons, and much employed in taking iron-molds, &c. out of linen. *Withering.*

An infuſion of the leaves in boiling water is a pleaſant and uſeful liquor in ardent fevers, and boiled in milk they afford an agreeable whey for the ſame purpoſes. *Lewis.*

The leaves are of a pleaſant cooling nature. There is a conſerve made of them and kept in the ſhops, which is uſeful to allay the heat of the mouth in fevers.

CUCKOW-PINT.

WAKE ROBIN, LORDS AND LADIES.

Arum Maculatum, 20. 8. *Lin.* 21. 1. *With.*

ROOT: perennial, roundiſh, about the ſize of a large walnut, and furniſhed with a few large fibres. It is brown on the outſide, white within, and exceeding acrid and biting to the taſte.

LEAVES: ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, ſhaped like the bearded head of an arrow, of a fine lively green colour, and frequently ſpotted with black, and ſometimes white ſpots.

STEM:

STEM: round, thick, and five or ſix inches high; it is terminated by a purple ſpike, which ſupports the flowers, and is ſurrounded by a large green ſheath.

FLOWER-CUP: a very large ſingle leaf of an oblong form, lapped round at the baſe, compreſſed in the middle, and coloured within-ſide; the fruit-ſtalk is club-ſhaped, ſhorter than the cup or ſheath, and ſurrounded with ſeed-buds at the baſe, but ſoon withers at the top.

BLOSSOM: wanting. Honey-cups ſurrounding the fruit-ſtalk in two rows; they are thick at the baſe, and end in ſlender tendrils.

CHIVES: wanting; but the tips are numerous, four edged, and ſituated betwixt the rows of tendrils which proceed from the honey-cups.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are numerous, and egg-ſhaped, covering the bottom of the fruit-ſtalk below the tips. The ſhafts are wanting; the ſummits are covered with ſoft hairs.

SEED-VESSELS: numerous round berries, which are red when ripe.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each berry.

It grows plentifully on banks and rough grounds in ſhady ſituations. The flowers appear in May, and the berries are ripe in the beginning of autumn.

The freſh root and the leaves are ſo very acrid that it is very diſagreeable to taſte them, and the burning heat which they occaſion continues for ſeveral hours. The root is an excellent coſmetic, or beautifier of the ſkin, and much eſteemed among our neighbours the French for that purpoſe. *Withering.*

Dried and reduced to powder, it may be given in doſes of a ſcruple or more in debilities, and relaxations of the ſtomach, and in rheumatic complaints. *Lewis.*

Chewed in the mouth it has been known to reſtore the ſpeech in paralytic caſes, and made into a conſerve it is efficacious in the ſcurvy and rheumatiſm; it likewiſe increaſes the urinary ſecretion, and is good in the gravel. But in whatever form it is made uſe of the roots ſhould be freſh, for it loſes the greateſt part of its efficacy in drying, and becomes inſipid.

CUD-

CUD-WEED.

CHAFF-WEED.

Gnaphalium Germanicum, 19. 2.

ROOT: annual, and fibrous.

STEM: firm, upright, branched, about ten inches high, and of a whitiſh colour.

LEAVES: long, narrow, without leaf-ſtalks, waved at the edges, and covered with a ſoft cottony ſubſtance.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in ſmall heads, of a yellowiſh, or brown colour; they are of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous egg-ſhaped ſcales.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, ſome of which are of a tubular, or rather funnel form, with five notches at the mouth, and contain both chives and pointals, while others contain pointals only, and are deſtitute not only of chives, but petals

CHIVES; five; they are very ſhort and ſlender, and the tips are united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and as long as the chives, with a cloven reflected ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, ſmall, of an oblong figure, and crowned with a feather.

It is common by road ſides, and in barren paſtures, flowering in July and Auguſt.

This plant is given to cattle that have the bloody flux, and has been found ſerviceable in the ſame complaints of the human ſpecies. *Withering.*

Bruiſed and applied to recent wounds it ſtops the effuſion of blood, and ſpeedily heals them; and taken inwardly, either in powder or decoction, it ſtops violent purgings, and is good in the whites, and other female complaints.

CUMMIN.

Cuminum Cyminum, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

LEAVES: of the compound kind; they are divided into a vaſt number of long and very narrow ſegments, and are a little hairy.

STEM: round, upright, a little branched, and about a foot high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in pretty large umbels, but ſingly they are ſmall, and white. Each umbel is ſurrounded at the baſe by a fence of four or five long narrow leaves, ſome of which are frequently divided into three ſegments.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, which are notched at the ends.

CHIVES: five; ſupporting ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, larger than the flower, and ſituated beneath it; there are two very ſmall ſhafts in each flower, with ſimple tips.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, convex on one ſide, flat on the other, and marked with very ſhallow furrows, or ſcores on both.

It is a native of the Eaſt, and is much cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe for the ſake of its ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine. It is in flower during the months of June and July.

The ſeeds are kept in the ſhops, and have a very diſagreeable flavour, but poſſeſs conſiderable virtues, being excellent againſt the cholic, and wind in the ſtomach. Bruiſed, and applied externally in form of a plaiſter, they will frequently remove ſtitches, and other pains in the ſides and breaſt.

CURRANT. Black.

Ribes Nigrum, 5. 1.

Roots: woody, and hung with innumerable fibres.

Stem: ſhrubby, covered with a ſmooth blackiſh bark, divided into numerous branches, and ſix or ſeven feet high.

Leaves: ſupported on moderately long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, divided into ſeveral lobes, notched at the edges, and of a dark green colour.

Flowers: produced in cluſters from the ſides of the young branches; they are ſmall and of a greeniſh hue.

Flower-cup: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into five oblong, concave, reflected, and coloured ſegments.

Blossom: compoſed of five ſmall, blunt, upright petals, which are attached to the ſides of the cup.

Chives: five; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, and attached to the flower-cup; the tips are compreſſed, and fixed ſideways.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and placed below the bloſſom; the ſhaft cloven, and terminated by two blunt ſummits.

Seed-vessel: a roundiſh berry, which is black when ripe.

Seeds: ſeveral; they are of a globular figure, but a little compreſſed.

It grows wild in many parts of England, in wet meadows, and on the banks of rivers. The flowers make their appearance in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.

All the parts of this ſhrub have a ſtrong, and to many people a very diſagreeable ſmell. The juice of the berries boiled up with ſugar, affords a jelly, which is exceedingly uſeful in ſore throats, particularly thoſe of the inflammatory kind.

The young roots infuſed in boiling water afford an uſeful liquor in fevers of the eruptive kind, which is alſo good for the dyſentry, or flux in cattle. *Withering.*

CYPERUS. Long.

SWEET CYPERUS, ENGLISH GALANGALE.

Cyperus Longus, 3. 1.

Root: perennial, and of an oblong, irregular figure. It has a pleaſing aromatic ſmell.

STEM: leafy, firm, upright, three cornered, and terminated by compound ſpikes of flowers, which conſiſt of little ears, ſupported on ſeparate ſpreading fruit-ſtalks.

LEAVES: long, and graſſy, ſharp at the points, and of a fine green colour.

FLOWERS: ſmall, and brown.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſmall ſcaly leaves, which lie over each other like the tiling of a houſe.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: three; they are very ſhort, and have oblong furrowed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall; the ſhaft very long and ſlender, with hair-like ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: ſingle (one in each flower) three cornered, and ſharp pointed.

It is found in bogs and marſhy places, but not very common. The flowers appear in July.

The root is the part uſed in medicine. It is of an aromatic bitter taſte, and accounted good for pains of the head and ſtomach. It alſo operates by urine, and greatly increaſes the quantity of that diſcharge.

CYPRESS. TREE.

Cupreſſus Sempervirens, 21. 9.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, and full of branches, which grow ſhorter and ſmaller towards the top, ſo as to give the tree an exact conical figure. It is covered with a reddiſh brown bark, and riſes to the height of twenty or thirty feet.

LEAVES: very ſmall, and ſharp pointed; they entirely cover the young ſhoots, and are of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame tree.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, an egg-ſhaped catkin, conſiſting of ſeveral ſcattered ſcaly leaves, of a roundiſh figure, but pointed.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: wanting; the tips are four in number, and are ſituated on the lower part of the ſcale of the cup.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, a roundiſh cone, compoſed of large egg-ſhaped ſcales.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very obſcure, but there are many ſhort points perceptible, within each ſcale of which the cone is compoſed, which are lopped and concave at the top. Theſe are ſuppoſed to be the ſhafts.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſmall, angular, pointed, and ſituated under the ſcales of the cone.

It is a native of the Archipelago iſlands.

The fruit gathered before it is quite ripe and dried, is an excellent balſamic and ſtyptic medicine. It ſtops bleeding at the noſe, the bloody flux, ſpitting of blood, and is good in exceſſive diſcharges of the menſes. *Hill.*

DAFFODIL.

Narciſſus Pſeudo Narciſſus, G. 1.

ROOT: a roundiſh bulb, about the ſize of a walnut, with a cluſter of pretty large fibres at the baſe.

LEAVES: long, narrow, entire on the edges, ſmooth, and of a deep green colour.

STEM: upright, obtuſely angular, and about a foot high.

FLOWER: ſolitary, large, and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: a blunt, oblong ſheath, a little compreſſed, burſting open on the flat ſide, and ſhrivelling.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix flat, egg-ſhaped, tapering petals, fixed on the outſide of a large upright, bell-ſhaped honey-cup, which is as long as the petals, and waved, or curled at the mouth.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, and fixed to the inſide of the honey-cup, but are ſhorter than it, and have rather longiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and is of a roundiſh figure, with three obtuſe corners; the ſhaft is ſlender, longer than the chives, and ſupports a blunt, concave ſummit, divided into three parts.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh, three cornered capſule, divided into three cells.

SEEDS: numerous, roundiſh, and furniſhed with little appendages.

It grows wild in many parts of England, and is in a double ſtate to which it has been raiſed by culture, an inhabitant of almoſt every garden.

The

The freſh root is acrid, and taken internally, it firſt cauſes vomiting, and afterwards purges a little. Bruiſed and applied to wounds, bruiſes, or ſtrains, it removes the inflammation and pain with which they are attended, and effects a ſpeedy cure.

DAISY.

Bellis Perrennis, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial; conſiſting of numerous, long, ſlender, white fibres, connected into a ſmall head.

LEAVES: riſing from the head of the root in a large circular cluſter; they are of an oblong form, blunt at the extremities, ſlightly notched on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

STEMS: frequently numerous; they are round, hairy, and three or four inches high.

FLOWERS: ſolitary, large, and of the compound kind; they are moſt commonly white, but the outſide florets are more or leſs tinged with a beautiful carmine red, and the center is yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſeveral (from 10 to 20) ſmall, pointed leaves, placed in a double row.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the center, are of a tubular figure, notched at the mouth, and furniſhed with both chives and pointals. In the circumference or outſide, flat, pointed, very ſlightly marked with three notches, and furniſhed with pointals only.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like, very ſhort, and united by the tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſlender, and the ſummit notched at the end, but the ſhafts in thoſe florets which produce only pointals, are furniſhed with two ſummits to each.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, flattiſh, and unfurniſhed with a feather.

It is common in meadows and paſtures, where it continues to flower from March till the latter end of September.

The leaves are ſlightly acid; the roots poſſeſs a penetrating pungency, and are conſiderably aſtringent. A ſtrong decoction of them is an excellent medicine in ſcorbutic complaints, but the uſe of it muſt be continued for a conſiderable length of time before its effects will appear.

DAISY. LARGE.

OX-EYE, MOON FLOWER.

Chryſanthemum Leucanthemum, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of numerous fibres, which are connected into a head, as in the laſt deſcribed plant.

STEM: erect, ſcored, branched but ſparingly, and a foot or more high.

LEAVES: long, and moderately broad; thoſe that riſe immediately from the root ſtand on longiſh leaf-ſtalks; but thoſe on the ſtem are without any ſuch ſupport. They are all of them notched on the edges, and ſometimes very deeply cut and jagged towards the baſe.

FLOWERS: produced ſingly at the extremities of the branches; they are large, white in the circumference, and yellow in the middle.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſcales, which lie very cloſely over each other, and terminate in a membranaceous point.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets. Thoſe in the center are tubular, and contain both chives and pointals; thoſe in the circumference are narrow, of an oblong form, with three ſlight notches at the end, and contain only pointals.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort and hair-like, and have their tips united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are egg-ſhaped, the ſhafts thread-ſhaped, longer than the chives, and terminated by one or two blunt reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, and without a feather.

It is frequent in dry paſtures, and flowers in June.

A ſtrong infuſion of the flowers is good againſt colds, coughs, ſhortneſs of breath, and moſt other diſorders of the breaſt and lungs. *Hill.*

DANDELION.

PISS-A-BED.

Leontodon Taraxacum, 19. 1.

ROOT: perrenial, long, thick, frequently divided, and full of a bitterish milky juice.

LEAVES: numerous and large; they are long, broadest at the extremity, deeply cut, and notched on the edges, smooth on the surface, and of a lively green colour.

STEMS: numerous; they are round, hollow, smooth, of a tender substance, and eight or ten inches high.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they are large and yellow, and terminate the stems singly.

FLOWER-CUP: composed of numerous scaly leaves, the outermost of which are generally reflected down to their bases.

BLOSSOM: consisting of numerous uniform florets; they are formed each of a single petal, which is flat, narrow, lopped, and marked at the end with five pretty deep notches, all of them contain both chives and pointals, and they grow gradually shorter from the circumference towards the center.

CHIVES: five; they are very short and slender, and have their tips united into a hollow cylindrical body.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is nearly egg-shaped, the shaft slender, and pretty long, with two reflected summits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: solitary, of an oblong form, rough, and furnished with a hair-like feather, supported on a long pillar.

It is common in meadows, gardens, pastures, ditches, banks, &c. and flowers from April till September.

It is a diuretic of considerable efficacy, from which quality it received the vulgar title of Piss-a-bed, by which it is known, not only in this island, but in most European countries. A strong decoction of the plant is frequently found serviceable in the stone and gravel, and the young leaves eaten as a sallad are excellent in scorbutic complaints.

DARNEL.

RAY-GRASS, RYE-GRASS, CRAP.

Lolium Perenne, 3. 2.

ROOT: perennial and fibrous.

STEM: round, tough, jointed, and a foot and a half high.

LEAVES: long, narrow, ſharp pointed, and of a deep green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a ſmall flat ear, or ſpike, which is of a browiſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle awl-ſhaped ſcale, or valve, ſtanding oppoſite to a bending in the ſpike.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of two valves, or ſcales, the lowermoſt of which is very narrow, ſharp pointed, rolled inwards, and as long as the cup. The upper one more blunt, and concave above.

CHIVES: three; they are ſhorter than the bloſſom, hair-like, and furniſhed with oblong tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, and the ſhafts are wanting, but there are two ſmall woolly, or downy ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, of an oblong compreſſed form, convex on the one ſide, and flat, but furrowed on the other.

It grows in dry paſtures and by road ſides, and flowers in June.

The roots dried and reduced to powder, are very aſtringent, and are good againſt violent purgings, overflowings of the menſes, and all other fluxes and hæmorrhages; but in order to be productive of any great advantage, the uſe of them muſt be continued for a conſiderable time; it being a medicine better adapted for habitual complaints of this nature than for any thing that happens ſuddenly. *Hill.*

There is another ſpecies of Darnel common in corn-fields, the ſpikes or ears of which are bearded, and of a whitiſh colour, in other circumſtances it nearly agrees with the preceding deſcription The ſeeds of this mixed with bread corn, or malted with barley, occaſion ſtupefaction and drunkenneſs: made into bread with only a ſmall proportion of wheat, it has been known to cauſe vomiting, purging, violent cholics, and death. *Withering.*

DEVIL'S-

DEVIL'S-BIT.

Scabiosa Succisa, 4. 1.

ROOT: perennial, thick, short, and fibrous; it appears as if broken off at the extremity, and is brown on the outside.

LEAVES: large and numerous; those that proceed immediately from the root stand on longish leaf-stalks, and are generally very entire on the edges; those which grow on the stem are destitute of leaf-stalks, and frequently notched on the edges. They are all of them of a deep green colour, and a little hairy.

STEM: slender, upright, a little branched, and about two feet high.

FLOWERS: large; they terminate the branches singly, are of a deep blue colour, and are nearly allied to the compound flowers of the nineteenth class.

FLOWER-CUP: tripple; the outermost consists of many pointed, spreading leaves, and includes a great number of florets, each of which is furnished with a separate double cup.

BLOSSOM: composed of numerous florets, which are of a tubular figure, and marked at the mouth with four slight notches.

CHIVES: four; they are slender, and support oblong tips, fixed sideways.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is placed beneath the blossom, and included in a sheath, which resembles a little cup; the shaft is thread-shaped, and as long as the blossom, with a blunt summit, obliquely notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: solitary, and egg-shaped.

It is found in dry pastures, and flowers in June and the succeeding months.

A strong decoction of the plant taken internally, and continued for a considerable length of time, was (and still continues) a favourite nostrum with many for venereal diseases. *Withering.*

A decoction of the leaves is good in coughs, and other disorders of the lungs. The root dried and taken in powder, causes sweat, and is a good medicine in fevers. *Hill.*

D I L L.

Anethum Graveolens, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and furniſhed with many ſmall fibres.

STEM: round, upright, hollow, ſcored, divided into many branches, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: large, and divided into a vaſt number of fine hair-like ſegments.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in large naked rundles; they are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſhort petals, which are rolled inwards, and very entire.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed below the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſhafts, which are placed almoſt together, but ſo ſmall as to be hardly perceived, and terminated with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected together, of an oval figure, convex on the one ſide, and ſcored, but flat and ſmooth on the other.

It is a native of Spain, but cultivated in our gardens for eſculent purpoſes, and flowers with us in July.

The ſeeds are warm to the taſte, and have a ſtrong diſagreeable aromatic ſmell. Given in doſes of a drachm, or thereabouts, they diſperſe wind in the ſtomach, help digeſtion, and cure the cholic. They likewiſe operate by urine, and are ſaid to be an infallible cure for the chin-cough, but I think without foundation.

D I T T A N D E R.

PEPPERWORT, POOR MAN's PEPPER.

Lepidium Latifolium, 15. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, and ſlender; it creeps obliquely under the ſurface of the ground, and ſends forth leaves and young ſhoots in ſeveral places.

LEAVES: large, of an oblong form, broad and notched on the edges. Thoſe which proceed immediately from the root ſtand on long ſlender leaf-ſtalks, but thoſe on the ſtem have ſcarcely any, and are a great deal ſmaller.

STEM: round, firm, upright, divided into ſeveral branches, and two or three feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in great numbers; ſingly they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four ſmall, egg-ſhaped, concave leaves, which ſoon fall off, after the opening of the bloſſom.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four inverſely egg-ſhaped petals, which are more than twice as long as the cup, and have narrow claws.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, and two of them which ſtand oppoſite are ſhorter than the others. The tips are ſimple.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſimple, and terminated by a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a heart-ſhaped pouch, ſlightly notched at the end, and compreſſed, with ſharp edges.

SEEDS: many; they are oval, tapering, and narrow at the baſe.

It grows wild in meadows and paſture grounds in various parts of the kingdom, and flowers in June and July.

The whole plant has a violent acrid taſte, and is good in ſcorbutic diſorders. An infuſion of it cauſes vomiting. *Withering.*

An infuſion of the freſh gathered leaves is a good diuretic, and cleanſes the kidneys and bladder from gravel; it likewiſe promotes the menſes, and the neceſſary evacuations after delivery. The leaves chewed in the mouth excite a diſcharge of watery humours from the head, and cure the tooth-ach.

DITTANY OF CRETE.

Origanum Dictamnus, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of many long, ſlender, tough fibres, which are connected by their upper extremities into a ſmall head.

STEM: ſomewhat ſhrubby; it is ſquare, upright, of a hardiſh ſubſtance, full of branches, and ten inches, or a foot high.

LEAVES: produced in pairs at ſmall diſtances from each other; they are of a roundiſh figure, with a little point, and covered with a thick woolly ſubſtance.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in looſe drooping ſpikes; they are ſmall, of a purple colour, and intermixed with floral leaves, the extremities of which are alſo tinged with purple.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle unequal leaf.

BLOSSOM: of the gaping kind; it conſiſts of a cylindric compreſſed tube, and a border, divided into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is erect, flat, blunt, and notched at the end; the lowermoſt divided into three lobes, or ſegments.

CHIVES: four (two ſhort and two long) they are ſlender, as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, from the middle of which riſes a ſlender ſhaft, as long as the bloſſom, and is terminated by a ſummit which is ſlightly cloven.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, and contained in the bottom of the cup.

It is a native of the Greek iſlands, and ſome of the warmer European countries. The flowers appear in July.

The leaves are kept by the druggiſts, and have been greatly celebrated for their efficacy in the cure of wounds. Whether they poſſeſs any particular virtues of that kind I cannot pretend to determine; they are however good in nervous diſorders, weakneſs of the ſtomach, and ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual diſcharge.

DITTANY. WHITE.

FRAXINELLA.

Dictamnus Albus, LO. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of many long, thick, tough fibres.

STEM: robuſt, of a firm ſubſtance, branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: large, and very beautiful; they are of the winged kind, and conſiſt of about five pair of little leaves, and an odd one, connected to the main rib of the leaf by ſhort leaf-ſtalks. Theſe partial leaves are of an oblong figure, ſlightly notched on the edges, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: placed at the ends of the branches in a kind of ſpike; they are large, and of a beautiful pale red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of five ſmall, oblong, pointed leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five unequal, egg-ſhaped, pointed petals, with longiſh claws. Two of them bend upwards; two are placed in an oblique poſition at the ſide, and one bends downwards.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, and of unequal lengths, with four cornered tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud has five angles; the ſhaft is ſhort, and terminates in an acute ſummit.

SEED-VESSELS: five compreſſed, pointed capſules, joined together by their margins below, but having their tips diſtant.

SEEDS: two in each capſule; they are ſmooth, and egg-ſhaped.

It is a native of France and Italy, but is common enough in our gardens, where it flowers in the middle of ſummer.

The tops of this plant afford a reſinous matter, which is of a fragrant ſmell, and ſo very inflammable, that if a lighted candle be brought near enough for the flame to touch the roſin, the whole immediately takes fire and goes off with a ſmart exploſion, but without damaging the plant in the leaſt.

The roots are the only part uſed in medicine, and they are of a cordial, ſudorific nature, and are good in fevers, and in nervous and hyſteric complaints. A ſtrong infuſion of the young tops is a pleaſant and efficacious medicine for the gravel. It works powerfully by urine, and gives eaſe in thoſe cholicky pains which are ſo frequently attendant on that diſorder.

DOCK, CURLED LEAVED.

Rumex Criſpus, 6. 3.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, and of a yellow colour.

STEM: thick, firm, upright, branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: placed on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, broadeſt in the middle, ſharp pointed, and waved, or curled on the edges.

FLOWERS: numerous; they terminate the ſtem and branches in vaſt long ſpikes, and are of a greeniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: three leaved; the leaves are blunt, and reflected, or bent backwards.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three egg-ſhaped petals, which very much reſemble the leaves of the cup, but are larger, and have roundiſh grains on their outſide.

CHIVES: ſix; they are ſlender, and very ſhort; the tips are double, and ſtand in an erect poſition.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is three cornered, and ſupports three hair-like ſhafts, which are reflected, and furniſhed with large jagged ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſingle, three ſided, and incloſed by the approaching petals, which compoſe the bloſſom.

It is common in paſtures and cultivated grounds, and produces its flowers in June and July.

The freſh roots bruiſed and made into an ointment, cure the itch, and a ſtrong decoction of them anſwers the ſame purpoſe. The ſeeds have been given with great advantage in the bloody flux. *Withering.*

DOCK, SHARP POINTED.

Rumex Acutus, 6. 3.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, brown on the outſide, but yellow within, and of an auſtere taſte.

STEM: angular, firm, branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: large, long, with a heart-like indentment at the baſe, ſmooth at the edges, pointed, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS, &c. reſembling thoſe of the laſt deſcribed ſpecies.

It is found in meadows and paſtures, in a rich ſoil, and is in flower with the preceding.

A ſtrong infuſion of the roots of this plant is an excellent medicine in ſcorbutic complaints, and for what is generally called ſweetning the blood. *Hill.*

DOCK, WATER.

Rumex Hydrolapathum, 6. 3.

ROOT: perennial, large, very thick, blackiſh on the outſide, but white within.

STEM: thick, angular, furrowed, two or three feet high, branching towards the top, and of a greeniſh colour.

LEAVES: placed on long leaf-ſtalks; they are a foot and half, or two feet long, four or five inches wide, a little waved at the edges, and of a fine green colour.

FLOWERS, &c. as in the others.

A decoction of the root is of great efficacy, either uſed externally as a waſh for putrid ſpongy gums, or taken inwardly, in that and other ſcorbutic diſorders. It is likewiſe ſerviceable in the rheumatiſm, and in lingering complaints ariſing from obſtructions in the viſcera. The powdered root is an excellent thing to clean the teeth with, and may be freely uſed without endangering the enamel. *Withering.*

The ſeeds of this, and all the other kinds of docks, are of an aſtringent binding nature, and may be uſeful in purgings and fluxes.

DODDER.

Cuſcuta Europæa, 4. 2.

ROOT: annual; conſiſting of a few long and ſlender fibres, which are pretty much branched, and of a reddiſh colour.

STEMS: numerous; they are thread-ſhaped, and twiſt themſelves in a ſpiral direction from the right to the left about any other plant that riſes in their way; but if there happens to be none for them to lay hold on they preſently die. Whey they have once faſtened themſelves to the branches of any plant, and begin to be well eſtabliſhed there, the root dies, the ſtems that roſe from the ground wither, and this ſtrange plant lives and flouriſhes among the branches of that to which it has attached itſelf, and draws its nouriſhment from them. Their colour when in perfection is purple.

LEAVES: wanting, except a few ſmall membranaceous ſcales, which are ſcattered here and there, may be called ſo.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: produced in little round cluſters on one ſide of the ſtems; they are of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and a pale purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: one leaved, with four notches; it has ſome reſemblance in ſhape to a drinking glaſs, and is of a fleſhy ſubſtance at the baſe.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle egg-ſhaped petal, ſomething longer than the cup, and marked with four ſlight notches at the mouth; within is a honey-cup, conſiſting of four ſtrap-ſhaped ſcales, which are cloven at the end, ſharp, and united to the bloſſom at the baſe of the chives.

CHIVES: four; they are awl ſhaped, as long as the flower-cup, and have ſmall roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports two ſhort, upright ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: roundiſh, of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and divided into two cells.

SEEDS: two in each cell, ſmall.

It is common in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, but is very rarely if ever found in Great-Britain.

The whole plant is bitter. An infuſion of it in the proportion of an ounce to a pint of water is a briſk purge, and is of conſiderable efficacy in obſtructions of the viſcera, likewiſe in ſcorbutic complaints, and the ſciatica. The freſh herb bruiſed and applied externally, is excellent in diſperſing ſcrophulous tumours.

DOG-TOOTH.

Erythronium Dens Canis.

ROOT: perennial; it is a roundiſh bulb about the ſize of a large hazle nut, with ſeveral large fibres growing from its baſe, and is full of a thick ſlimy juice.

LEAVES: large, and very beautiful; only two proceed from a bulb, and they are of an oblong form, broad, entire at the edges, and of a lively green colour, elegantly ſpotted with brown or purple.

STEM: round, ſlender, weak, five or ſix inches high, and of a greeniſh colour towards the top, but frequently white at the bottom.

FLOWERS: large, and extremely elegant; there is one placed at the extremity of each ſtem, which droops with its weight,

weight, as being too weak to ſupport it; their colour is moſt commonly white, but they are ſometimes of an elegant pale crimſon colour.

Flower-cup: wanting.

Blossom: compoſed of ſix oblong, pointed petals, which expand gradually, and are reflected from about the middle.

Chives: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, very ſhort, and have oblong tips.

Pointal: the ſeed bud is of an oval figure, the ſhaft ſimple, ſtraight, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and terminated by a threefold, expanding, blunt ſummit.

Seed-vessel: a roundiſh capſule, which is narroweſt at the baſe, and divided into three cells.

Seeds: numerous, ſmall, egg-ſhaped, and pointed.

It is a native of Italy and Germany, but is common in our gardens, where it flowers early in the ſpring.

The expreſſed juice of the freſh gathered roots is an excellent remedy for worms in children, but muſt be given in ſmall doſes at firſt, and is afterwards to be increaſed by degrees, according to the effects which it produces. *Hill.*

The expreſſed juice appears to be too ſtrong for young children, and it is my opinion, that an infuſion of the roots in any agreeable liquor would be more ſafe, and equally efficacious, only it muſt be taken in a little larger quantity.

DRAGONS.

Arum Draconitum, 20. 1.

Root: perennial, large, thick, full of juice, and furniſhed with a multitude of fibres.

Leaves: large, and very beautiful; they are ſupported on very long leaf-ſtalks, and conſiſt of ſeveral long, and moderately broad ſegments, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to reſemble the fingers of a man's hand.

Stem: round, ſmooth, upright, of a ſpongy ſubſtance, four feet high, and of a whitiſh colour, curiouſly marbled, and ſpotted with purple and green, like the ſkin of a ſerpent, from which circumſtance it probably received its Engliſh name. The leaves which grow on the ſtem ſtand ſingly, and reſemble thoſe from the root, being compoſed of ſeveral ſegments, and of a lively green colour.

Flower:

FLOWER: terminating the ſtem ſingly; it is large, and of a green colour on the outſide, but of a deep and elegant purple within.

FLOWER-CUP: a large oblong ſheath, lapping over at the bottom, and incloſing a large club, which is ſometimes of a fine red colour, and ſometimes white.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: wanting; the tips are numerous, four cornered, and placed immediately on the body of the club.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are pretty numerous, and furround the lower part of the club: the ſhafts are wanting, but each ſeed-bud is crowned with a bearded ſummit.

SEED-VESSELS: numerous roundiſh berries, placed together in a cluſter, and when ripe of a beautiful red colour.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each berry; they are of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and flowers in our gardens in the month of Auguſt.

The whole plant is of an almoſt inſupportable acrid taſte while freſh, but it loſes the greateſt part of that quality in drying. It was formerly much eſteemed for its ſuppoſed efficacy in malignant fevers, the ſmall pox, and other diſorders, and was alſo ſuppoſed to be a noble ſudorific and reſiſter of poiſon, but it is at preſent very little regarded.

DROPWORT.

Spirea Filipendeula, 12. 4.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of a great number of fibres, to which are connected many large fleſhy lumps, which are of a brown colour on the outſide, but white within.

STEM: round, firm, upright, but little branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: interruptedly winged; they ſtand on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and conſiſt of about ſix or eight pair of little leaves, with an odd one at the extremity of the middle rib, divided into three lobes, or ſegments, the other being undivided, of an oblong figure, and notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in large broad tufts; they are white, with a cluſter of yellow threads in the center.

FLOWER-CUP: one leaved, flat at the baſe, and divided at the mouth into five ſharp pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall, oblong petals, which are attached to the cup.

CHIVES: pretty numerous (more than twenty) they are ſlender, ſhorter than the bloſſom, fixed to the cup, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are five or more in number, and ſupport the ſame number of ſhafts, which are thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and terminated with globular ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, tapering, compreſſed capſule, of which there are ſeveral after each flower.

SEEDS: but few, and thoſe very ſmall.

It is found wild in dry mountainous paſtures, but not common, and flowers in the latter end of ſummer.

A decoction of the roots operates by urine, and brings away gravel. A tincture of it made in wine is good in epileptic fits and other diſorders, and given in powder it has been found ſerviceable in the whites, and alſo in the bloody flux.

DYER'S WEED.

YELLOW WEED, WOLD.

Reſeda Luteola, II. 3.

ROOT: annual, long, white, and divided into ſeveral parts, which are hung with numerous ſmall fibres.

LEAVES: diſpoſed in a large round tuft; thoſe on the outſide of the cluſter are very long, the other ſhorter all the way to the center. They are without leaf-ſtalks, entire on the edges, but a little waved, and of a light green colour.

STEM: ſimple, upright, ſlender, and two or three feet high. It is furniſhed with a few ſcattered leaves of the ſame form with thoſe that proceed from the root, but of a much yellower colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a long ſpike; they are ſmall and yellow, and there is a ſmall floral leaf at the baſe of each.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, and divided into four ſharp pointed ſegments; the two uppermoſt of which ſtand a great way aſunder.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three petals; the uppermoſt of which is divided into four ſegments, the other two are of an oblong figure, and ſometimes cloven. There is in each flower a honey-cup, which is broad, a little hollowed on the outer-

ſide at the baſe, and covered by a thin concave lid, formed by an expanſion of the claw of the uppermoſt petal.

CHIVES: numerous (from twenty to thirty, and frequently more) they are ſhort, and ſupport blunt upright tips, as long as the bloſſom.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a tapering form, with three blunt corners; the ſhaft is wanting, but there are three ſummits placed on the top of the ſeed-bud.

SEED-VESSEL: a large angular capſule, containing numerous

SEEDS: which are ſmall, kidney-ſhaped, and attached to the angles of the ſeed-veſſel.

It grows in dry waſte places frequent, and produces its flowers in June and July.

A decoction of the dried tops of this plant is ſaid to be of great efficacy in the ſcrophula or evil. But is of much greater utility in the art of dying than in medicine.

ELDER.

Sambucus Nigra, 5. 3.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, and covered with a rough whiteiſh bark: the wood is hard and tough, but there is a hollow in the middle, which is full of an exceeding light pith. The young ſhoots are thick, tender, and of very quick growth.

LEAVES: winged; each entire leaf conſiſts of three or four pair of little leaves placed on the ſide of a middle rib, with an odd one at the end; theſe are of an oval ſhape, ſharp pointed, notched on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in large cluſters, or rundles; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is very ſmall, and divided into five ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, nearly flat, and divided into five blunt, reflected ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and as long as the bloſſom, with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and is egg-ſhaped, blunt, and without any ſhaft, inſtead of which there is a bellying, glandular ſubſtance, ſupporting three obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, black when ripe, and full of a purple juice.

SEEDS: three in each berry; they are convex on one ſide, and angular on the other.

It is common in woods and hedges. The flowers appear in May and June, and the fruit is ripe in September.

The whole plant is of a diſagreeable ſoporific ſmell, and it is not well to ſleep under its ſhade. An infuſion of the innermoſt green bark is a ſtrong purgative, and may be employed to advantage where acrid ſtimulating purges are required. In ſmaller doſes it operates by urine, and has frequently proved ſerviceable in obſtinate glandular obſtructions, and in dropſies. The leaves afford an excellent emmolient cooling ointment. A decoction of the flowers is ſaid to promote expectoration in pleuretic complaints. They are frequently made uſe of externally in fomentations, to eaſe pain and remove inflammation. A rob or jelly prepared from the berries, is a gentle opener, and promoter of perſpiration. If ſheep affected with the rot are placed in a ſituation where they can come at the bark and young ſhoots of this tree, they will quickly cure themſelves. *Withering.*

The juice of Elder-berries boiled with a little ſugar till it acquires the conſiſtence of honey, is an excellent medicine in colds, and for common ſore throats. A wine is made from them, which has a pleaſant flavour, ſomething like frontignac, and is very uſeful in families.

ELDER. DWARF.

WALLWORT, DANEWORT.

Sambucus Ebulus, 5. 3.

ROOT: perennial, thick, and hung with many fibres.

STEM: thick, upright, ſcored, very brittle, a little branched towards the top, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: large, and of the winged kind; each leaf conſiſts of ſeveral pairs of partial, or leſſer leaves, which are broad in the middle, pointed at both ends, and notched on the edges. There are ſometimes a few little leaves found growing at the baſe of the main leaf-ſtalk, and others on the leaf-ſtalks of the partial leaves.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in large tufts; they are ſmall, and white, with a tinge of purple at the baſe.

FLOWER-CUP: ſometimes divided into ſix ſegments, and coloured.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, divided into five ſmall pointed ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, thick, wrinkled, white, and terminated by two purple tips, one on each ſide of the chive.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſupports three obtuſe ſummits, without any intermediate ſhafts.

SEED-VESSEL: a round berry, full of a violet-coloured juice when ripe.

SEEDS: three in each berry.

It is found in hedges and by road ſides, but not common. The flowers appear in July.

It poſſeſſes the ſame medical qualities with the common elder, but its effects are more violent. A drachm and half of the root is a ſtrong purge. *Withering.*

It is good for thoſe of ſtrong conſtitutions who are afflicted with dropſies, and other watery humours. The leaves being bruiſed and laid on burns and ſcalds take away the pain, and ſpeedily heal them. Boiled in lye, and applied in manner of a fomentation to any part affected with gouty pains, they frequently procure a remiſſion therefrom. The juice of the root is ſaid to turn any other coloured hair black.

ELECAMPANE.

Inula Helenium, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, large, thick, fleſhy, brown on the outſide, white within, and of a faint aromatic taſte.

STEM: thick, upright, branched towards the top, and four or five feet high. It is ſcored, and covered with a cottony ſubſtance.

LEAVES: which proceed from the roots and lower part of the ſtem, ſupported on leaf-ſtalks; thoſe above ſurround the ſtem at their baſes. They are large, oblong, pointed, of a yellowiſh green colour, and covered on the under ſide with a cottony matter.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they terminate the ſtem and principal branches, and are large and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſeveral flexible leaves, lying over each other like tiles; thoſe on the outſide being largeſt.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the middle of the flowers are tubular, and contain both chives and pointals, but flat in the circumference, and furniſhed with only pointals.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender, ſhort, and are united by the tips, which form a hollow cylinder, and end below in a long briſtly ſubſtance, as long as the chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a longiſh form, the ſhafts thread-ſhaped, and as long as the chives, with upright ſummits a little cloven.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, four cornered, and furniſhed with a feather, which is as long as the ſeed.

It grows in moiſt meadows, but is not very common, and flowers in Auguſt.

The root is good for diſorders of the breaſt and lungs. A decoction of it will cure ſheep that have got the ſcab. *Withering.*

The root is good in moſt complaints of the breaſt, ſuch as tickling coughs, hoarſeneſs, defluxions on the lungs, &c. It alſo removes obſtructions, and operates by ſweat and urine. The juice applied externally cures the itch and other cutaneous eruptions. Many people give it to their children for the worms, but with what ſucceſs I am at preſent unable to determine.

ELM. TREE.

Ulmus Campeſtris, 5. 2.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, ſtraight, full of branches, covered with a rough brown bark, and very lofty.

LEAVES: numerous; they are ſmall, rough to the touch, unequal at the baſe, and finely notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: produced before the leaves appear, and are principally ſituated about the tops of the tree; they grow in ſmall cluſters, and are inconſiderable both in colour and ſize.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle wrinkled leaf, divided at the mouth into five upright ſegments, and coloured within.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and about twice the length of the cup. The tips are ſhort, upright, and marked with four furrows.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is round, flat, and upright; it ſupports two reflected ſhafts, which are ſhorter than the chives, and terminated by downy ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: an oval berry, large, but not pulpy, and a little flattened.

SEED: ſingle, and of a roundiſh compreſſed figure.

It is common in hedge-rows, and flowers early in the ſpring.

A ſtrong decoction of the inner bark has frequently been found ſerviceable in dropſies. *Withering.*

It is likewiſe an excellent gargle for ſore throats, eſpecially when ſweetened with honey of roſes. And the oil that ſwims on the top of this decoction is ſaid to be a remedy for baldneſs.

ERYNGO.

SEA HOLLY.

Eryngium Maritimum, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, very long, ſlender, tough, and of a browniſh colour on the outſide.

STEM: round, firm, branched, and of a very irregular growth; it riſes to the height of a foot and half, or two feet, and is of a pale green colour.

LEAVES: thoſe which proceed from the root are roundiſh, plaited, divided into three lobes, ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, prickly on the edges, and of a pale blueiſh green colour. thoſe which grow on the ſtem are deſtitute of leaf-ſtalks, and almoſt ſurround it at their baſes.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in pretty large heads, which are ſurrounded by a leafy fence; they are ſmall, and of a pale blue colour (ſometimes white).

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five ſmall, upright, pointed leaves, which are longer than the floret they ſurround.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five oblong petals, with their points bent inwards.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender, longer than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with oblong tips.

POINTAL:

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſet very thick with ſhort hairs. It ſupports two thread-ſhaped ſhafts, as long as the chives, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected together, but ſeparate eaſily, and are of an oblong figure.

It is found in great plenty on many of the ſea coaſts, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The candied roots are kept in the ſhops, and are ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the property of exciting the venereal appetite. The young flowering ſhoots eaten like aſparagus, are a grateful and nouriſhing food. *Withering.*

A decoction of the roots drank freely increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and is ſerviceable in ſcorbutic complaints. *Boerhaave.*

The roots are good in obſtructions of the liver, and in the jaundice; they operate by urine, eaſe the ſtrangury, and are a good reſtorative in thoſe conſumptions that are brought on by venereal exceſſes. *Blackwell.*

The candied root is a good medicine in coughs, and other diſorders of the breaſt and lungs. A decoction of it while freſh is a good diuretic, ſerviceable in the jaundice, and other diſorders which ariſe from obſtructions in any of the viſcera.

ENDIVE.

WILD SUCCORY, OR CICHORY.

Cichorium Intybus, 19. 1.

ROOT: biennial, and compoſed of a vaſt number of fibres, connected to a longiſh head.

LEAVES: numerous, oblong, broad, obtuſe at the extremity, deeply cut and notched at the edges, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

STEM: thick, angular, firm, upright, and two feet high; the leaves grow alternately upon it, and are ſimilar in ſhape to thoſe that proceed from the root.

FLOWERS: ſituated in the boſoms of the upper leaves; they are large, and of the compound kind; their colour is blue, and they conſtantly open about eight in the morning, and cloſe at four in the afternoon

FLOWER-

FLOWER-CUP: double; it conſiſts of ſeveral narrow, pointed, ſcaly leaves, five or ſix of which are ſhorter than the reſt, and lie over them.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of about twenty flat florets, all of which are furniſhed with chives and pointals, narrow, lopped at the end, and deeply divided into five teeth.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender, ſhort, and united by the tips, which form a hollow cylinder, with five edges.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and as long as the chives, with two reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: incloſed by the cup; they are ſolitary, compreſſed, and have ſharp angles, or corners.

It is found wild in ſeveral places, and produces its flowers in July. It is alſo cultivated in gardens as a ſpring ſallad.

The expreſſed juice of the leaves cools the ſtomach, operates powerfully by urine, helps the jaundice, and is a good antiſcorbutic, if the uſe of it be continued for any length of time.

EUPHORBIUM.

Euphorbia Officinarum, 12. 3.

ROOT: perennial, large, black, divided, and hung with numerous large fibres.

STEM: thick, fleſhy, upright, and furniſhed with ſix or ſeven angles, which are armed all the way up with very ſharp prickles, placed in pairs. It is of a dark green colour.

LEAVES: wanting.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the angles of the ſtem towards the top; they are ſmall, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, with four ſlight notches at the margin.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four thick, lopped petals, which are placed alternately with the leaves of the cup, and attached to it by their claws.

CHIVES: twelve, or more; they are ſlender, jointed, longer than the bloſſom, and make their appearance at different times.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is three cornered, and ſupported on a ſhort pedicle, having three ſhafts, which are cloven, and terminated by obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, marked with three diviſions. It contains three cells, in each of which is a ſingle SEED: of a roundiſh form.

It is a native of Africa, and flowers there in Auguſt.

The whole plant is full of a milky juice, which ſoon hardens into a reſinous ſubſtance, and is exceedingly acrid, and fiery to the taſte.

This gum was formerly given internally in ſmall quantities as a purge in dropſies, and other deſperate diſorders, but its manner of operating was ſo violent, that its uſe is now laid aſide. It is however ſerviceable when applied externally in ointments and plaiſters for paralytic complaints, foul carious bones, and hard ſchirrous tumours, before they manifeſt any tendency of degenerating into cancers.

EYEBRIGHT.

Euphraſia Officinalis, 14. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, white, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

STEM: round, firm, upright, full of branches, which grow in pairs, and about eight inches high.

LEAVES: numerous, ſmall, produced moſtly in pairs, of an oval figure, notched on the edges, and of a ſhining dark green colour.

FLOWERS: large; they ſtand in the boſoms of the leaves towards the tops of the ſtem, and are white, variegated with yellow and purple.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, divided into four pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: of the gaping kind; it conſiſts of a ſingle petal, the tubular part of which is as long as the cup. The upper lip is concave, and notched at the end; the lower lip divided into three ſegments, of which the middlemoſt is largeſt.

CHIVES: four; they are ſlender, and are furniſhed with tips, divided into two lobes, the lowermoſt of which terminates in a thorny point.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and crowned with an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, compreſſed capſule, divided internally into two cells.

SEEDS: very numerous, ſmall, and roundiſh.

It is frequent in dry paſtures, and on barren hilly ground, but will not grow unleſs ſurrounded with plants that are higher than itſelf. It flowers in July and Auguſt.

This plant is famous for curing diſorders of the eyes, and the common method of uſing it is to apply the recently expreſſed juice by way of collyrium, twice or three times a day; but where the diſorder is bad, or of long ſtanding, the whole herb dried and reduced to powder, ſhould be taken for a long time together, in the quantity of half a drachm two or three times a day. It alſo promotes the urinary diſcharge.

FENNEL.

FINCKLE.

Anethum Foeniculum, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, white, and furniſhed with many fibres.

STEM: upright, round, ſmooth, branched, and four or five feet high.

LEAVES: large, and divided into innumerable hair-like ſegments, of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in large naked rundles; they are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall petals, which are ſhort, entire on the edges, and rolled inwards.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſhafts, which are placed cloſe together, but ſo ſmall as to be hardly diſcerned by the naked eye. The ſummits are blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; connected, but eaſily parting; they are of an oval figure, convex, and ſcored on the one ſide, but flat on the other.

It grows wild in great plenty in many of our northern counties, and produces its flowers in July and Auguſt.

There is an eſſential oil procured from the ſeeds, which diſperſes wind, and increaſes the urinary diſcharge, but is not of a heating nature. *Withering.*

A ſtrong

A ſtrong decoction of the root is a good medicine in the jaundice, dropſy, and all other diſorders which ariſe from obſtructions of the viſcera. The ſeeds reduced to powder, and taken every morning faſting, are ſaid to preſerve the ſight from decaying, and to reſtore it when impaired. A decoction of them is good in the ſmall pox and meaſles; it likewiſe helps ſhortneſs of breath, and other complaints of the lungs, and promotes urine and the menſes. The ſeeds applied externally in poultices, &c. are found efficacious in diſperſing hard ſwellings in any part of the body.

FENNEL. Flower.

DEVIL IN THE BUSH.

Nigella Damaſcena.

Root: annual, long, divided, fibrous, and white.

Stem: firm, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, hollow within, and divided into many branches.

Leaves: large, divided into a multitude of fine ſlender ſegments, and of a pale green colour.

Flowers: terminating the branches ſingly; they are large, of a blueiſh white colour, and ſurrounded by ſeveral floral leaves, which are a good deal like the other leaves of the plant, and give the flowers a very ſingular appearance.

Flower-cup: wanting.

Blossom: compoſed of five large, oval, flat, obtuſe, expanding petals; there are eight honey-cups in each flower, which are divided into two lips, the outermoſt of which is largeſt, flat, convex, notched at the end, and marked with two ſmall dots; the inner one ſhorter and narrower.

Chives: numerous; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the petals, and have compreſſed, upright, obtuſe tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-buds are five in number, of an oblong, convex, compreſſed form, ending in long, awl-ſhaped, angular, reflected ſhafts, with longiſh ſummits.

Seed-vessels: as many oblong, compreſſed, pointed capſules as there are ſhafts.

Seeds: numerous, angular, and very rugged.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and is common in our gardens, where it flowers in July and Auguſt.

The expreſſed juice of the plant is an excellent thing for the head-ach, for which purpoſe it is to be ſnuffed up the noſe.

When thus uſed it excites ſneezing, and a conſiderable diſcharge of mucus and watery humours from the head. Taken inwardly it increaſes the urinary ſecretion, and helps the jaundice.

FENNEL. Hog's.

SULPHURWORT, HARESTRONG.

Peucedanum Officinale, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, and covered at the top with the remains of the former leaf-ſtalks; it is blackiſh on the outſide, green within, and full of a yellow juice, which has a very unpleaſant ſmell.

LEAVES: large, and five times divided by threes into long, narrow ſegments.

STEM: thick, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, branched, and three or four feet high. The leaves on it reſemble thoſe that proceed from the root.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in large rundles, compoſed of ſeveral very long, ſlender ſpokes, and ſurrounded with a fence of numerous, ſmall, narrow, reflected leaves.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall; it conſiſts of a ſingle leaf, marked with five ſlight notches at the margin.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five equal, oblong, entire petals, which bend inwards; thoſe in the center of the rundle are barren.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender, and have ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed below the bloſſom, and of an oblong form, ſupporting two ſmall ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected, but ſeparate eaſily, and are of an oval figure, a little compreſſed, ſurrounded by a broad flat border, marked with three riſing ridges, and notched at the end.

It is common in the ſalt marſhes near the ſea, and flowers in June or July.

The roots (as before obſerved) have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter, acrid taſte. A decoction of it drank to the amount of three or four half pints in a day, cuts and diſſolves tough phlegm, and is ſerviceable in the aſthma. It likewiſe operates by urine, promotes the menſes, and is good

in

in all obſtructions of the viſcera. Bruiſed and applied externally, it helps the head-ach. For internal uſe it may be made into a ſyrup with honey, by thoſe who cannot take the decoction.

FENUGREEK.

Trigonella Fænum Græcum, 17. 4.

ROOT: annual; of an oblong form, and a tough woody ſubſtance.

STEM: round, ſcored, hollow, divided into numerous branches, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: placed alternately on the ſtem; they are ſupported on broad furrowed leaf-ſtalks, and conſiſt of three little leaves or lobes, which are oblong, notched on the edges, and of a darkiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the boſoms of the leaves; they are white, and ſet very cloſe to the ſtem.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and divided half its length into five awl-ſhaped, equal ſegments.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-ſhaped; the ſtandard, or upper petal, is egg-ſhaped, and blunt; the wings, or ſide petals, oblong and expanding outwardly, ſo as to exhibit the appearance of a three petaled bloſſom; the keel, or lowermoſt petal, is very ſhort, and occupies the middle part of the bloſſom.

CHIVES: in two ſets or bundles; nine of them are connected at the baſe, the tenth is ſingle; they are ſhort, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and terminated by a ſhort, ſlender ſhaft, with a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a large, flat, oblong pod, which ends in a longiſh point, and has a broadiſh membrane on one of the edges.

SEEDS: pretty numerous; they are large, angular, and yellow, with a ſlight dent on one ſide.

It is a native of France, but is cultivated in ſeveral parts of Europe for its ſeeds, which are the Fenugreek of the ſhops. The flowers appear in May or June.

The whole plant has a ſtrong and ſomewhat diſagreeable ſmell; and the ſeeds, which are the only part uſed in medicine, have an unctious mealy taſte, accompanied with a ſlight bitterneſs.

terneſs. They are of a ſoftening emollient nature, and are a good ingredient in fomentations, and poultices for ripening, or diſſolving painful ſwellings and tumours, alſo in emollient and carminative glyſters.

FENNEL-GIANT.

Ferula communis, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, very thick, full of a milky juice, and furniſhed with many large fibres.

STEM: round, firm, upright, branched towards the top, and eight or ten feet high.

LEAVES: very large and numerous; thoſe which proceed immediately from the root ſpread themſelves to the diſtance of two or three feet round. The leaf-ſtalks are long, thick, and divided into ſeveral parts, which ſupport a great number of long, narrow ſegments, of a bright green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in vaſt rundles; they are pretty large, and of a faint yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſtraight, oblong petals.

CHIVES: five; they are as long as the petals, and terminated by ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſhaped like a common top, and placed beneath the flower; it ſupports two ſhort, reflected ſhafts, with obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected to each other, but eaſily ſeparate, and are large, oval, flat on both ſides, and marked with three ſlight ſcores on the ſurface.

It is a native of France and Italy. The flowers appear in June, or the beginning of July, and the ſeeds ripen in September.

All the parts of the plant have a very ſtrong ſmell, and abound with a milky juice, which is acrid to the taſte, and concretes into a gummy ſubſtance, reſembling galbanum, or aſſafœtida, which are the productions of two other plants of the ſame kind.

It is not much regarded in medicine, but its ſmell and taſte indicate that it poſſeſſes conſiderable virtues, which from its affinity with the above-mentioned antiſpaſmodic and nervous drugs, I am led to conclude are of a ſimilar nature.

FERN. Male.

Polypodium Filix Mas, 24. 1.

Root: perennial, thick, irregular, rough on the outſide, and hung with numerous large brown fibres.

Leaves: numerous, large, and doubly winged; at their firſt appearance they are curiouſly rolled up, but they ſoon expand, and when arrived at their full growth are from a foot and half to two feet in length. The middle rib is thick, of a browniſh colour, and ſupports a great number of long partial leaves, which grow oppoſite in pairs, and are again divided to the middle ribs into a multitude of oblong ſegments, of a light pleaſing green colour.

Flowers: diſpoſed in circular dots on the backs of the leaves; they are of a brown ruſty colour, and though too minute to have their ſeveral parts diſtinguiſhed, are in reality bloſſoms, and produce ſeeds, from which I have more than once ſeen young plants produced.

It is common in woods and under hedges.

The roots when chewed are at firſt ſweetiſh, but ſoon become nauſeous and bitter. Some people make uſe of them to deſtroy worms in children, others to remove obſtructions of the viſcera, and a third claſs to cure the rickets.

FERN. Female.

Pteris Aquilina.

Root: perennial, long, thick, irregular, and of a browniſh colour; they extend ſo deep into the earth as not to be deſtroyed either by burning the ſurface, or ploughing it up.

Leaves: doubly winged, and the little leaves divided almoſt to the middle rib into ſeveral oblong ſegments; the entire leaf is two or three feet in length, and of a fine light green colour.

Flowers: inconſpicuous; they are diſpoſed in a line along the edge of the leaf on its under ſide.

It is common in woods and on heaths.

The root dried, reduced to a fine powder, and given in doſes of half an ounce, is a ſecret remedy for the tape worm, and

and is ſuppoſed to be equally efficacious in the deſtruction of all other worms. *Withering.*

FERN. Flowering.

OSMUND ROYAL.

Oſmunda Regalis, 24. 1.

Root: perennial, long, thick, and furniſhed with numerous fibres, many of which are black on the outſide, the other parts of the root are browniſh.

Leaves: two or three feet high, and doubly winged; the little leaves are diſpoſed in an alternate order, and are larger than moſt other of the Engliſh ferns. They are of an oval figure, entire on the edges, and of a blueiſh green colour. Some of the leaves which riſe from the middle of the cluſter have their upper parts covered with little protuberances, which are brown, and give the little leaves on which they are placed an appearance ſo very different from the other parts of the plant, as to be taken for a large cluſter or ſpike of flowers, and in reality they are ſuch, though too ſmall to have their ſeveral parts enumerated and deſcribed.

This plant is only to be found in boggy ground, and not very common there.

A ſtrong decoction of the roots increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and is good in moſt obſtructions of the viſcera. It is not much regarded at preſent, but inſtances are not wanting of its having cured the jaundice, when taken in the beginning of the complaint.

FEVERFEW.

Matricaria Parthenium, 19. 2.

Root: perennial; it is compoſed of numerous fibres, which are connected to a longiſh head.

Stem: firm, angular, ſcored, upright, very much branched, and two or three feet high.

Leaves: diſpoſed alternately on the branches; they ſtand on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and are large, broad, and divided in a winged manner; the ſegments are a little roughiſh, and hairy on the ſurface, cut, or notched on the edges, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches; they are of the compound kind, moderately large, yellow in the center, and white in the circumference.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſeveral ſtrap-ſhaped ſcaly leaves, which lie over each other like the tileing of a houſe, and are not quite equal in ſize.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the middle of the flowers are tubular, with five ſlight notches at the mouth, and furniſhed with both chives and pointals; but flat and oblong in the circumference, with three notches at the end, and furniſhed with pointals only.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort and ſlender, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, equal in length to the chives, and terminated by a ſingle cloven, expanding ſummit, or two reflected ones.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, of an oblong form, and deſtitute of a feather.

It is frequent in waſte grounds, and about farmers yards and gardens, and flowers in June.

The leaves and flowers of Feverfew have a ſtrong, and ſomewhat diſagreeable ſmell, and are bitter to the taſte. The whole herb is to be uſed, and is beſt given in a ſtrong infuſion, which is a warm carminative and ſtomachic. It likewiſe removes obſtructions of the menſes, and cures thoſe complaints which are occaſioned by their ſtoppage. It alſo deſtroys worms.

FIG TREE.

Ficus Carica, 23. 3.

ROOT: woody, but ſoftiſh; it divides into ſeveral parts, and extends to a conſiderable diſtance.

STEM: tree-like, thick, irregular, divided into numerous branches, which grow without any regular order, and covered with a ſmooth brown bark.

LEAVES: growing on longiſh leaf-ſtalks; they are large, and divided into five lobes, full of a milky juice, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: ſituated withinſide of what is called the fruit, but in reality is only that part which in other plants is termed the receptacle. In ſhape it reſembles a top, and is of a fleſhy

ſubſtance. The inſide of this is every where covered with florets, the uppermoſt of which contain only chives, and are barren; the inferior ones only pointals, and are followed by ſeeds.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, divided into three equal parts, which are upright, and ſharp pointed.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: three; as long as the cup, and terminated by double tips.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, divided into five nearly equal parts, which are ſtraight, and acutely pointed.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oval ſhape, and as large as the flower-cup; from one ſide of it near the top proceeds a ſingle awl-ſhaped ſhaft, furniſhed with two pointed and reflected ſummits, one of which is ſhorter than the other.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: ſingle, of a roundiſh figure, but a little compreſſed, and contained in the boſom of the cup.

It is a native of Italy, Spain, and many of the eaſtern parts, but has been long introduced into our gardens, where it flouriſhes very well, and reſiſts the cold of the climate, except in very ſevere winters.

The dried figs of the grocers are the fruit of this tree, cured by firſt dipping them in a ſcalding lye made from the aſhes of the tree which produces them, and afterwards expoſing them to the heat of the ſun.

This fruit is accounted grateful to the ſtomach, moderately nouriſhing, and is more eaſily digeſted than any of the other ſweet fruits. They are a uſeful ingredient in medicines intended for diſorders of the breaſt, and in opening electuaries. Applied externally, either by themſelves or in conjunction with other ingredients of a ſimilar nature, they greatly forward the ſupuration, or ripening of inflammatory tumours.

FIGWORT.

KERNELWORT.

Scrophularia Nodoſa, 14. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, and almoſt covered with ſmall whitiſh knobs.

STEM: ſquare, firm, upright, a little branched; of a brownish colour, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES;

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks, and are large, of an oval figure, with a heart-like dent at the baſe, notched on the edges, and frequently of a browniſh colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in looſe ſpikes; they are ſmall, and of a deep duſky colour.

FLOWER-CUP: one leaved, but divided into five ſmall, roundiſh ſegments, and ſhorter than the bloſſom.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle, unequal petal, with a large bladder-ſhaped tube, and a very ſmall border, with five diviſions, the two uppermoſt of which are larger than the others, and upright; the two lateral, or ſide ones, open, and the lower one reflected, or bent backwards.

CHIVES: four; they are ſtrap-ſhaped, and as long as the bloſſom, with double tips; two of them ripen later than the others, and are ſhorter.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſimple, and as long as the chives, with a ſmall roundiſh ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, divided internally into two cells, and opening at the top.

SEEDS: numerous, and very ſmall.

It is common in woods and other damp ſhady places. The flowers appear in July.

The leaves of this plant have a ſtrong rank ſmell, and a bitter taſte, which ſeem to indicate conſiderable virtues. Country people cure their ſwine when troubled with the ſcab, by waſhing them with a ſtrong decoction of theſe leaves. *Withering.*

The roots and leaves of this plant are celebrated for their efficacy againſt inflammations, the piles, ſcrophulous ſwellings, and old ulcers. *Lewis.*

The juice of the root is an excellent ſweetner of the blood, and either that, or a ſtrong decoction of it taken daily for a conſiderable length of time, is a good medicine for the evil and the ſcurvy, alſo for the itch, and all other eruptions and foulneſſes of the ſkin, for which purpoſes it is both to be taken inwardly, and the affected parts frequently waſhed with a little of it made warm.

FIR. TREE.

Pinus Picea.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like; it is covered with a rough cracked bark, and ſupports a great number of branches, which ſurround it at ſmall diſtances with great regularity.

LEAVES: long, narrow, and notched at the ends; they are numerous, and ſtand on the branches without any regular order.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame tree.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, wanting, except the gaping ſcales of the bud may be ſo called.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: numerous; they are united at the baſe into an upright pillar, but divided at the top, and furniſhed with ſhort tips, which ſtand in an erect poſition.

FERTILE FLOWERS: diſpoſed in a large egg-ſhaped cone, which conſiſts of oblong ſcales lying over each other, and containing two flowers in each.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſmall, the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, and the ſummit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting, except the ſcales of the cone, which at firſt ſtood open, but now cloſe upon the ſeed, may be ſo called.

SEEDS: large, oblong, ſtraight on one ſide, but flat on the other, and encompaſſed with a membranaceous wing, or border.

It is not a native of Great-Britain, but is common in our nurſeries and plantations.

All the parts of this tree abound with a reſinous juice, which has a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell, and is bitteriſh to the taſte, with a conſiderable degree of pungency.

A decoction of the young tops made in ſtrong beer, was found an effectual remedy and preventative for a malignant ſcorbutic diſorder, which raged among the Swediſh army during their wars with the Muſcovites. *Fred. Hoffman.*

The tops and young cones are a uſeful ingredient in diet drinks for impurities of the blood and juices, and are ſometimes brewed with beer for that purpoſe. By their balſamic nature,

nature, they moderately warm and ſtrengthen the habit, reſiſt putrefaction, promote urine and perſpiration, and all the other natural ſecretions.

There are ſeveral other kinds of this tree common enough with us, all of which appear poſſeſſed of ſimilar virtues, and may be uſed indiſcriminately for each other.

FLAG. Sweet.

MYRTLE-GRASS, MYRTLE-FLAG, CALAMUS.

Acorus Calamus, 6. 1.

Root: perennial, long, thick, creeping, a little flattiſh, and hung with numerous long and thick fibres. It is warm, and of a pleaſing aromatic taſte.

Leaves: narrow, a little waved on one edge, ſharp pointed, a foot and half long, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

Flowers: diſpoſed in a long ſpike, which proceeds from the edge of the leaf, and is covered with the bloſſoms, which are ſmall and browniſh.

Flower-cup: wanting.

Blossom: compoſed of ſix blunt, concave, flexible petals, which are thickeſt at the extremity, and generally lopped.

Chives: ſix; they are thickiſh, a little longer than the petals, and terminated by double connected tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and as long as the chives; the ſhaft is wanting, and the ſummit is only a ſmall prominent point.

Seed-vessel: a ſhort, three cornered capſule, tapering each way, but blunt at the extremity, and divided into three cells.

Seeds: many; they are ſmall, and of an oblong figure.

It grows on the banks of rivers, and in other low ſituations. The flowers appear in June.

The whole plant has a ſtrong aromatic ſmell, and the root a warm, pungent, bitteriſh taſte, which is greatly improved by drying it. Taken in powder it has cured the ague when the Peruvian bark has failed. *Withering.*

The root powdered would be a very good ſubſtitute for many of the foreign ſpices. *Linnæus.*

An infuſion of the freſh root is a good medicine for weakneſs and relaxations of the ſtomach. It helps digeſtion, increaſes

creaſes the urinary diſcharge, and is ſuppoſed to be uſeful in female complaints, ariſing from obſtructions, &c.

They are likewiſe ſuppoſed to reſiſt putrefaction, and prevent contagious diſorders.

F L A X.

Linum Uſitatiſſimum. 5. 5.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and furniſhed with a few ſmall fibres.

STEM: round, of a firm conſiſtence, upright, and very little branched. It is about three feet high, and of a pale green colour.

LEAVES: ſcattered; they are numerous, long, narrow, entire at the edges, pointed at the extremity, without leaf-ſtalks, and of a lively green hue.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſubdiviſions of the branches ſingly; they are large, and of a beautiful ſky-blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five ſmall, pointed, upright leaves.

BLOSSOM: with five large, oblong, obtuſe petals, which gradually expand, and grow broader towards the extremity.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, erect, as long as the cup, and ſupport ſmall arrow-ſhaped tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſupports five ſlender ſhafts, equal in length to the chives, and furniſhed with ſimple reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, divided into ten cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, of an oval figure, but flattiſh, and of a gloſſy brown colour.

It does not appear to be a native of this iſland, though it is found ſometimes in an apparently wild ſtate. It is however much cultivated in many places, and flowers in July.

There is an oil made from the ſeeds by expreſſion, which is excellent for complaints of the breaſt, and the mucilaginous infuſion poſſeſſes the ſame virtues. *Withering.*

The infuſion is likewiſe a good medicine in the ſtrangury, heat of urine, thin ſharp defluxions on the lungs, and other ſimilar diſorders. An ounce of the ſeeds is a ſufficient quantity for a quart of water, for if added in a larger quantity they render the liquor diſagreeably ſlimy. The oil is of a healing, balſamic

balſamic nature, and very uſeful in coughs, attended with ſpitting of blood, in cholics, and obſtinate coſtiveneſs. Outwardly applied it ſoftens; and eaſes pain.

The ſeeds in ſubſtance are externally employed in poultices, to ſoften and ripen inflammatory tumours, and are very well adapted for that purpoſe.

FLAX. PURGING.

MILL MOUNTAIN, MOUNTAIN FLAX.

Linum Catharticum, 5. 5.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, crooked, and furniſhed with a few ſmall white fibres.

STEMS: numerous, round, of a firm conſiſtence, erect, branched towards the top, and ſix or eight inches high.

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they are but ſmall, and have no leaf-ſtalks; their ſhape approaches to an oval, and they are of a dirty green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in forked heads; they droop before flowering, and are but ſmall. Their colour is white.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five ſmall, oblong leaves, which are fringed at the edges, with ſmall glandular ſubſtances, ſupported on ſhort pedicles.

BLOSSOM: conſiſting of five ſmall petals, which are pointed at the end.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, united at the baſe, and furniſhed with minute tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſupports five ſlender ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits, which are rolled back.

SEED-VESSELS: a globular capſule, divided into ſeveral cells, and containing as many

SEEDS: of an oblong figure.

It is found in dry meadows and upland paſtures, where it flowers from May till the latter end of July.

An infuſion in water of about two drachms of the dried herb, is an excellent purge, and has been ſucceſsfully given in many obſtinate rheumatic caſes. In ſmaller doſes it frequently operates by urine. *Withering.*

It is a favourite medicine with many country people for rheumatic and dropſical complaints, and it is, without doubt,

uſeful in moſt caſes where briſk purging is required, for it always operates that way, and frequently vomits as well.

FLEA BANE.

PLOWMAN's SPIKENARD.

Conyza Squarroſa, 19. 2.

ROOT: biennial, crooked, and divided into a great many long forked parts, of a browniſh colour.

STEM: upright, firm, roundiſh, rough from being covered with ſhort woolly hairs, branched towards the top, of a reddiſh colour, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: large, oblong, notched on the edges, woolly on the under ſide, hairy above, and of a dark green colour; thoſe that proceed immediately from the root are ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, but thoſe which grow on the ſtem have ſcarcely any, and ſtand in an alternate order.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a broad cluſter; they are numerous, moderately large, of a yellow colour, and have each of them a ſmall ſtrap-ſhaped floral leaf, ſituated at the baſe of the fruit-ſtalks on which they are ſupported.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſmall, pointed ſcales, the outermoſt of which are a little expanded.

BLOSSOM: compound; it conſiſts of numerous tubular, or funnel-ſhaped florets, which in the center of the flower are divided at the mouth into five ſegments, and contain both chives and pointals; but thoſe in the circumference, or outſide, are only divided into three, and furniſhed with pointals only.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, hair-like, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and terminated by a divided ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, of an oblong figure, and furniſhed with a ſimple feather.

It grows in hilly paſtures in many places, and produces its flowers in July or Auguſt.

It is eſteemed a good wound herb, and is frequently made uſe of for bruiſes, ruptures, inward wounds, pains in the ſide, and difficulty of breathing.

FLEA

FLEA WORT.

Cineraria Paluſtris, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, fibrous, and of a reddiſh colour.

STEM: thick, hollow, upright, divided into many branches, covered with a clammy long wool, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: varying very much in form and manner of growth; they ſtand irregularly on the ſtem, and have no leaf-ſtalks, but are like it covered with wool, and notched at the edges.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in great numbers; they are large, yellow, and intermixed with awl-ſhaped floral leaves, one of which grows on each fruit-ſtalk.

FLOWER-CUP: ſimple; it conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall leaves, which are woolly and membranaceous at the edges.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the center of the flower are tubular, marked with five ſlight notches, and furniſhed with both chives and pointals; but in the circumference flat, narrow, and finely notched at the end.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, thread-ſhaped, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder, which is marked with five little notches at the top.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and ſupports a ſhort, thread-ſhaped ſhaft, with two oblong, obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, narrow, four cornered, and covered with a hairy feather.

It delights in marſhy ſituations, and flowers in July.

The juice of the leaves is ſaid to be a good remedy for diſorders of the breaſt, but it is very diſagreeable to be taken, and not to be greatly depended on.

FLIX WEED.

Siſymbrium Sophia, 15. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEM: round, firm, erect, very much branched, two or three feet high, and ſet very thick with

LEAVES: which are large, and very beautiful; they are of the winged kind, and the little leaves are divided, and fre-

quently ſubdivided again, ſo that each entire leaf conſiſts of almoſt innumerable fine ſlender parts. They are of a deep green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in little tufts; they are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four oblong, coloured leaves, which fall off as ſoon as the bloſſom expands.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four petals, which are flat, of an oblong form, very blunt, and have claws equal in length to the flower-cup.

CHIVES: ſix; they are equal in length to the leaves of the cup, but the two oppoſite ones are a little ſhorter than the others. The tips are ſmall and oblong.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is four edged, and as long as the chives; the ſhaft very ſhort, with a ſmall round ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a long, narrow, ſtiff, crooked, four edged pod, divided into two cells.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, and roundiſh.

It grows upon old walls, and among rubbiſh, and flowers in July.

The plant is uſeful in hyſteric complaints, and the bloody flux, and the ſeeds are given to deſtroy worms. *Withering.*

The juice of the leaves, or a decoction of the ſeeds, are excellent aſtringent medicines, and may be given to advantage in the bloody flux, ſpitting of blood, immoderate menſtrual diſcharges, and all other hæmorrhages.

FLOWER DE LUCE. YELLOW.

YELLOW WATER FLAG.

Iris Pſeudo Acorus, 3. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, creeping, hung with many large fibres, and of a browniſh colour.

LEAVES: ſheathing each other at the baſe; they are long, moderately broad, edged on both ſides, ſharp pointed, and of a pale green colour, but ſometimes tinged with purple on the outſide.

STEM: of an equal thickneſs from top to bottom, a little compreſſed, with a few leaves growing upon it at a good diſtance from each other, and much ſmaller than thoſe which proceed from the root. It is two feet high.

FLOWERS

FLOWERS: growing by threes at the top of the ſtem; they are large, and of a beautiful yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſheath, which ſeparates the flowers from each other.

BLOSSOM: divided into ſix large ſegments, three of which are of an oblong form, reflected, and placed outermoſt; the other three are ſharper, and ſtand upright.

CHIVES: three; they are awl-ſhaped, and lie on the reflected ſegments. The tips are ſtraight, of an oblong form, and compreſſed.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and of an oblong figure; the ſhaft ſimple, and very ſhort, but furniſhed with a large and very ſingular ſummit, divided into three parts, which reſemble petals, being broad, reflected, and cloven at the extremity.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, angular capſule, divided into three cells.

SEEDS: many; they are very large, and roundiſh.

It grows on the banks of rivers, and other wet marſhy places, where it flowers in July.

The expreſſed juice of the freſh roots is very acrid, and has been found to procure plentiful evacuations from the bowels, when all other means have proved ineffectual. It may be given for this purpoſe in doſes of eighty or a hundred drops about every two hours. It ſometimes operates by urine. *Withering.*

FLOWER DE LUCE. GARDEN, OR BLUE.

Iris Germanica, 3. 1.

ROOT: perennial, thick, ſpreading, white, and hung with numerous large fibres.

LEAVES: long, broad, pointed, two edged, and of a blueiſh green colour.

STEM: robuſt, upright, furniſhed with ſeveral large leaves, and about two feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem; they are very large, and of a deep beautiful blue colour. The different parts of the flower are ſo much like thoſe of the laſt deſcribed ſpecies, as to render a particular deſcription of them in this place unneceſſary.

It is common in gardens, and flowers there in July.

The roots of this plant when freſh taken out of the ground have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a nauſeous acrid taſte. Two ounces of it bruiſed, and infuſed four or five hours in a quarter of a pint of ſtrong beer, is a ſtrong purge, of great efficacy in dropſical complaints.

There is yet another plant of this kind, the root of which is kept in the ſhops, and known by the name of Florentine Orris, or Iris. This is ſaid to be ſerviceable in diſorders of the lungs, ſuch as coughs, hoarſeneſs, &c. and to promote the menſtrual diſcharge.

FLUELLEIN.

Antirrhinum Elatine, 14. 2.

ROOT: annual, ſmall, and fibrous.

STEMS: numerous, ſlender, and trailing; they are very much branched, hairy, and eight or ten inches long.

LEAVES: numerous, ſmall, ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, nearly arrow-ſhaped, but the angles do not bend backward enough to come abſolutely under that denomination.

FLOWERS: placed on long ſlender fruit-ſtalks, which proceed ſingly from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, and of two colours, yellow and a deep purple.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five oblong ſegments; the two lowermoſt of which ſpread more than the others.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with an oblong tube, a little hunched about the middle, and a border divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is cloven, and reflected ſideways, and the lower one divided into three blunt ſegments. The mouth or throat of the bloſſom is cloſed by a projection of the lower lip, which is hollowed on the under ſide, and there is a honey-cup extending backwards from the baſe of it, reſembling a ſpur.

CHIVES: four, two ſhort and two long; they are incloſed by the upper lip of the bloſſom.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſlender, and crowned with an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, divided into two cells.

SEEDS: numerous, and ſmall.

It grows in corn fields, and other cultivated places, but not very common. The bloſſoms appear in Auguſt, and the plant continues

continues producing a ſucceſſion of freſh flowers till the latter end of September.

The whole plant is bitter. The juice of it cleanſes old ulcers, and diſpoſes them to heal, and is likewiſe a good medicine for internal bruiſes, inflammations of the eyes, the bloody flux, and other hæmorrhages.

FOOL's STONES.

KING FINGER.

Orchis Maſcula, 20. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of two ſmall bulbs, both of which are fixed to the baſe of the ſtem, and of an oval figure, with a few ſmall fibres proceeding from their upper parts.

LEAVES: long, moderately broad, pointed, and of a dark green colour, ſpotted with black.

STEM: roundiſh, upright, ſmooth, and eight or ten inches high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtems in longiſh ſpikes; they are large, intermixed with little pointed coloured floral leaves, and of a beautiful reddiſh purple colour, ſpotted with a darker.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals; three of which are placed outwardly, and two within. They approach ſo as to appear like a hood or helmet. Between the petals is a honey-cup, formed of a ſingle leaf, divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is ſhort, and ſtands erect, the lower one larger, and ſpreading. It is lengthened out behind into a tubular part, reſembling a little horn.

CHIVES: two; they are ſlender, very ſhort, and grow on the pointal. The tips are egg-ſhaped, upright, and cloſely covered by the upper lip of the honey-cup.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, of an oblong form, and twiſted; the ſhaft is fixed to the upper lip of the honey-cup, and is very ſhort, with an obtuſe, compreſſed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong capſule, containing in a ſingle cell numerous

SEEDS: which are ſmall, and very much reſemble ſaw-duſt.

It is common in meadows and paſtures, and flowers in May or June.

The roots only are uſed, and thoſe when properly prepared are what the druggiſts call Salep, which is a mild nouriſhing ſubſtance, and very uſeful in the bloody flux, ſtrangury, and conſumptive caſes.

FOX-GLOVE.

Digitalis Purpurea, 14. 2.

ROOT: biennial, and compoſed of a great number of long, thick, and tough fibres.

LEAVES: very large and numerous: they are ſupported on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and are of an oblong figure, wrinkled on the ſurface, notched on the edges, downy underneath, with a kind of net-work formed by the veins, which are fleſhy and prominent.

STEM: roundiſh, thick, of a firm conſiſtence, erect, and three or four feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in long ſpikes; they all hang one way, are large, and of a beautiful red colour, with ſome white ſpots withinſide, and ſome of a darker colour than the ground of the flower.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into five ſharp pointed, unequal ſegments, the uppermoſt being narrower than the others.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle, large, bell-ſhaped petal, ſlightly divided at the mouth into four ſegments, the uppermoſt of which expands moſt, and is notched at the end, but the lowermoſt is the largeſt.

CHIVES: four (two long and two ſhorter) they are awl-ſhaped, and fixed to the baſe of the bloſſom, having cloven tips at their ends, which taper to a point.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is taper, and ſupports a long and very ſlender ſhaft, with a ſharp ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule as long as the cup, and divided within into two cells.

SEEDS: numerous, and very ſmall.

It grows on heaths and dry ſandy banks, and produces its very elegant flowers in June and July.

A drachm of the powdered leaves taken inwardly cauſes violent vomiting. It is, without doubt, a very active medicine, and merits more attention than is at preſent beſtowed on it. *Withering.*

A decoction

A decoction of the leaves in ale is ſometimes made uſe of by country people for rheumatic complaints, and other obſtinate diſorders, but it operates ſo violently both upwards and downwards, as to render its uſe very unſafe, unleſs in ſkilful hands, or very robuſt conſtitutions. An ointment made of the flowers, by boiling them in May butter, is very uſeful to dreſs ſcrophulous ſores and ſcabby heads with. In ſmall doſes it acts as a diuretic, and is excellent in dropſies. *See Withering on the Fox-glove.*

FROG-BIT.

Hydrocharis Morſus-Ranæ, 22. 8.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of ſeveral very long, thick, white fibres.

LEAVES: growing in cluſters on long leaf-ſtalks; they are of a roundiſh figure, or rather kidney-ſhaped, very entire at the edges, ſmooth, of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they ſtand on long, ſlender fruit-ſtalks, and are white.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, double; the outermoſt is a ſheath of two leaves, incloſing three flowers, each of which is furniſhed with a proper cup, of three oblong, concave leaves, with membranaceous edges.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three large, roundiſh petals.

CHIVES: nine; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, and diſpoſed in three rows, and from the baſe of the middlemoſt, or central row, riſes an awl-ſhaped ſubſtance, reſembling a ſhaft; the other two rows are united to each other at the bottom, and all of them are furniſhed with ſimple tips.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, as above, but they grow ſinglely on their fruit-ſtalks, and are deſtitute of a ſheath.

BLOSSOM: as in the barren flower.

CHIVES: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and of a roundiſh figure, ſupporting ſix compreſſed, cloven, furrowed ſhafts, equaling the cup in length, and terminating in cloven, tapering ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule of a leathery ſubſtance; it is divided into ſix cells.

SEEDS: numerous, very ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is common in ditches and ponds; the leaves ſwim on the ſurface of the water, and the flowers appear in July.

The leaves are of a cooling nature, and are frequently uſed by country people in poultices, for ſwellings and inflammations.

FUMITORY.

Fumaria Officinalis, 17. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEM: weak, ſmooth, very much branched, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: doubly winged; the little leaves are divided into three lobes, or ſegments, which are again cloven into two or three parts; they are of a tender ſubſtance, and a faint green colour.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in ſpikes, which terminate the branches; they are ſmall, but their colour is very lively, being partly a light pink, and partly a deep purple.

FLOWER-CUP: two leaved; the leaves are placed oppoſite, and are equal in ſize, upright, ſmall, and ſharp pointed.

BLOSSOM: between gaping and butterfly-ſhaped; it is of an oblong figure, and tubular, with a projecting palate, which entirely fills up the mouth. The upper lip is flat, obtuſe, notched at the end, and reflected; it runs out backwards into a ſhort blunt heel, or ſpur, which is the honey-cup. The lower lip has a very great ſimilarity with the upper one. The mouth is four cornered, and cloven.

CHIVES: two; they are broad, but taper, with three tips at the end of each, and one of them is incloſed by each lip of the bloſſom.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong ſhape, but a little compreſſed, and tapering; the ſhaft is very ſhort, and is furniſhed with a roundiſh, compreſſed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh pod.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each pod, of a roundiſh figure, but ſmall.

It is frequent in corn fields, and other cultivated places, where it flowers from May till Auguſt.

The leaves have a ſaline, bitteriſh taſte. The expreſſed juice of them taken in doſes of two or three ounces, is a good medicine in hypochondriacal and ſcorbutic complaints. It ſtrengthens the tone of the ſtomach, and corrects acidity therein, and there is no doubt but that it has great efficacy in removing

removing obſtructions of the viſcera, and curing thoſe diſorders which ariſe therefrom. *Withering.*

As a purifier of the blood this plant is to be preferred to all the other herbs that are employed for that purpoſe. *Hoffman.*

An infuſion of the leaves is ſaid to remove freckles and clear the ſkin, and ſome people ſmoak the dried leaves in the manner of tobacco for diſorders of the head, and frequently find relief.

F U R Z E.

G O R Z E, W H I N S.

Ulex Europæus, 17. 4.

ROOT: woody, and ſpreading to a good diſtance.

STEM: ſhrubby, upright, and divided into numerous branches, which are ſet very thick with ſtiff, ſharp pointed, branching thorns.

LEAVES: ſmall, woolly, pointed, and upright; there is one placed at the baſe of each thorn, but they fall off ſo ſoon after their firſt appearance in the ſpring, that they are ſeldom noticed.

FLOWERS: numerous, large, and of a beautiful yellow colour; they are of the butterfly-ſhaped kind.

FLOWER-CUP: double; the outermoſt is very ſmall, and conſiſts of two brown leaves; the innermoſt is alſo compoſed of two leaves, which are woolly, egg-ſhaped, concave, and equal in ſize; the uppermoſt is marked at the end with two notches, the lowermoſt with three.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals; the ſtandard, or uppermoſt of which is very large, inverſely heart-ſhaped, and notched at the end. The wings, or ſide petals oblong, blunt, and ſhorter than the ſtandard; the lowermoſt two, or keel, are ſmall, ſtraight, obtuſe, and approach each other at the lower edge.

CHIVES: ten; they are all united together at the baſe, and ſupport ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong and hairy, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and furniſhed with a ſmall blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong ſhell, or pod, nearly incloſed by the cup.

SEEDS: few, roundiſh, and notched.

It is common on heaths and waſte places. The bloſſoms appear early in the ſpring, and the ſhrub continues in flower till winter approaches.

The ſeeds are of an aſtringent nature, and may be given together with other ingredients of a like nature, wherever binding is required, as in fluxes, &c. An infuſion of the freſh gathered bark of the roots operates by urine, and is good in the gravel.

GALANGALE.

Kæmpferia Galanga, 1. 1.

ROOT: perennial, knotty, crooked, and creeping under the ſurface of the ground in various directions; its general thickneſs is that of a man's finger, but it is often an inch or more in diameter, and is ſurrounded with circular ridges in many places. Its colour on the outſide is a reddiſh brown, but within it is much paler. It ſends out cluſters of large fibres from ſeveral parts, and propagates itſelf abundantly.

LEAVES: proceeding immediately from the roots on broad, flat, hollow leaf-ſtalks; they grow ſeveral together, and are large, of an oblong figure, flat, ſharp pointed, of a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, and a bright green colour, except at the edges, which are tinged with purple.

FLOWERS: ſupported ſingly on longiſh fruit-ſtalks, which riſe from the center of the leaves; they are pretty large, white within, but of a deep purple colour towards the baſe, and ſo tender that they ſcarcely continue a day in perfection; thoſe that open in the morning generally fall off before night.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a long ſlender tube, and a flat border, which is divided into ſix ſegments, three of which are ſharp pointed, two egg-ſhaped, and one ſubdivided.

CHIVE: ſingle, of a membraneous ſubſtance, and notched at the end; the tip is ſlender, and double.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft as long as the tube, and terminated by a roundiſh ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh, or rather three cornered capſule, divided into three cells.

SEEDS: numerous.

It is a native of Ceylon, Malabar, and ſome other parts of the Eaſt-Indies.

The

The roots are kept by the druggiſts, and have ſomewhat of an aromatic ſmell, though not very grateful, and a very unpleaſant bitteriſh, hot, biting taſte.

An infuſion of the root in boiling water, or a tincture made with brandy, is a good medicine in windy complaints, and other diſorders of the ſtomach, as well as for head-achs, which ariſe from ſome debility, or evil affection in that organ.

GARLIC.

Allium Sativum.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a great number of ſmall bulbs, or as they are commonly called, cloves, ſurrounded by a common membrane, and making altogether a compound bulb about as large as a hen's egg, with ſeveral large white fibres proceeding from its baſe.

LEAVES: numerous; they are a foot or more in length, very narrow, and of a dark green colour.

STEM: round, ſmooth, naked, hollow, and about two feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a large cluſter; they are ſmall and whiteiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: a roundiſh ſheath, which is common to the whole cluſter of flowers, and ſoon withers.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix oblong petals.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, and have oblong, upright tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſhort, and obſcurely three cornered; the ſhaft ſimple, and terminated by a ſharp ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a ſhort broad capſule, divided externally into three lobes, and internally into as many cells.

SEEDS: numerous, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of the Eaſt, but very common in our gardens, where it flowers in the ſummer months.

The whole plant has a very ſtrong, diſagreeable ſmell, and the roots are exceedingly acrid and pungent to the taſte.

Garlic is recommended by ſome of our beſt authors to be uſed in a great number of diſorders, while others condemn it as an offenſive and hurtful drug. Without doubt there are many caſes in which its uſe would be extremely prejudicial, as well as others where it would prove beneficial. Its principal effects are to warm and ſtimulate the ſolids of the body, attenuate

thick humours, and prevent putrefaction. Hence the uſe of it appears very improper in hot bilious conſtitutions, where there is already too great a degree of irritation, or where the juices are thin and acrimonious, and the viſcera unſound, in which caſes it is almoſt certain to occaſion head-achs, flatulence, thirſt, and a variety of feveriſh ſymptoms. While, on the other hand, where the conſtitution is cold and phlegmatic, its uſe is frequently attended with happy effects, when people of this laſt deſcription find themſelves troubled with loſs of appetite, or with aſthmatic complaints, or their ſtomach and lungs oppreſſed with tough viſcid phlegm, they will generally find relief from the uſe of this plant. It is a powerful ſtrengthener, and promotes expectoration, removes obſtructions of the viſcera, increaſes the urinary diſcharge, kills worms, and is ſerviceable in dropſies, both by evacuating the water already collected, and preventing its accumulation in future.

It is ſometimes externally applied in ointments and lotions, to prevent, or ſtop putrefaction, and diſperſe hard ſwellings. Bruiſed and applied to the ſoles of the feet in the low ſtages of acute diſorders, it raiſes the pulſe, and gives relief to the head.

The beſt method of giving it internally is in the form of a ſyrup, which is an invaluable medicine for aſthmas, hoarſeneſs, coughs, difficulty of breathing, and moſt other diſorders of the breaſt and lungs.

GENTIAN.

Gentiana Lutea.

Root: perennial, large, long, divided into ſeveral parts, covered with a rough brown ſkin, but within it is yelloviſh, and of a firm ſubſtance.

Leaves: thoſe which proceed immediately from the root are numerous and large; their form is oblong, broadeſt in the middle, and without any leaf-ſtalks; they are wrinkled, marked with five longitudinal ribs, ſix or eight inches long, and of a lively green colour.

Stem: riſing from the middle of the cluſter of leaves; it is round, thick, firm, upright, undivided, and two or three feet high; it ſupports a great number of leaves, which ſtand in pairs, and reſemble thoſe from the root. They have no leaf-ſtalks, but ſurround the ſtem at their lower parts.

Flowers: numerous; they ſurround the ſtem in large whorls for nearly half its length, and each whorl has a pair of

leaves

leaves placed immediately under it. The colour of the flowers is a pale yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: one leaved, and divided into five oblong, sharp pointed segments.

BLOSSOM: a single petal, which is tubular below, and divided at the mouth into five flat, shriveling, variously shaped segments.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-shaped, shorter than the blossom, and terminated by simple tips.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is oblong, and equal to the chives in length; there is no shaft, the seed-bud being crowned with two egg-shaped summits.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong capsule, slightly notched at the end.

SEEDS: numerous and small.

It is a native of Germany, and other northern parts of Europe, but we have it plentifully in our gardens, where it flowers in July.

The dried roots are kept in the shops, and are the principal ingredient in most of the bitter tinctures and infusions. A tincture made with an ounce of the root, the same quantity of dried lemon peel, and a quarter of an ounce of cardamom seeds, in a pint of brandy, is an excellent medicine in disorders of the stomach, which it strengthens surprizingly, and is no less efficacious in procuring an appetite, and assisting digestion. It is likewise useful in the decline of putrid and malignant fevers, in disorders arising from obstructions of the viscera, for the worms, and in intermitting fevers and agues.

GERMANDER.

Teucrium Chamædrys, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it is composed of numerous long, slender, tough fibres, of a brownish colour.

STEM: angular, hard, trailing, branched, and a foot or more in length.

LEAVES: placed in pairs on short leaf-stalks; they are of an oblong form, deeply jagged and notched on the edges, but entire at the base, and of a dark green colour; those which grow towards the top of the stem are oval, pointed, and often purple.

FLOWERS: terminating the stems in considerable numbers; they are placed on short fruit-stalks in the bosoms of the leaves,

leaves, and are ſmall, though their colour, which is a pale red, and their numbers, make them pretty conſpicuous.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, with five ſlight notches at the mouth, and a little hunched on one ſide.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a ſhort cylindrical tube, which ends in a crooked mouth. The upper lip ſtands in an erect poſition, and is deeply divided; the lower lip is cut into three lobes or ſegments, which expand pretty much, and of theſe the middlemoſt is largeſt, and of a roundiſh figure.

CHIVES: four; and two of them are ſomething ſhorter than the others; they are awl-ſhaped, longer than the upper lip, and terminated by ſmall brown tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, with two longiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are roundiſh, and contained in the boſom of the cup, which cloſes on them after the bloſſoms are fallen, and performs the office of a ſeed-veſſel.

It is common in France, and ſeveral other parts of Europe, and has been found in an apparently wild ſtate in many parts of Great-Britain, but it is not common. The flowers appear in June.

The whole plant is bitter, and ſlightly aromatic, and may be uſed with advantage in weak relaxed conſtitutions. *Withering.*

It is uſeful in female obſtructions, intermitting fevers, ſcrophulous complaints, the gout, and rheumatiſm, for all which purpoſes a ſtrong infuſion appears to be the moſt eligible preparation.

GERMANDER. WATER.

Teucrium Scordium, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, fibrous, and creeping.

STEMS: ſquare, weak, hairy, trailing, and ſtriking roots from the joints, where they reſt on the ground.

LEAVES: placed in pairs; they are deſtitute of leaf-ſtalks, of an oblong figure, broad, notched at the edges, hairy, and of a pale greyiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: ſituated in the boſoms of the leaves towards the top of the ſtem; they are produced in pairs, but lower down

they are frequently ſolitary; they are ſmall, and of a pale red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: and other parts of the fructification, as in the common Germander, which ſee.

The freſh leaves are bitter and pungent to the taſte; their powder deſtroys worms, and a decoction of them is a good fomentation where the parts have a tendency to mortify. *Withering.*

The leaves when rubbed betwixt the fingers emit a ſtrongiſh ſmell, ſomewhat reſembling that of garlic. They are recommended as being excellent in malignant and peſtilential fevers, and in weakneſs and laxities of the ſtomach and inteſtines.

The juice expreſſed, with the addition of a little white wine of any kind, is good in obſtructions of the viſcera, and given alone is an excellent worm medicine. *Lewis. Hill.*

GALE. SWEET.

SWEET GAUL, SWEET WILLOW, DUTCH MYRTLE.

Myrica Gale, 22. 3.

ROOTS: woody, creeping, and hung with many fibres.

STEM: ſhrubby, and covered with a dark coloured ſmooth bark; it is divided into a vaſt number of ſmall twiggy branches, and riſes to the height of three or four feet.

LEAVES: numerous, ſmall, ſharp pointed, and very ſlightly notched on the edges; they are of a pleaſant dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on ſeparate plants; they are diſpoſed in catkins, which appear before the leaves, and are of a browniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, compoſed of numerous ſoft, chaffy ſcales, which lie over each other like tiling, and contain a ſingle flower in each.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: four (ſometimes ſix) they are ſhort, ſlender, and upright, with large, double, and cloven tips.

FLOWER-CUP and BLOSSOM: of the fertile flower, the ſame as in the barren one.

CHIVES: wanting

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly egg-ſhaped, and ſupports

two

two ſlender ſhafts, which are longer than the cup, and furniſhed with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a dry leather-like berry, divided into three lobes, and flattened at the end.

SEED: ſingle.

It is found in bogs and marſhy places, but not very common. The flowers appear in April.

The inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe formerly made uſe of this ſhrub inſtead of hops, but unleſs it is boiled for a long time the liquor is apt to occaſion the head-ach. *Linnæus.*

In Wales they lay the branches about their beds to drive away the fleas and gnats, and give it both in powder and infuſion to deſtroy worms. *Pennant.*

GINGER.

Amomum Zinziber, I. I.

ROOT: perennial, tuberous, knotty, variouſly branched, and divided, about the thickneſs of a man's finger, but flattiſh, of a pale brown colour on the outſide, white within, and very pungent and acrid to the taſte.

LEAVES: ſheathing one another at the baſe, and by that means forming a ſtem two or three feet in height; they are ſix or eight inches long, an inch broad, pointed at the end, and of a light green colour. The

STEMS: which ſupport the flowers riſe at a diſtance from the leaves, and are round, thick, of a tender ſubſtance, covered with little, pointed, filmy ſcales, and ten inches, or a foot in height.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a thick oval ſpike; they are ſmall, of an irregular figure, and of a mixed red and white colour, variegated with yellow ſpots. They are alſo intermixed with little ſcaly leaves, which are ſometimes yellow and red, and ſometimes of a fine ſhining green, variegated with white. The duration of the flowers is but very ſhort, not exceeding ſix or eight hours.

FLOWER-CUP: ſmall, and one leaved, with three ſlight notches at the end.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a ſhort tube, and a border, divided into four oblong ſegments, one of which is conſiderably larger than the others.

CHIVES:

CHIVE: ſingle, of an oblong form, reſembling the ſegments of the bloſſom, with a broad ſimple tip.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, which equals the chive in length, and is crowned with an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: of an oval figure, but three cornered, and of a leathery ſubſtance. It is divided internally into three cells.

SEEDS: numerous, and very ſmall.

It is a native of the Eaſt Indies, and frequent enough with us in ſtoves, but ſeldom flowers there.

Ginger is a warm and grateful aromatic. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach, diſperſes wind, helps digeſtion, prevents, or cures the cholic, and is uſeful in all cold flatulent diſorders, and weakneſſes of the inteſtines. It is one of the beſt additions that can be made to rough purging medicines, in order to prevent them from griping in the operation.

GLADWYN. STINKING.

GLADDON.

Iris Fœtidiſſima, 3. 1.

ROOT: perennial, thick, and creeping under the ſurface of the ground.

LEAVES: numerous, long, narrow, ſharp pointed, of a dark green colour, and a peculiar ſtrong, fetid ſmell.

STEM: round, or furniſhed with one angle, firm, upright, ſmooth, and two or three feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem three or four together; they are large, and of a diſagreeable greyiſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſheath of one or two leaves, ſeparating the flowers from each other.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, divided into ſix ſegments, three of which are reflected, and blunt at the end; the other three upright, and more ſharply pointed.

CHIVES: three; they are awl-ſhaped, and have ſtraight, oblong tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and of an oblong figure, ſupporting a ſimple ſhort ſhaft, which is crowned with a very large ſummit, divided into three parts,

and reſembling as many petals, being broad, reflected, and cloven at the extremity.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, angular capſule, divided into three cells.

SEEDS: pretty numerous; they are large, round, and of a fine gloſſy red colour when ripe.

It delights in damp ſhady ſituations, and produces its flowers in June and July.

The juice of the root is ſometimes made uſe of to excite ſneezing, but it is an unſafe practice, and has been known to occaſion violent convulſions. *Withering.*

Taken inwardly in ſmall doſes it promotes the urinary diſcharge, and the menſes. The powder, or a ſtrong infuſion of the root is good in hyſteric and nervous diſorders. *Hill.*

Taken inwardly, and applied outwardly in form of a poultice to the affected part, it is an excellent remedy for the ſcrophula. *Needham.*

GLASSWORT.

SALTWORT, SEA GRASS, MARSH SAMPHIRE.

Salicornia Herbacea, L. I.

ROOT: annual, ſmall, and fibrous.

STEM: jointed, very much branched, and eight or ten inches high; the branches are more conſpicuouſly jointed than the main ſtem; all the joints are a little compreſſed, and thickeſt at the end.

FLOWERS: produced by threes on each ſide of the ſtem in the clefts of the joints; they are ſmall, and green, or whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: ſquare, or four edged, and lopped at the end.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVE: ſingle (ſometimes there are two in each flower) longer than the cup, and furniſhed with an oblong tip, which is double, and ſtands in an upright poſition.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſimple, and the ſummit cloven.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: ſingle, and included in the cup, which is diſtended, and as it were blown up for that purpoſe.

It

It is found in great plently on the ſea ſhore, and is in flower during the month of Auguſt.

The whole plant has a ſaltiſh taſte, and the young branches are frequently pickled for ſamphire, to which they are very little inferior.

The juice of the freſh plant taken to the amount of a drachm, or ſomething more for a doſe, increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and is good in dropſical caſes.

GOAT'S-BEARD.

GO TO BED AT NOON.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, white, and well taſted.

STEM: round, upright, ſmooth, but ſcored on the ſurface, and two feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, and without leaf-ſtalks; they are broad at the baſe, long, tapering to a point, a little waved on the edges, and of a greyiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem; they are of the compound kind, large, yellow, and uſually expand about three in the morning, but cloſe again about ten, unleſs the ſky proves cloudy.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of eight ſharp pointed leaves, or ſegments (for they are all united at the baſe) equal in length to the rays of the bloſſom, and ſometimes longer.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, all of which contain both chives and pointals, and conſiſt of a ſingle petal, which is narrow, lopped at the end, and marked with five ſlight notches.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender, very ſhort, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and ſupports a ſlender, thread-ſhaped ſhaft, as long as the chives, with two reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, crooked, tapering at both ends, rough, and terminated by a long awl-ſhaped pillar, which ſupports a flat downy feather.

It is frequent in meadows and paſtures. The bloſſoms appear in June.

The roots operate gently by urine, and are good in the gravel; they are alſo ſaid to be an excellent reſtorative to ſuch

as have been reduced by lingering diſorders. Taken up and boiled before the ſtems ſhoot up, they have nearly the flavour of aſparagus, and afford as great a ſhare of nouriſhment.

GOAT's-RUE.

Galega Officinalis, 17. 4.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, fibrous, and white.

STEMS: numerous, roundiſh, ſcored on the ſurface, upright, branched, and a yard or more in height.

LEAVES: winged; each entire leaf conſiſts of five or ſix pairs of little ones, with an odd one at the end; theſe are long, narrow, pointed, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: growing in ſpikes on long ſlender leaf-ſtalks, which riſe from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, and of a pale blue, or whitiſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, divided half way into five awl-ſhaped ſegments.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-ſhaped; the ſtandard, or upper petal, is egg-ſhaped, and reflected both at the top and ſides. The wings, or ſide petals, are of an oblong figure, and furniſhed with an appendage. The keel, or loweſt petal, is oblong, compreſſed, and ſtraight, with a hunch on the under ſide.

CHIVES: ten, in two ſets, nine of them being united at the baſe, and the tenth ſingle. The tips are of an oblong figure.

POINTAL: the ſeed bud is oblong, the ſhaft ſlender, and ſhorter than the ſeed-bud, with a very minute ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a long, compreſſed, pointed ſhell, or pod.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each pod, of an oblong form, with a ſmall notch on one ſide.

It is a native of Italy, and flowers in our gardens in the month of July.

The leaves of this plant gathered juſt as it is going into flower, and dried, with the addition of boiling water, make an infuſion, which being drank plentifully excites ſweating, and is good in fevers.

GOAT's-

GOAT's-THORN.

Aſtragalus Tragacantha, 17. 4.

ROOT: woody, tough, ſpreading, and white.

STEM: ſhrubby, robuſt, divided into numerous branches, covered with a browniſh bark, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: winged; each leaf conſiſts of ſeven or eight pair of little leaves, which are of an oblong figure, and very obtuſe at the ends. The leaf-ſtalks, or middle ribs, on which they are ſupported, are very long, and ſharply pointed, and when the leaves are decayed and fallen off, they are converted into thorns.

FLOWERS: produced near the top of the ſtem from the boſoms of the leaves, in ſmall cluſters; they are but ſmall, and their colour is white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, cut at the mouth into five ſharp teeth, the lowermoſt of which are gradually leſs.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-ſhaped; the ſtandard, or upper petal, is longer than the others, reflected on the ſides, ſtraight, blunt, and notched at the end. The wings, or lateral petals, are of an oblong form, and ſhorter than the ſtandard; and the keel, or lowermoſt petal, is equal to the wings in length, and notched at the end.

CHIVES: ten, in two ſets (nine united and one ſingle) they are nearly ſtraight, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is long, and roundiſh; the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, and the ſummit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: a pod, or ſhell, divided into two cells.

SEEDS: kidney-ſhaped, and pretty large.

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and produces the gum known by the name of Tragacanth, or Dragant, which is of a ſlippery glutinous nature, and good to blunt and ſheath ſharp acrimonious humours. Diſſolved in water it is an excellent medicine in tickling coughs, attended with hoarſeneſs, or loſs of voice, defluxions on the breaſt or lungs, and other ſimilar diſorders. It is uſed externally in collyriums for inflammations of the eyes, and frequently with ſucceſs.

GOLDEN

GOLDEN ROD.

WOUND WORT.

Solidago, Virga Aurea, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of almoſt innumerable fibres, connected to an oblong head.

STEM: upright (ſometimes a little bent backward and forwards) divided near the top into ſeveral branches, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: oblong, broad, and of a dark green colour; thoſe which proceed from the root and bottom of the ſtem are placed on leaf-ſtalks, and notched at the end; thoſe towards the top of the ſtem have no leaf-ſtalks, and are entire on the edges.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in looſe ſpikes; they are of the compound kind, and of a fine yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of ſeveral oblong, narrow, tapering leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the center are of a tubular form, with five ſmall teeth, but in the circumference narrow, and only three toothed.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like, and very ſhort, having their tips united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, the ſhaft ſlender, and terminated by a cloven, expanding ſummit, or two reflected ones.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, and crowned with a hairy feather.

It is common in woods and hedges, and flowers in Auguſt.

The root dried and powdered, is a good medicine for violent purgings, exceſſive menſtrual diſcharges, bloody ſtools, and all other fluxes and hæmorrhages. An infuſion of the whole plant taken inwardly is an excellent medicine for wounds, bruiſes, ſpitting of blood, &c.

GOLD OF PLEASURE.

CAMLINE.

Myagrum Sativum, 15. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, white, and furniſhed with many fibres.

STEM: roundiſh towards the bottom, but ſomewhat angular above; it is of a hardiſh ſubſtance, upright, divided into a great number of branches, and a foot and half, or two feet high.

LEAVES: numerous; growing in an alternate order on the ſtem, and without leaf-ſtalks; they are broad at the baſe, and ſurround the ſtem more than half-way, and are oblong, narrow, pointed, notched on the edges, hairy, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in ſmall tufts, or cluſters, of a beautiful, lively, yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four ſmall, oblong, concave, coloured leaves, which fall off ſoon after the bloſſom opens.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four flat, circular petals, with ſlender claws.

CHIVES: ſix; four of which are rather longer than the other two. The tips are ſmall, and of a ſimple ſtructure.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped, but ſomewhat compreſſed pouch, which is very entire, and terminated by a conical ſhaft.

SEEDS: but few, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is found in corn-fields and other cultivated places, and produces its flowers in June and July.

An infuſion of the young tops gathered before the plant runs up to ſeed, ſweetened with honey, is a very good gargle for ſore throats, and ulcerated mouths. The ſeeds yield a conſiderable quantity of ſweet, pleaſant taſted oil, which is applicable to a variety of purpoſes, both in medicine and for œconomical purpoſes.

GOOSEBERRY.

Ribes Uva Crispi, 5.

ROOT: woody, and spreading.

STEM: shrubby, covered with a rough brown bark, divided into numerous branches, which are armed with sharp triple thorns. It seldom exceeds the height of three or four feet.

LEAVES: growing alternately on the branches; they are supported on short leaf-stalks, and are short, broad, cut into three lobes, notched on the edges, and of a lightish green colour.

FLOWERS: produced singly, or in pairs, from the sides of the young branches; they hang down, and are of a whitish colour.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five short, oblong, concave, coloured, reflected segments.

BLOSSOM: composed of five small, obtuse, upright petals, which are attached to the sides of the cup.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-shaped, upright, attached to the sides of the cup, and furnished with flattish tips, which gape at the edges, and are fixed sideways.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is situated beneath the blossom, and of a roundish figure; it supports a cloven shaft, with two blunt summits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundish berry.

SEEDS: numerous, roundish, but a little compressed.

It is too common in our gardens to require a particular specification of its place of growth.

The berries are of a cooling restringent nature, and are good to create an appetite and quench thirst; also to prevent those disagreeable loathings to which pregnant women are so very subject.

GOURD.

Cucurbita Citrullus, 21. 9.

ROOT: annual and fibrous.

STEM: angular, thick, of a fleshy substance, hairy, ten or twelve feet long, and trailing on the ground unless supported.

LEAVES: ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, hairy, deeply divided into five ſegments, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they are large, and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, divided into five awl-ſhaped teeth at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, which is adjoined to the flower-cup, bell-ſhaped, and divided five ways. In the center of the bloſſom is a triangular, concave ſubſtance, which is the honey-cup of the flower.

CHIVES: three, which are connected together by their tips, but ſeparate below, and attached to the flower-cup; they are terminated by ſlender, creeping tips.

FLOWER-CUP: and

BLOSSOM: of the the fertile flowers, as in the barren one.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very large, and ſituated below the bloſſom; the ſhaft is divided at the top into three parts, and is terminated by a ſingle ſummit, which creeps up and downs, and has a very thick margin, cloven into three parts.

SEED-VESSEL: a large round fruit, which reſembles a mellon, and is divided into three cells.

SEEDS: numerous, large, compreſſed, and obtuſely pointed at both ends.

It is a native of the Eaſt, and is ſometimes cultivated with us in the gardens of the curious.

The ſeeds are the only part to be uſed in medicine; beaten up into an electuary with barley water, they cool and operate by urine. The druggiſts formerly kept them as an officinal in their ſhops, but they are at preſent, however, very little regarded.

GOUTWORT.

GOUT-WEED, HERB GERRARD, ASH-WEED, GROUND-ASH.

Ægopodium Podagraria, 5. 2:

ROOT: perennial, creeping, and white.

STEM: round, but furrowed, divided into ſeveral branches, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: large, and of the compound kind; thoſe which proceed immediately from the root are large, and conſiſt each of ſeveral ſmaller leaves, connected to a divided leaf-ſtalk. Thoſe which grow towards the top of the ſtem are divided into three ſegments, reſembling ſo many fingers, and all of them are of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in ſmalliſh rundles, without any fence at the baſe; they are minute, and of a white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five egg-ſhaped, concave, equal petals, which bend inwards at the top.

CHIVES: five; they are ſimple, twice as long as the petals, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſimple upright ſhafts, which are equal to the petals in length, and terminate in roundiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are united, but may be eaſily ſeparated; their form is oval; convex and ſcored on the one ſide, but flat on the other.

It is a common, and frequently a very troubleſome weed in gardens and orchards. The bloſſoms appear in May.

The roots and leaves are a good external application for the ſciatica and other pains, whether they are employed as a fomentation, or a poultice. Many authors extol them when thus applied for their efficacy in the gout; but all remedies of this kind are as well omitted in that diſorder, as they are ſeldom productive of any laſting good effects, and may ſometimes be the occaſion of much diſtreſs and miſchief.

GROMWELL.

GROMILL, GRAYMILL.

Lithoſpermum Officinale, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, and furniſhed with ſeveral cluſters of fibres.

STEM: round, firm, upright, branched towards the top, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: diſpoſed alternately on the ſtem and branches, without leaf-ſtalks; they are moderately large, of an oblong figure, rough on the ſurface, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: ſituated in the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, and white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five awl-ſhaped ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle tubular, or funnel-ſhaped petal, with a cylindrical tube, and a border, divided into five obtuſe, upright ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and have oblong tips, which are ſituated in the mouth of the bloſſom.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are four in each bloſſom, and from the center of them riſes a ſlender ſhaft, which is equal in length to the tubular part of the bloſſom, and furniſhed with an obtuſe, divided ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, hard, ſmooth, and contained in the bottom of the cup.

It delights in a dry gravelly ſoil, but even in ſuch ſituations it is not common. The bloſſoms appear in May and June.

The ſeeds of Gromwell operate powerfully by urine, and are ſerviceable in the ſtone, gravel, and moſt other obſtructions; the beſt method of giving them is in barley water, after having reduced them to a fine powder.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.

Amomum Granum Paradiſi, L. 1.

ROOT: perennial, knobbed, or tuberous, and creeping, with cluſters of ſmall fibres proceeding from it in ſeveral places.

LEAVES: long, narrow, and produced in cluſters, or they encircle each other at the baſe, ſo as to form a kind of ſtem.

FLOWERS: produced on ſhort branching flower-ſtems, which riſe immediately from the root; they are ſmall, and of a pale red, or white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall, and marked with three ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a very ſhort tube, and a border, divided into three or four oblong ſegments, one of which is much larger than the others.

CHIVE: ſingle; it is of an oblong form, and ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from the diviſions of the bloſſom. The tip is broad, and adheres to the end of the chive flatways.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a roundiſh figure, and ſituated beneath the bloſſom, having a ſlender ſhaft, which is terminated by a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: of a leathery ſubſtance, ſomewhat egg-ſhaped, but three cornered, and divided into three cells.

SEEDS: numerous, of an angular figure, and a ſhining brown colour.

This plant is a native of the Eaſt-Indies, from whence we receive the ſeeds.

Theſe are of a warm aromatic nature, a good deal reſembling pepper, for which they are frequently ſubſtituted in many places. They are but little uſed in medicine, but might prove uſeful in cold flatulent diſorders, the cholic, &c.

GROUND PINE.

Teucrium Chamæpithys, 14. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, divided, and hung with many ſmall fibres.

STEMS: numerous, weak, hairy, branched, and about four or five inches high.

LEAVES: numerous and hairy; they ſtand in pairs, and are of an oblong figure, very entire on the edges, but thoſe which grow towards the top of the ſtem are cut into three ſhort ſegments at the extremity, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, and of a yellow colour, with a few purple ſpots on the inſide of the uppermoſt lip.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of a ſingle leaf, with five ſmall teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a ſhort cylindric tube, which ends in a crooked mouth. The upper lip is ſhort, deeply divided, and ſtands in an erect poſition. The lower one is divided into three ſegments, the middlemoſt of which is largeſt, and of a roundiſh figure.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, longer than the upper lip of the bloſſom, unequal in length, and terminated by ſmall tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, the ſhaft is very ſlender, and furniſhed with two ſmall ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are roundiſh, and lie naked in the bottom of the cup.

It is found wild in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, and generally affects a dry chalky ſituation.

The young tops dried and reduced to powder, are much recommended in gouty and rheumatic complaints. It likewiſe operates powerfully by urine, removes obſtructions, and is ſerviceable in the dropſy, jaundice, and ague. And many accounts are to be met with in creditable authors, of great cures having been performed by its uſe. It is, however, at preſent very much neglected, nor indeed do its medical virtues appear ever to have been properly aſcertained.

GROUNDSEL.

SIMSON.

Senicio Vulgaris, 19. 2.

ROOT: annual and fibrous.

STEM: round, of a very tender ſubſtance, thick, but little branched, and a foot high.

LEAVES: long, deeply cut in and jagged on the edges, without leaf-ſtalks, and of a light green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in looſe, ſcattered tufts; they are ſmall, yellow, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: double; it is compoſed of ſeveral awl-ſhaped, ſcaly leaves, which are dead at the ends, and have a few ſmall ſcales ſurrounding their baſe.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſeveral tubular florets, with a reflected border, divided into five ſlight teeth, and all of them contain both chives and pointals.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like, very ſmall, and have their tips united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſlender, as long as the chives, and terminated by two oblong ſummits, which are rolled back.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, and crowned with a long hairy feather.

It is a common weed almoſt every where, particularly in gardens and cultivated places, and is in flower almoſt the year round.

A ſtrong

A ſtrong infuſion of the plant excites vomiting, and the bruiſed leaves are a good application to boils. *Withering.*

The freſh roots ſmelled to when firſt taken out of the ground are an immediate cure for the head-ach. *Hill.*

GUAICUM. Tree.

POCKWOOD.

Guajacum Officinalis, 10. 1.

Root: woody, divided, and very long.

Stem: tree-like, and divided into numerous branches, which are long and full of knots. The bark is ſmooth, and of a browniſh colour, and the wood is remarkably ſolid and heavy.

Leaves: produced in pairs; they are of the winged kind, and each is compoſed of two pair of little leaves, which are of an oval figure, and a pale green colour. They are entire on their edges, and without any leaf-ſtalks.

Flowers: produced in cluſters at the extremities of the branches; they are large, and of a beautiful blue colour.

Flower-cup: formed of five oblong, concave leaves, two of which are ſmaller than the others.

Blossom: compoſed of five oblong, concave, expanding petals, with narrow claws, which are inſerted into the flower-cup.

Chives: ten; they are ſimple, upright, and terminated by oblong tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is ſhaped like a wedge, and is ſupported on a ſhort pedicle; the ſhaft is very ſhort, and the ſummit ſimple, with a very ſharp point.

Seed-vessel: an angular fruit, divided into ſeveral cells.

Seeds: ſolitary, of the nut kind, and very hard.

It is a native of the warmer parts of America, and will not live with us except in a very warm ſtove.

A decoction of the wood promotes ſweat, and is good in the rheumatiſm, ſcurvy, venereal diſeaſe, and gouty complaints. But the uſe of it muſt be continued for a conſiderable length of time. The reſin, or gum, as it is commonly called, which is procured from this tree, is of a very acrid, pungent nature, and may be given with great advantage in rheumatic, gouty, and other chronical diſorders, for which it is greatly preferable to the wood. There is a balſam and tincture pre-

pared from this gum and kept in the ſhops, either of which may be taken in doſes of a large tea-ſpoonful two or three times a day, in any agreeable liquor, for all the aforeſaid purpoſes.

HARE's-EAR.

Bupleurum Longifolium, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, ſmall, and fibrous.

STEM: round, upright, a little ſcored on the ſurface, branched towards the top, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: placed alternately on the ſtem, without any leaf-ſtalks; they are of an oblong form, moderately broad, concave, entire on the edges, and of a blueiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in ſmall umbels, or rundles, of a yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute, but there is a general fence of many leaves to each rundle, and a partial one of five leaves to each of the rundlets.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall petals.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſlender, reflected ſhafts, with very ſmall ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected, but eaſily ſeparate, and are of an oblong form, convex on one ſide, and ſcored; but flat on the other.

It is a native of Germany, and other parts of Europe, but is frequently to be met with in our gardens, where it bloſſoms in the middle of ſummer.

The freſh gathered leaves are a good application to green wounds, which they ſpeedily heal without any other aſſiſtance. The method of uſing them is as follows: take three or four of the leaves, and after cloſing the lips of the wound, lay them on one over the other, and ſecure them with a linen bandage for the ſpace of three or four days, at the end of which time, in moſt caſes, the cure will be effected, and nothing but a ſcar will be found remaining. It is likewiſe ſuppoſed to poſſeſs conſiderable efficacy in ſcrophulous complaints, but is not altogether to be depended on for the cure of a diſorder which frequently bids defiance to the moſt powerful medicines.

HARE's-

HARE's-FOOT.

HARE's-FOOT TREFOIL.

Trifolium Arvenſe, 17. 4.

ROOT: annual, ſmall, oblong, and furniſhed with many ſmall white fibres.

STEMS: numerous, weak, but upright, very much branched, of a pale reddiſh colour, and about a foot long.

LEAVES: produced in threes; they have ſcarcely any leaf-ſtalks, and are ſmall, narrow, blunt at the extremity, and ſometimes notched there, with the middle rib of the leaf lengthened out into a ſhort point.

FLOWERS: produced at the ends of the branches in oblong, woolly ſpikes; they are ſmall, and of a pale red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, divided at the mouth into five ſmall teeth; it is longer than the bloſſom, and of a reddiſh colour, with a fringe of long hairs on its edges.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-ſhaped; the ſtandard, or uppermoſt petal, is reflected; the wings, or ſide petals, are ſhorter than the ſtandard, and the keel, or lowermoſt petal, ſtill ſhorter than thoſe.

CHIVES: ten, nine of which are united, and one is ſingle; they have ſmall ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, and the ſummit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL: a ſhort pod, containing ſeveral ſmall

SEEDS: of a roundiſh figure.

It is very common in dry upland paſtures, and flowers in July.

The whole plant is of an aſtringent nature, and its virtues deſerve to be better known than they are at preſent. Dried and reduced to powder it is an excellent medicine in fluxes, attended with bloody ſtools and griping pains; it likewiſe reſtrains immoderate menſtrual diſcharges, and is of great efficacy in the whites, and other diſorders of the ſex. A ſtrong decoction of it is good for all the above purpoſes. *Hill.*

HART's-TONGUE.

Aſplenium Scolopendrium, 24. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of a great number of black fibres.

LEAVES: numerous and large; they are ſupported on ſhort, blackiſh, downy leaf-ſtalks, and are long, hollowed at the baſe, pointed at the end, and of a fine green colour.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in lines on the backs of the leaves, but they are too minute to have their ſeveral parts diſtinguiſhed.

It is found in the mouths of wells, and other damp ſhady places among rubbiſh.

The expreſſed juice of the plant taken in ſmall quantities for a conſiderable length of time, is an excellent medicine in obſtructions of the viſcera, and has been known to cure many of the moſt obſtinate chronic diſorders, when all other means have proved ineffectual. *Hill.*

HARTWORT.

Peucedanum Alpeſtre, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, large, thick, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: round, thick, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, of a very firm aſpect, but hollow within, and but little branched.

LEAVES: very large, and divided into a great number of fine parts by fives and threes; they are of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in large rundles, but ſingly they are ſmall and white. There is a leafy fence at the baſe of each rundle, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall, narrow, reflected ſegments, and a leſſer one of the ſame ſtructure at the baſe of each of the rundlets.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute, and marked with four ſlight notches.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall oblong petals, which turn inwards, and are very entire.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender like hairs, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong form, and ſituated beneath the bloſſom; it ſupports two ſmall ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are connected, but ſeparate eaſily, and are of an oblong, compreſſed form, but a little convex on one ſide, marked with three ſmall elevated lines round the edges; ſurrounded with a broad membrane, or wing, and notched at the top.

It is a native of the Alps, but is frequently met with in our gardens, where it flowers in the latter end of ſummer.

The ſeeds dried and reduced to powder, or a ſtrong infuſion of them, are good to promote obſtructed menſes, and the neceſſary evacuations after delivery; they likewiſe operate by urine, and cure the cholic, and being of a warm, cordial nature ſtrengthen the ſtomach, diſperſe wind, and procure an appetite. *Hill.*

HAWK-WEED. CREEPING.

MOUSE-EAR.

Hieraceum Piloſella, 19. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, furniſhed with numerous fibres, and ſending out creeping ſuckers.

LEAVES: numerous, egg-ſhaped, very entire at the edges, but hairy, and covered on the lower ſurface with a white cottony ſubſtance.

STEM: ſlender, hairy, about four inches high, and undivided.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they grow ſingly at the tops of the ſtems, and are large and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſtrap-ſhaped, unequal ſcales, which lie lengthways over each other.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous flat florets, all of which are furniſhed with both chives and pointals, and are narrow, lopped at the end, and cut into five teeth.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender and ſhort, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed buds are nearly egg-ſhaped, and ſupport thread-ſhaped ſhafts, equal to the chives in length, and terminated by double reflected ſummits.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, ſhort, obtuſely four cornered, and crowned with a hairy feather.

It is common on dry heaths and old walls, and produces its flowers in May.

The whole plant is of an aſtringent nature, and given in powder is an excellent medicine in thoſe kinds of looſeneſſes in which the ſtools are accompanied with blood. It is likewiſe ſerviceable in overflowings of the menſes. A ſtrong decoction of the whole plant is equally efficacious for the above purpoſes with the powder, and is more agreeable to take.

HEART'S EASE.

PANSIES, LOVE IN IDLENESS, HERB TRINITY, &c.

Viola Tricolor, 19. 6.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, divided, and full of fibres.

STEMS: numerous, three cornered, weak, ſpreading, branched towards the ground, but not at the top, and eight or ten inches long.

LEAVES: near the bottom of the ſtems, roundiſh or oblong, and ſlightly notched on the edges, but higher up they are longer, and more deeply cut; and near the top they are frequently divided into numerous ſegments quite down to the middle rib, ſo as to reſemble winged leaves.

FLOWERS: produced towards the tops of the ſtems; they riſe ſingly from the boſoms of the leaves, and are both large and very beautiful; their moſt prevailing colour is yellow and purple, but they are frequently variegated with white and blue.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five leaves; the three uppermoſt of which are ſhorteſt, but longer than the upper petals; the two lowermoſt equal in length to the lower petal. They are of an oblong form, but very ſharply pointed.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five irregular, unequal petals; one of them being much broader and blunter than the others, notched at the end, and terminates at the baſe in a blunt, horn-like honey-cup.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſmall, and thoſe two which are next to the uppermoſt petal are furniſhed with little appen-

dages, which enter the honey-cup; the tips are blunt, and united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and terminated by an oblique ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a blunt egg-ſhaped capſule, with three obſcure corners.

SEEDS: pretty numerous, egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed with appendages.

It is common in corn-fields and other cultivated places, and is in flower from the middle of May till September.

The leaves are a good application to wounds, and are ſometimes given to young children troubled with griping pains, which they remove, and prevent thoſe fits which are too frequently occaſioned thereby. *Blackwell.*

HEATH.

LING, GRIG.

Erica Vulgaris, 8. 1.

ROOT: woody, and hung with many fibres.

STEM: ſhrubby, branched, covered with a reddiſh brown bark, and a foot or eighteen inches high.

LEAVES: numerous, very ſmall, and diſpoſed in four oppoſite lines on the branches; they are egg-ſhaped, and blunt, with a whitiſh furrow along the middle, and have a few ſmall hairs on their edges.

FLOWERS: produced ſingly on ſhort fruit-ſtalks; they are ſmall, but very numerous, and of an elegant pale purple, or roſe colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of four ſmall upright, egg-ſhaped, coloured leaves.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, which is a little flatted at the baſe, and divided more than half way into four equal, egg-ſhaped ſegments.

CHIVES: eight; they are ſlender, ſhorter than the bloſſom, bent backwards and forwards at the end, and terminated by cloven tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports a ſtraight, thread-ſhaped ſhaft, which is longer than the chives, and has a ſummit greatly reſembling a little crown, with four clefts, and as many edges.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, incloſed by the cup, and divided into four cells.

SEEDS: numerous, and very minute.

It is common on heaths, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

A water diſtilled from the flowers is a good application to inflamed eyes, and an oil made from them is reported to be of great efficacy in curing the ſhingles, and other cutaneous eruptions.

HEDGE MUSTARD.

BANK CRESSES, SCRAMBLING ROCKET.

Eryſimum Officinalis, 15. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, white, and fibrous.

STEM: round, thick, hairy, branched towards the top, and oftentimes of a purple colour, eſpecially about the bottoms of the branches.

LEAVES: very numerous, large, and ſo deeply divided as to appear like winged ones; they are ſlightly woolly, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in long ſpikes; they are ſmall, and of a yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: four leaved; the leaves are of an oblong form, and ſoon fall after the opening of the bloſſom.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four petals, which are oblong, blunt at the end, and terminated below in longiſh, upright claws.

CHIVES: ſix; they are as long as the flower-cup, but the two oppoſite ones are ſomewhat ſhorter than the others, and all of them are furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is long, flat, and has four edges; the ſhaft is very ſhort, with a ſmall roundiſh ſummit, and remains after the bloſſom is fallen off.

SEED-VESSEL: a long, narrow, ſtiff, ſtraight pod, with four edges. It is divided internally into two cells.

SEEDS: pretty numerous; they are ſmall, and roundiſh.

It grows plentifully under walls, hedges, and by road ſides among rubbiſh, and flowers in May or June.

The whole plant is of a warm acrid nature, and is excellent in aſthmas, hoarſeneſs, and other complaints of the breaſt. *Linnæus*,

The

The juice of this plant exceeds all other things in ulcers of the throat, which it has been found to cure when all the advice of phyſicians and ſurgeons proved ineffectual. *Withering, from a manuſcript note found in a copy of Parkenſon's Herbal, which formerly belonged to Mr. Saunders, Surgeon, of Stourbridge.*

A ſtrong infuſion of it is a good attenuater and diſſolver of tough phlegm, or the infuſion made into a ſyrup, will anſwer the ſame purpoſes, and may be kept the year round.

HELLEBORE. BLACK.

CHRISTMAS ROSE.

Helleborus Niger, 13. 7.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a vaſt number of long, thick, black fibres, which are ſometimes connected at the tops to a ſmall head, and ſometimes they are unconnected with each other.

LEAVES: numerous, large, and very beautiful; they ſtand on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and each leaf is divided in a fingered manner into ſix or ſeven broad, fleſhy ſegments, or parts, which are notched on the edges, and of a dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: ſupported ſingly on round, thick, fleſhy ſtems, which are rather ſhorter than the leaf-ſtalks, and furniſhed about the middle with a ſmall filmy floral leaf. The flower itſelf is very large, and extremely beautiful; it is frequently quite white, but in its moſt elegant ſtate it is tinged with a bluſh of faint crimſon.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large roundiſh petals, within which are placed many honey-cups in a circular manner; theſe are very ſhort, and conſiſt of a ſingle tubular leaf, narrow at the baſe, and divided at the mouth into two lips, which are notched at the end.

CHIVES: numerous, awl-ſhaped, and furniſhed with flattiſh upright tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are generally ſix in each flower; they are compreſſed, and ſupport awl-ſhaped ſhafts, with thick blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a compreſſed capſule, with two edges, the lowermoſt of which is ſhorteſt, and the upper one moſt convex.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each capſule; they are pretty large, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of Germany, but has long had a place in our gardens, where it flowers in the beginning of January.

The roots are the only parts of the plant to be uſed in medicine. Theſe are of a bitter pungent taſte, and if chewed for a few minutes leaves a ſenſation of numbneſs on the tongue, which continues a conſiderable time. Given in ſubſtance in doſes of ten or fifteen grains, it purges roughly, and to ſuch as are of robuſt habits, may prove ſerviceable in dropſical complaints, but cloves, cardamoms, or ſome other warm ſpice ſhould be always joined with it to correct its ill qualities, and render the uſe of it more ſafe.

Taken in ſmaller doſes it promotes urine and perſpiration, and is very much extolled for its ſingular efficacy in obſtructions and ſuppreſſion of the menſes. It is likewiſe uſeful in all hyſteric, nervous, and hypochondriacal complaints, and was at one time eſteemed almoſt a ſpecific for madneſs, but in that it appears to have greatly loſt its credit. There is a tincture of it kept in the ſhops, which is by far the beſt preparation for internal uſe. Thirty or forty drops of this is a doſe, but in order to be productive of any remarkable effects, the uſe of it muſt be perſevered in for a conſiderable length of time.

HELLEBORE. WHITE.

Veratrum Album, 23. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous, thick, whitiſh fibres.

STEM: round, thick, upright, robuſt, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, and very large; they have no leaf-ſtalks, but ſurround the ſtem at the baſe, and are ten or twelve inches long, ſix or eight broad, ribbed, a little hairy, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: containing both chives and pointals, and others with only chives, produced on the ſame plant; they are ſmall, and ſtand in cluſters, which altogether form a ſpike from the middle of the ſtem to the very top. Their colour is a greeniſh white.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower (or ſuch as are furniſhed with both chives and pointals) wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix oblong, pointed petals, a little notched on the edges.

CHIVES:

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with four cornered tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are moſtly three in each flower; they ſtand in an erect poſition, and are of an oblong form, ending in ſhafts, which are with difficulty perceived; the ſummits are ſimple and ſpreading.

SEED-VESSELS: three oblong, upright, compreſſed capſules.

SEEDS: numerous, oblong, compreſſed, and of a membranous ſubſtance.

BARREN FLOWERS: reſembling the fertile ones in every reſpect, except their being deſtitute of pointals.

It is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, and its flowers appear in July.

White Hellebore root while yet freſh has a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a naufeous, bitteriſh, acrid, penetrating, and very durable taſte. Taken inwardly in doſes of only ten or fifteen grains, it operates both upwards and downwards with great violence, and has ſometimes brought on convulſions and other alarming ſymptoms. It has been remarked to affect the upper part of the throat in a very peculiar manner, cauſing a kind of ſtrangulation, or ſuffocation, with extreme pain and anxiety. It has been employed in caſes of lunacy, and in apoplexies with ſucceſs, when all other means commonly made uſe of have been ineffectual. It was formerly given in ſmall doſes to quicken other purgatives and emetics, and ſometimes as an alterative in obſtinate chronical diſorders, for which laſt intention it is without doubt a medicine of great efficacy; but its effects are not aſcertained with any degree of preciſion.

HEMLOCK.

KEX.

Conium Maculatum, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, divided, and of a whitiſh colour.

STEM: round, firm, upright, branched, five or ſix feet high, and of a dark ſhining green colour, ſpotted with purple towards the bottom.

LEAVES:

LEAVES: very large, and of the doubly winged kind; the little leaves are likewiſe deeply cut and jagged on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in large rundles, but ſingly they are ſmall, and white. There is a general fence of ſeveral ſhort unequal leaves under each rundle, and another of the ſame ſtructure, only leſs at the baſe of each of the rundlets.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five unequal, heart-ſhaped petals, which bend inwards at the top.

CHIVES: five; they are of a very ſimple ſtructure, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports two reflected ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected, but ſeparate eaſily; are convex on the one ſide and ſcored, but flat on the other.

It is frequent on dry banks and cultivated places. The flowers appear in July.

The leaves of Hemlock have a remarkable diſagreeable ſmell, and are frequently employed in poultices, fomentations, and plaiſters, to diſcuſs and diſperſe hard tumours. Taken internally in any conſiderable quantity, they occaſion diſorders of the ſenſes, convulſions, and ſometimes death. The dried leaves put into little bags, and boiled for a few minutes in water or milk, then ſqueezed from the ſuperfluous moiſture, and applied warm to gangrenous ſores, check the progreſs of the mortification, and procure a ſeparation of the unſound parts. The ſame application being made to gouty members immediately abates the pain, ſoftens and diſſolves the hard concretions which frequently are formed about the joints in this diſorder, and occaſions the next fit to be milder and of ſhorter continuance. In hard glandulus ſwellings, and cancerous ulcers, its effects are likewiſe very conſiderable, and though ſome have made a trial of it without receiving any benefit, there has hitherto no inſtance occurred of its proving prejudicial to any. *Stork.*

The ſame author recommends an extract made from the juice of the plant, to be taken internally at the ſame time and for the ſame purpoſes; and relates a number of caſes wherein the worſt kinds of ulcers, glandular ſwelling, fiſtulas, and cancers, were effectually cured by it. The manner in which he

orders the extract to be taken, is to begin with giving one pill of two grains twice a day, then three times, and after that gradually increase the number, till six or more of them are taken for a dose.

Extract of Hemlock when prepared with attention and accuracy, is a valuable addition to medicine. Not that I have been a witness to any cures performed by its use either in occult or ulcerated cancers, but I have never given it without mitigating the pain, and producing an alteration for the better in the discharge. Fifteen or twenty grains of the powdered leaves taken twice or three times a day, have been found of very great efficacy in obstinate rheumatic complaints, and several other disorders, which are usually supposed to arise from an acrimonious state of the fluids. *Withering.*

When administered with prudence it agrees with all ages and constitutions; joined with pectoral medicines it promotes perspiration, and has been of great utility in the falling sickness and convulsions. Taken inwardly and applied outwardly at the same time, it abates inflammations of the eyes, takes away pain, and occasions sleep, and though it has all the good properties of opium, it never produces thirst, or occasion the head-ach, which that drug generally does; nor does it occasion costiveness, but generally produces a loose stool or two the day following. It possesses the property of rendering the corrosive ichorous discharge from cancerous ulcers mild, and of a better consistence, and has been given with great advantage to such as are troubled with bloody ulcers, gleets, and other painful and weakening discharges. It powerfully promotes the menses, particularly when they have been suddenly restrained by cold, or any other external accident. It moreover cures the itch, promotes perspiration in some, and a copious flow of urine in others, and though it is not a cure in cancerous complaints, it is one of the best palliatives in those dreadful disorders, and far superior to opium. The best way of administering Hemlock, is to give the powder or extract in very small doses at first, which are to be increased gradually till the full dose is arrived at, which may be known by its producing giddiness in the head, a motion of the eyes as if something pushed them outwards, a slight sickness, attended with an universal trembling of the body, and a loose stool or two the day after. One or more of these circumstances are the signs of a full dose, which should be continued for a considerable time, as little advantage can be expected without a perseverance in the use of it. When Hemlock is imprudently eaten,

eaten, or taken in too large doſes, it occaſions giddineſs in the head, dimneſs of ſight, a ſort of madneſs, coldneſs of the extremities, convulſions, and even death. The beſt method of relief in ſuch caſes is to diſcharge the contents of the ſtomach as ſoon as poſſible, by means of the moſt active emetics, and then to give frequent doſes of ſharp vinegar.

HEMLOCK. WATER.

Cicuta Viroſa, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, and when full grown it is large, and almoſt round, with numerous fibres proceeding from its bottom and ſides.

STEM: round, hollow, upright, ſcored, but ſmooth, reddiſh towards the bottom, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: winged; they conſiſt of about ſeven pair of little leaves, which are variouſly cut and divided, and nearly reſemble thoſe of celery, only the ſegments are narrower and longer; they likewiſe have a good deal of the taſte and ſmell of celery, but rather more penetrating, and when the firſt agreeable taſte is over, they are rather biting.

FLOWERS: growing in rundles oppoſite to the leaves; they are ſmall, and of a yellowiſh green colour. There is no fence at the baſe of the rundle, but each rundlet is furniſhed with one compoſed of ſeveral ſhort briſtly leaves.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five egg-ſhaped petals, nearly equal in ſize, and bending inwards at the top.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender, longer than the petals, and terminated by ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports two thread-ſhaped ſhafts, which are ſhort at firſt, but after flowering they remain, and grow much longer; the ſummits are roundiſh.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected, egg-ſhaped, convex on the one ſide, and ſcored, but flat on the other.

It grows by the ſides of pools and rivers, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

This plant is not deſcribed on account of any known medical virtues it poſſeſſes, but in order to guard the unwary and ignorant from its fatal effects. It is one of the ſtrongeſt vegetable

poiſons which our iſland produces, and there are numerous inſtances of its fatality to the human ſpecies left upon record. The old roots are a more active and ſudden poiſon than either white arſnic or corroſive mercury, and if taken into the ſtomach, convulſions, loſs of the ſenſes, ſwellings of the eyes, inflammation, and death preſently ſucceed. When it is known that any of this plant has been inadvertently ſwallowed, a quick vomit ſhould be immediately given, to diſcharge it from the ſtomach, after which frequent doſes of ſharp vinegar will be found uſeful. Early in the ſpring when it grows in the water, cows frequently eat it, and are killed in conſequence thereof, but as the ſummer advances, and its ſcent becomes ſtronger, they carefully avoid it.

HEMP.

Cannabis Sativa, 22. 5.

ROOT: annual, and compoſed of numerous fibres, which are connected to an oblong head.

STEM: thick, tough, upright, a little ſcored, branched towards the top, and about four feet high.

LEAVES: large, and divided into ſeveral ſegments, which reſemble the fingers of a man's hand; they are of a dark green colour, and notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; the barren ones are whiteiſh, the fertile ones of a pale green colour.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, a ſingle leaf, divided into five parts, or ſegments, which are oblong, obtuſely pointed, and concave.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: five; they are hair-like, and very ſhort, with oblong, four cornered tips.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, a ſingle, oblong, pointed leaf, which opens longitudinally on the ſide, and remains on the plant.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, and is furniſhed with two long awl-ſhaped ſhafts, which end in ſharp pointed ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: very ſmall, and ſurrounded by the cup, which cloſes very ſtraitly upon it.

SEED: ſingle, and a little flattened.

It is a native of the Eaſt-Indies, but is cultivated with us for the uſe of the linen manufactories. It flowers in June and July.

An emulſion of the ſeeds is an excellent medicine in the jaundice, and all complaints ariſing from obſtructions of the liver. *Hill.*

HEMP AGRIMONY.

DUTCH AGRIMONY, WATER AGRIMONY, WATER HEMP.

Eupatorium Cannabinum.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of numerous fibres, connected at the tops into a ſmall head.

STEM: robuſt, upright, very much branched, of a browniſh colour, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: large, and divided like thoſe of hemp into three (ſometimes five) principal ſegments, which are ſharply pointed, notched towards the baſe, but very entire near the end, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in large tufts; they are of the compound kind, and of a purpleiſh red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of ſeveral narrow, pointed, concave ſcales, which ſtand in an erect poſition, and are unequal in ſize.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſeveral uniform, tubular florets, all of which contain both chives and pointals, and are cut at the mouth into five ſmall teeth.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender, very ſhort, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, the ſhaft ſlender, very long, and cloven down to the chives, with ſlender ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: oblong, and crowned with a long downy feather.

It is found on the banks of rivers and brooks, but not very common. The flowers appear in July and Auguſt.

An infuſion of about a handful of the leaves vomits and purges briſkly. The root has the ſame effects, and an ounce of it in decoction is a full doſe. The Dutch peaſants make uſe of it in ſmaller doſes, as an alterative or purifier of the blood, and againſt the ſcurvy. *Withering.*

The

The freſh gathered root boiled in ale purges briſkly, but without producing any bad effects, and there are many inſtances of its having cured the dropſy. It is a good wound herb, whether bruiſed and applied to the parts, or made into an ointment with hog's lard.

HENBEAN. Black, or common.

Hyoſcyamus Niger, 5. 1.

Root: biennial, long, tough, white, of a hard woody ſubſtance, and hung with many fibres.

Stems: round, upright, woody, tough, irregularly branched, and two feet high.

Leaves: produced without any regularity; they ſurround the ſtem at their baſes, and are large, ſharply pointed, waved, and deeply notched on the edges, woolly on both ſides, and of a greyiſh green colour.

Flowers: produced in cluſters at the tops of the branches; they are large, and when examined with attention, very beautiful; their prevailing colour is a dirty yellow, veined in a ſingular and elegant manner with purple.

Flower-cup: a ſingle tubular leaf, diſtended at the baſe, and divided at the mouth into five very ſhort, but pointed ſegments, and covered with a woolly ſubſtance.

Blossom: a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, with a ſhort cylindrical tube, and a border with five clefts, the lowermoſt of which is deeper than the others. The ſegments are blunt at the extremities, and one of them is generally larger than the reſt.

Chives: five; they are awl-ſhaped, woolly at the baſe, and attached to the tube of the bloſſom; the tips are large, and of an oblong figure.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſlender, and longer than the chives, with a roundiſh ſummit.

Seed-vessel: a blunt, egg-ſhaped capſule, marked with a line on each ſide, and divided internally into two cells.

Seeds: numerous, and unequal.

It delights to grow in waſte places, and among rubbiſh. The flowers appear in June.

The whole plant has a ſtrong, ſoporific, diſagreeable ſmell, and all the parts taken internally are poiſonous. Many well atteſted relations of its deletrious effects are left on record, ſuch as madneſs, convulſions, and death. There is, however,

notwithſtanding this, no doubt of its being uſeful in medicine, when properly managed. The Edinburgh College direct the expreſſed juice of the leaves to be made into an extract, by evaporation, and probably in this ſtate it may be advantageouſly joined with opium, when the effects of that drug are deſirable, and coſtiveneſs is to be avoided. The doſe is from half a ſcruple to half a drachm. *Withering.*

The ſeeds have been given in ſmall doſes in the bloody flux with ſucceſs. A poultice of the leaves boiled in milk is a good application to the parts affected with rheumatic pains, or the ſciatica. Country people in many places hang the roots about their children's necks, in order that they may cut their teeth without pain. And many wonderful things are related by them of their effects, with how great a degree of probability I cannot pretend to determine. Fancy in ſuch operates powerfully, and is ſometimes productive of the moſt happy effects.

HENBANE. WHITE.

Hyoſcyamus Albus, 5. 1.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, white, and fibrous.

STEM: round, firm, hairy, upright, leſs branched than the laſt ſpecies, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: ſupported on long, channelled leaf-ſtalks; they are large, broad at the baſe, obtuſely pointed, deeply cut in on the edges, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: produced ſingly in the boſoms of the leaves; they are large, and whitiſh.

The general ſtructure of the flowers is ſo much like that of the common Henbane, as to render a deſcription of the ſeveral parts uſeleſs in this place.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and flowers in July.

The ſeeds of white Henbean are cooling, emolient, and excellent to eaſe pain. They likewiſe procure ſleep without diſturbing the head in the manner of opium. Taken in ſmall doſes they eaſe the pain of the cholic, and are excellent in coughs and other diſorders of the breaſt, alſo in ſpitting of blood, immoderate menſtrual diſcharges, and all other hæmorrhages. *Hill.*

HERB CHRISTOPHER.

BANE BERRIES.

Actea Spicata, 13. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, very thick, black on the outſide, but yellow within, and of a nauſeous diſagreeable taſte.

STEM: round, upright, divided into numerous branches, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: ſtanding on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, and divided ſeveral times into threes; the little leaves are notched on the edges, and of a duſky, but ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in longiſh ſpikes; they are ſupported on ſlender fruit-ſtalks, and are ſmall, and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four roundiſh, concave, blunt leaves, which fall off when the flower expands.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four petals, which are larger than the leaves of the cup, and pointed at both ends.

CHIVES: numerous (about thirty) they are ſlender, broadeſt at the upper part, terminated by roundiſh, upright, double tips, and attached below to the common receptacle of the flower.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and crowned with a thickiſh, obliquely depreſſed ſummit; the ſhaft is wanting.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh, ſmooth, black berry, with a furrow on one ſide.

SEEDS: numerous, half round, and diſpoſed in a double row.

It is ſometimes kept in gardens, where it flowers in July.

The whole plant is of an acrid poiſonous nature, and the berries have more than once proved fatal to children, who have been tempted by their gloſſy and inviting appearance to eat them.

HERB ROBERT.

STOCK BILL.

Geranium Robertianum.

ROOT: annual, ſmall, but long, and fibrous.

STEMS: numerous, round, jointed, weak, and about a foot long.

LEAVES: numerous, large, and beautiful; they ſtand on long, weak, hairy leaf-ſtalks, and are divided into three, or five parts, which are again deeply divided on the edges. They are of a very tender ſubſtance, a little hairy on the ſurface, and of a light green colour.

FLOWERS: produced from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſupported on long, ſlender, hairy fruit-ſtalks; moſt commonly in pairs, but there are ſometimes three or four flowers on each pedicle. Their colour is a pale, elegant red, and they are moderately large.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of five ſharp, egg-ſhaped leaves, two of which are folded ſo as to exhibit three little angles on each; one ſingle leaf forms two more angles, and the two remaining leaves one each, ſo that the cup is furniſhed with ten of theſe angles.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five egg-ſhaped, expanding petals, with longiſh claws, a little ragged on the edges, and marked with three faint white lines.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and terminated with oblong red tips, which turn about like a vane, or weather-cock.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is five cornered, and has a long beak; the ſhaft is awl-ſhaped, longer than the chives, and ſupports five reflected ſummits of a fine crimſon colour.

SEEDS: ſolitary, kidney-ſhaped, and furniſhed with a very long awn.

It grows plentifully in hedges, and among rubbiſh, and is in flower from April till the latter end of Auguſt.

A ſtrong decoction of this plant has been found to afford relief in the ſtone and gravel. It is given to cattle when they make bloody water, or have the bloody flux. *Withering.*

It is a moſt excellent vulnerary, or wound herb, whether uſed externally or internally. An ointment made of the green leaves and hog's lard, is good for ſore breaſts, and has been

found ſerviceable to anoint ſcrophulous, or cancerous ſwellings with. I have known cattle cured of what the farmers call the black water, and of the bloody flux, by a decoction of this herb, after all other medicines given in ſuch caſes have proved ineffectual. And there is little doubt but its effects on the human body would be equally ſalutary in the ſame circumſtances.

HERB TRUE LOVE. ONE BERRY.

Paris Quadrifolia, 8. 4.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, creeping, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: ſingle, round, upright, naked, not branched, and eight or ten inches high.

LEAVES: growing in a whorl at the top of the ſtem; they are large, without leaf-ſtalks, oval, but pointed, very entire at the edges, ſmooth, ribbed on the under ſide, and of a dark green colour. Their number is commonly four, but there are ſometimes five, and I have more than once found ſix leaves on a ſtem.

FLOWER: ſolitary; it is ſupported on ſhort fruit-ſtalks, which riſes from the center of the leaves; the colour is a greeniſh white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four pointed leaves, which expand, are as large as the bloſſom, and remain on the plant till the ſeeds arrive at maturity.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four awl-ſhaped, expanding petals, nearly reſembling the leaves of the flower-cup.

CHIVES: eight; they are awl-ſhaped, and very ſhort below the tips, which are long, and grow to the middle of the chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is four cornered, and ſupports four ſhort, expanding ſhafts, which are terminated by ſimple ſummits.

It is found in woods and other ſhady places, and produces its flowers in May and June.

The root dried and reduced to powder will vomit as well as ipecacuanha, but muſt be taken in twice the quantity. *Linnæus.*

The juice of the berries is uſeful in inflammations of the eyes. Both them and the leaves are ſuppoſed to partake of the properties of opium. *Withering.*

An

An ointment made of the leaves is cooling, and diſperſes ſwellings and tumours in any part of the body. The juice of them has the ſame effect, and ſpeedily removes inflammations of the eyes if they are frequently bathed therewith.

HOLLY. TREE.

Ilex Aquifolium, 4. 3.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, and covered with a whitiſh bark; it is ſet pretty thick with branches, and riſes to the height of twenty or thirty feet.

LEAVES: evergreen, of an oblong form, waved and toothed at the edges, each tooth ending in a ſharp thorn; they are of a tough ſubſtance, and a dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the ſides of the branches in little cluſters; they ſtand on ſhort fruit-ſtalks, are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall, and marked with four little teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle flat petal, divided into four roundiſh, concave, expanding ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with ſmall, ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and crowned with four obtuſe ſummits, without any intermediate ſhafts.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, which is of a beautiful ſcarlet colour when ripe, and is divided internally into three or four cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, blunt, bellying on one ſide, angular on the other, and almoſt as hard as a bone. This is the general ſtructure of the flowers, but it ſometimes happens that the chives and pointals are found on diſtinct plants, or on the ſame plant, but in ſeparate flowers, and ſometimes the flowers are furniſhed with five chives.

It is too common to require a particular ſpecification of the places where it grows. The bloſſoms appear in the latter end of April or May, and the fruit is ripe in December.

The berries of Holly are of a warm carminative nature, and good in the cholic, for which they may be taken to the number of twelve or fourteen at a time; they have a purgative effect, and when taken in conſiderable quantities occaſion a diſcharge of wind and ſlime by ſtool. A decoction of the

leaves in milk, or ale, produces the ſame effects, and is ſerviceable in pains and weakneſs of the back. The bark of the branches, after being fermented and waſhed from the woody fibres, makes the common birdlime. A perſon who was noted for his ſucceſs in the cure of rheumatic complaints, made uſe of no other medicine than a decoction of the young buds, or leaves of this tree, in water, which, after being ſtrained, was ſweetened with coarſe ſugar, and given the patient to drink while warm in bed, to the amount of half a pound three or four times a day, till ſuch times as the pain was removed, or at leaſt alleviated. It always acted as a very powerful ſudorific, and plenty of ſmall diluting liquors were ordered to be drank during the operation.

HOLLYHOCK.

Alcea Roſea, 16. 8.

ROOT: biennial, long, white, thick, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: round, firm, hairy, upright, and ſix or eight feet high.

LEAVES: ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, of roundiſh figure, deeply cut in on the edges, hairy on the ſurface, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: growing on ſhort fruit-ſtalks in great numbers from the middle of the ſtem to the top; they are very large, and their moſt uſual colour is a faint red.

FLOWER-CUP: double; the outermoſt is one leaved, and divided into ſix ſhort, but expanding ſegments, the inner one is larger, and cloven half way down into five parts.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, which are large, inverſely heart-ſhaped, notched at the end, and joined together at the baſe.

CHIVES: very numerous; they are united at the baſe into a five cornered cylindrical body, but looſe at the extremities, and terminated by almoſt kidney-ſhaped tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſhort, and furniſhed with about twenty briſtly ſummits, which are equal to the ſhaft in length.

SEED-VESSELS: numerous; they are diſpoſed in a whorl round a columnar, depreſſed receptacle.

SEEDS: ſolitary, kidney-ſhaped, and a little compreſſed.

It is originally a native of Spain, and from thence was firſt brought into our gardens, where culture has changed both the colour and form of the flowers, rendering them double, and very various in other reſpects. The flowers appear in July and Auguſt.

A decoction of the roots operates by urine, and is ſerviceable in the ſtone, gravel, and all other diſorders of the urinary veſſels, ſuch as the ſtrangury, heat of urine, &c. It is a good ingredient in poultices, fomentations, and glyſters, for any of the aforeſaid purpoſes, and appears to poſſeſs nearly the ſame virtues with the marſh mallow.

HONEWORT.

BASTARD STONE PARSLEY.

Siſon Amomum, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, white, and hung with numerous fibres.

LEAVES: winged; thoſe that proceed immediately from the root conſiſt of ſeveral pair of little leaves, which are cut and notched on the edges, and an odd one at the extremity of the middle rib, that is cloven into three parts. Thoſe which grow on the ſtem conſiſt of two, or at moſt three pair of little leaves, the lowermoſt of which are winged, and much longer than the others. Their colour is a lively beautiful green.

STEM: round, hollow, upright, but ſlender, ſcored, branched towards the top, and about two feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in ſmall rundles; their colour is white, and there is a fence of four ſmall unequal leaves at the baſe of each rundle, with a ſmaller one of the ſame ſtructure at the bottom of each rundlet.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute, ſo as to be hardly perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five flat, pointed petals, which bend inwardly at the tops.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender, as long as the petals, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and is nearly oval, with two reflected ſhafts, which terminate in obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected, egg-ſhaped, convex, and ſcored on the one ſide, but flat and plain on the other.

It is found in woods and moiſt hedges, but is not very common. The flowers appear in Auguſt and September.

The ſeeds are of a mild, warm, aromatic nature, and are accounted good for cleanſing the kidneys and ureters from gravelly concretions, and promoting the menſtrual diſcharge. The leaves bruiſed and applied in form of a poultice to painful inflammatory tumors, or ſwellings, gives almoſt inſtantaneous relief, and by a frequent renewal of the application, ſoon diſperſes them.

HONEYSUCKLE.

WOOD-BINE.

Lonicera Periclymenum, 5. 1.

ROOT: woody, long, white, and very tough.

STEM: ſhrubby, but ſmall, ſeldom exceeding an inch in thickneſs, ſcored, divided into ſeveral weak climbing branches, and riſing when properly ſupported to the height of twenty feet or more.

LEAVES: growing in pairs; they are large, oval, but pointed, entire on the edges, ſmooth, without any leaf-ſtalks, and of a dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in large handſome tufts at the extremities of the branches; they are tinged with a bluſh of red on the outſide, but are of a pale yellow colour within, and afford a very pleaſing fragrant ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into five ſmall ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle tubular petal, a little crooked, diſtended on the under ſide near the top, and beſet on the outſide with five ſhort hairs. The border, or mouth, is divided into five ſegments, which are rolled backwards, and one of them is more deeply divided than the others.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, almoſt equal in length to the bloſſom, and crowned with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and of a roundiſh figure, ſupporting a ſlender ſhaft, which is as long as the bloſſom, with a blunt knobbed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, of a bright ſhining red colour when ripe, and divided internally into two cells.

SEEDS: roundiſh, but a little compreſſed; there are ſeveral in each berry.

It is common in hedges, but its beauty and fragrance have long gained it a place in moſt gardens, to which it is a pleaſing ornament during the months of May, June, and July.

A ſtrong decoction of Honeyſuckle leaves is no deſpicable remedy in complaints ariſing from obſtructions of the liver. It operates by urine, and is a good ingredient in gargles for ſore throats. The diſtilled water of the flowers is much eſteemed by many as an excellent coſmetic, or beautifier of the ſkin.

HONEYWORT.

Cerinthe Major, 5. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, thick, fleſhy, and whitiſh.

STEM: round, fleſhy, upright, not much branched, and a foot or more in height.

LEAVES: growing in an alternate order on the ſtem, which they ſurround with their baſes; they hang drooping, and are large, of an oblong form, with a heart-like indentment at the baſe. Their colour is a blueiſh green, irregularly ſpotted with white.

FLOWERS: large and numerous; they are ſupported on ſlender branches, which riſe from the boſoms of the leaves, and are of a yellow colour in the upper part, but purple at the bottom, and the tops of the branches turn down, in a ſpiral, or ſcrew-like direction.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, and divided into five oblong, equal ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, with a ſhort thick tube; the border is but little thicker than the tubular part; the mouth is cleft into five parts, and the throat is naked and open.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and very ſhort, with upright, ſharp pointed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud appears divided into four parts; the ſhaft is very ſlender, as long as the chives, and furniſhed with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are of a hard ſhining bony ſubſtance, nearly egg-ſhaped, and incloſed in the bottom of the cup, which remains on the plant, and ſerves the office of a ſeed-veſſel.

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, but is annually ſown in many of our gardens, where it flowers in July.

An infuſion of the young tops of this plant is cooling, and acts as a diuretic. It is likewiſe good in ſcorbutic diſorders and the yellow jaundice. This plant is much celebrated by the old Roman poets for its utility to the bees, and not without reaſon, for there is a large quantity of honey-like juice contained in the bottom of each flower.

H O P.

Humulus Lupulus, 22. 5.

ROOT: perennial, creeping, and fibrous.

STEM: climbing, tough, ſcored, ſlender, and if properly ſupported it will riſe to the height of eighteen or twenty feet.

LEAVES: large, broad, divided into ſeveral lobes, which are notched on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they are of a yellowiſh green colour, and produced in great numbers.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, compoſed of five oblong, blunt, concave leaves.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender, and ſhort, with ſmall oblong tips at the end.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, a general fence, divided into four ſharp pointed ſegments; there is likewiſe a partial fence, compoſed of four egg-ſhaped leaves, incloſing eight florets, each of which is furniſhed with a proper

CUP: formed of a large egg-ſhaped leaf, which is flat on the outſide, approaching at the baſe, and entire on the edges.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, and ſupports two awl-ſhaped ſhafts, which ſtand at a diſtance from each other, are reflected, and terminated by ſharp ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; but the cup cloſes at the baſe, and contains a ſingle

SEED: which is roundiſh, and covered with a coat.

It grows wild in hedges, and flowers in June.

A decoction of the roots cauſes ſweating, and is ſaid to anſwer all the purpoſes of ſarſaparilla (which ſee). *Withering.*

A decoction of the freſh gathered hops is good in the jaundice, and the powder of them when dried will ſometimes cure the

the ague. The young ſhoots are eaten in the ſpring in the manner of aſparagus, and are little inferior to it in taſte, or in affording nouriſhment, to which may be added, that they are ſuppoſed to be good antiſcorbutics. There are many other medical virtues attributed to Hops, but they are principally uſed to give an agreeable bitter to ale and beer, and prevent its turning ſour. It may perhaps be thought foreign to our preſent purpoſe, to give an account of the culture, and methods of curing Hops. But on reflecting that this work might fall into the hands of many to whom ſuch information might prove of the utmoſt importance, I have taken the liberty of juſt mentioning ſome of the principal things which ſuch as wiſh to arrive at perfection in the culture of this vegetable, ſhould pay attention to.

Hops love a rich mellow ſoil, and a warm ſheltered ſituation, for this reaſon hop gardens ſhould be quite open to the ſouth, and be well ſcreened from the aſſaults of the north and eaſt winds. Before planting, the ground ſhould be well prepared with manure and tillage, which being done in October, or elſe in March, let the holes for planting be marked out at about the diſtance of ſeven feet from each other, and let three or four good ſtrong ſhoots, about ten inches long, and furniſhed with three or four buds, be planted in each hole, and let the planting be done with all poſſible expedition. The holes are then to be filled up to the depth of a foot or more with a compoſt of old rotten dung and rich ſoil mixed together. Having thus made the plantation, the next buſineſs is to keep it free from weeds by hoeing, which will be required for the firſt time in May. Care ſhould be taken to chooſe dry weather for this operation, and in doing it a little mould ſhould be drawn up to each hill, in order to form a larger body of earth about the roots of the plants. The hoeing muſt be continued during the ſummer as often as there is occaſion.

If proper care has been taken to enrich the land, the young plants will ſhoot forth in vine tolerably ſtrong, and that early in the ſeaſon; ſo that in May two or three ſmall poles may be placed to each hill for them to climb on, and thus they will produce a few Hops the firſt ſeaſon after planting. Some, however, do not chuſe to pole them the firſt year, but only twiſt the vine into a bunch at the top of each hill, without paying any regard to a crop at that time, as it is apt to weaken the young plants.

In the enſuing ſpring they are to be dreſſed, or pruned, and

the months of February and March are the proper times of doing it.

For this purpoſe, the earth about the hills muſt be removed, ſo as to lay the heads of the principal roots bare; then with a ſharp knife the laſt year's ſhoots, or at leaſt what remains of them, are to be trimmed off cloſe to the heads of the ſtocks, and all the young uſeleſs ſuckers cleared away; immediately after which the tops of the roots, or ſtocks, are to be covered with ſoil to the depth of three or four inches, and this labour of dreſſing muſt be every year repeated.

Soon after this the plants will begin to ſhoot, at which time poles of fifteen or twenty feet in length ſhould be placed for them to run upon; this ſhould be done in the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, when the ſhoots are about a foot long. Three poles ſhould be allotted to each hill; they muſt be placed on the outſide, and let deep into the ground, by making holes for them with an iron crow, and care ſhould be taken to place them with their tops a little leaning outwardly from each other, that the plants may be kept from entangling, and the ſun and air find a more free admittance.

After being thus poled, the Hops will in general naturally take to the poles, and ſuch ſhoots as do not lay hold readily ſhould be directed with the hand, and tied with matting, or ſome other ſoft bandage. Three or four vines will be a ſufficient number for each pole, and all the others ſhould be pulled up, if the plantation is old; but if it be a young one, it is better to wrap them up together in the middle of the hill.

The next work is to dig round the hills in the beginning of June, and throw ſome fine mould round and upon each, which is ſometimes repeated in the beginning of July, in order to make the hills of a proper ſubſtance to afford a ſufficiency of nouriſhment to the plants.

When the plants are grown up, if any of them ſhould be found under-poled, there muſt be taller poles placed near ſuch as are too ſhort, to receive the vines from them, otherways they will not yield a full crop. It is ſometimes cuſtomary when the vines are very luxuriant and overtop the poles, to ſtrike off the heads of the ſhoots with a ſwitch, in conſequence of which they throw out many lateral branches, which are in general well hung with fruit.

In July the Hops will blow, and begin to ripen about the latter end of Auguſt, which is known by the bunches of fruit yielding a hop-like ſcent, and becoming dry and hard to the touch.

touch. The feeds aſſuming a brown colour is another mark of their being arrived at maturity. And when this is the caſe they ſhould be gathered with all poſſible expedition, as a ſudden ſtorm of wind, or great rains, would do a deal of damage, by breaking down the vines, and ſpoiling the colour of the Hops.

Hop-pulling ſhould, if poſſible, be performed in dry weather. In executing this work it is uſual to clear a certain number of hills, which occupy a ſquare ſpace, at the ſame time; and the number is generally eleven or twelve. A large ſquare wooden frame, which they call a bin, is placed in the center of this ſpot, to receive the Hops. It is commonly about eight feet long, and three wide, having a cloth withinſide ſupported on tenter-hooks. When this is fixed in its proper ſtation they proceed to cut up the vine, and pull up the poles, for which purpoſe they uſe a wooden inſtrument like a lever, at one end of which is a forked piece of iron, with teeth on the inſide, which readily raiſes them out of the ground. They are then laid by two poles at a time acroſs the bin, ſo that two or three people may ſtand on each of its ſides to pick the Hops into it, which they do in a very clean manner, without either leaves or ſtalks; and as the bin becomes full they empty it three or four times a day, as there happens to be occaſion, and carry the Hops to a kiln to dry.

This kiln is nearly the ſame as thoſe made uſe of for drying malt, but it is covered with a hair cloth, and on that they ſpread the hops to the thickneſs of ten or twelve inches. In about nine hours after they are laid on the kiln they muſt be turned, and in two or three hours more they will be ſufficiently dried to remove into a dry upper room, where they muſt remain for the ſpace of three weeks, or a month, to toughen; otherwiſe they would be reduced to powder in being put into proper ſacks.

They are afterwards put into large bags or ſacks, made of about four ells and a half of ell-wide coarſe cloth, about half a handful of hops being firſt tied up in each of the bottom corners, to ſerve for handles. The bag is then faſtened to a hole in the floor made for that purpoſe. There is a hoop faſtened to the top of the bag, by which it reſts on the ſides of the hole in the floor. One perſon then keeps putting Hops into the ſack, while another is continually treading them down till it is full; the bag is then unloofed from the hoop and let down, after which the mouth is cloſed up, and a handful of Hops tied in

each of the corners, as at the bottom part, after which they are ready to be ſent to market.

When once a plantation of Hops is made, it will continue in perfection for a conſiderable number of years, providing the ground is properly manured and cultivated. The moſt proper manure for this purpoſe is well rotted dung, or dung and earth mingled together; and about twenty-five, or thirty cart loads of either of theſe manures is the common allowance for an acre; but the beſt way for ſuch as have plenty of dung, is to allow forty loads to an acre, and dig or plough it in any time betwixt October and March; and being once well dreſſed in this manner, it will require nothing more of the kind for the ſpace of three or four years

Every year after the pulling is over, care ſhould be taken to put the poles under cover, if poſſible, as they would by that means laſt conſiderably longer than when expoſed to all the viciſſitudes of cold and wet, during the months of winter. Thoſe, however, who have no convenience of this kind, ſhould place them upright in large parcels, in the open air, firſt fixing three, or ſix poles firmly in the ground in a triangular manner, wide at the bottom, and tied together at the top, and then as many of the others may be reared againſt them as may ſeem convenient to the owner.

It requires about three thouſand poles to an acre of hop-ground, if three are allowed to each hill. They may be made of any wood, but aſh, birch, maple, ſycamore, poplar, willow, and cheſnut, are the ſorts moſt commonly uſed, and of theſe the laſt is by far the moſt durable.

HOREHOUND.

Marrubium Vulgare, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous long, crooked fibres variouſly twiſted and entangled together, and united at the tops to a ſmall head.

STEMS: numerous, upright, ſquare, about a foot and half high, and of a whitiſh colour.

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they are roundiſh, or oblong, notched a little at the edges, and a little woolly on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: produced in whorls in the boſoms of the leaves; ſingly they are ſmall, and of a whitiſh colour.

FLOWER-

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, marked on the outſide with ten ſcores, and divided at the mouth into ten teeth, which reſemble briſtles, and are hooked at the end.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a cylindrical tube, and a long mouth, which is divided into two lips; the uppermoſt lip is upright, pointed, and cloven a little way at the end; the lower one broader, reflected, and divided into three ſhort ſegments, the middlemoſt of which is broad, and notched at the end. The two outſide ones ſharp pointed.

CHIVES: four (two long and two ſhort) they are covered by the upper lip, and have ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, and ſupports a long, ſlender ſhaft, with a divided ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are of an oblong figure, and lie in the bottom of the cup, which cloſes at the neck after the flower is fallen.

It is frequent on dry heaths, by road ſides, and among old rubbiſh. The flowers appear in July.

The whole plant is bitteriſh, and has a ſtrong, but not altogether unpleaſant ſmell. It was a famous medicine with the ancients for obſtructions of the viſcera, and taken in larger doſes it gently looſens the belly. It is likewiſe a principal ingredient in the Negro Cæſar's antidote for vegetable poiſons. *Withering.*

A young man who had occaſion to take mercurial medicines, was brought into a ſalivation, which continued for more than twelve months, and every method that could be thought of to remove it, only ſerved to make the complaint worſe. At length an infuſion of this plant was ordered him, by the uſe of which he got well in a very ſhort time. *Linnæus.*

A ſtrong decoction of the young tops boiled into a thin ſyrup with honey, is an excellent medicine for colds, coughs of long ſtanding, hoarſeneſs, and all other diſorders of the breaſt and lungs. The leaves dried and reduced to powder are ſuppoſed to deſtroy worms in the ſtomach and inteſtines. Two or three ounces of the juice taken frequently for a doſe, is efficacious in menſtrual obſtructions, and all other diſorders which proceed from a thick viſcid ſtate of the fluids, or obſtructions of the viſcera. A drachm of the dried leaves, or an infuſion of a handful of the green leaves is a ſufficient doſe.

HOREHOUND. Black.

STINKING HOREHOUND.

Ballote Nigra, 14. 1.

Root: perennial, long, thick, and fibrous.

Stems: numerous, upright, ſquare, hollow, of a browniſh colour, and about two feet high.

Leaves: produced in pairs on longiſh leaf-ſtalks; they are roundiſh, or rather egg-ſhaped, notched, and wrinkled, with a great many veins on their ſurface. The lowermoſt have a heart-like hollow at the baſe, but thoſe towards the top of the ſtem are pointed at both extremities. They are a little hairy, ſoft to the touch, and of a dark green colour.

Flowers: produced in whorls, which ſurround the ſtems in the boſoms of the leaves; they are but ſmall, and their colour is a pale purple.

Flower-cup: a ſingle leaf, which is tubular, five cornered, and marked with ten ſcores; the rim of the cup is open, plaited, and divided into five ſmall teeth, and there is a fence at the baſe of each whorl, conſiſting of ſeveral ſharp ſhaped leaves.

Blossom: compoſed of a ſingle petal, which is of the gaping, or grinning kind. The tubular part is as long as the cup, and at the mouth it is divided into two lips, the ſuperior of which is upright, egg-ſhaped, entire, and concave. The lower lip is divided into three obtuſe ſegments, of which the middle one is the largeſt, and notched at the end.

Chives: four (two long and two ſhort) they are awl-ſhaped, and lean towards the upper lip, having oblong tips, which are fixed to their middle.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, and is furniſhed with a ſlender, thread-ſhaped ſhaft, with a thin cloven ſummit.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seeds: four; they are egg-ſhaped, and remain in the bottom of the cup till ſuch time as they arrive at maturity.

It is moſt frequently met with among rubbiſh, and by road ſides.

It ſtands recommended as an excellent medicine in hyſterical caſes, and is ſuppoſed by the Swedes to be almoſt an univerſal remedy for the diſeaſes of cattle. *Withering.*

This is one of thoſe neglected Engliſh plants, which are poſſeſſed of great virtues, though they are but little known, and ſtill leſs regarded. An infuſion of the green leaves, or a conſerve made of the freſh gathered tops, is one of the beſt remedies for hypochondriacal and hyſteric complaints. It likewiſe promotes the menſes, and is good in low-ſpiritedneſs, and all the numerous train of nervous diſorders.

HORSE TAIL.

Equiſetum Arvenſe, 24. 1.

ROOT: perennial, creeping, tough, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: angular, furrowed, jointed, hollow, weak, and a foot or more in height. It is divided into a vaſt number of leaves and branches, which greatly reſemble the main ſtem in their ſtructure. They grow in whorls at every joint of the ſtem, and have leſſer branches proceeding from each of their joints. The whole plant is of a dark green colour, and when bruiſed has rather a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in egg-ſhaped ſpikes on naked ſtems, which riſe before thoſe which bear the leaves or branches, and ſhrivel away in a ſhort time; they are of a roundiſh figure, open at the baſe, and flat at the top, but too obſcure to have their ſeveral parts diſtinguiſhed with preciſion.

It is common in moiſt corn-fields, and other cultivated places, and is in flower during the month of March.

The whole plant may be uſefully employed, either freſh or dry, though it is moſt efficacious when freſh gathered. A ſtrong decoction of it is an excellent medicine in immoderate diſcharges of the menſes, and in fluxes of the belly, attended with griping pains and bloody ſtools. Externally applied, it ſtops the bleeding of wounds, and quickly heals the ſame. *Hill.*

It is a very cooling, aſtringent herb, and taken either in powder, decoction, or juice, is of conſiderable efficacy in ſpitting of blood, bloody urine, exceſſive menſtrual evacuations, or ulcers in the urinary paſſages.

HOUND'S-TONGUE.

Cynogloſſum Officinale, 5. 1.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, black on the outſide, white within, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: angular, firm, upright, much branched, and two feet high.

LEAVES: numerous; thoſe that riſe immediately from the roots are very large, of an oblong form, but pointed, entire on the edges, a little downy on the ſurface, deeply veined, and of a dark green colour. Thoſe on the ſtem reſemble them in every particular, only they are much ſmaller, and they ſtand on it in a very irregular manner.

FLOWERS: produced in great numbers at the extremities of the branches; they are of a blackiſh purple colour, and have, in common with all the other parts of the plant, a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five oblong, ſharp pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal; it has a ſhort cylindrical tube, and a border, with five ſhallow cleſts in the margin. The mouth of the tubular part is cloſed by five prominent, convex, approaching bodies, or valves.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, fixed to the mouth of the bloſſom, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds in each bloſſom are four in number, but the ſhaft is ſingle, awl-ſhaped, and terminated with a ſmall ſummit, which is notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; but each of the ſeeds are incloſed in a rough ſeed-coat, by which they attach themſelves to the garments of ſuch as go among them.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are of an oval, tapering figure, and ſmooth, or a very little hairy.

It is frequent in dry ſandy places, by road ſides, and among rubbiſh, and flowers in June.

A decoction of the leaves taken inwardly, and poultices of them applied externally, have been found ſerviceable in the ſcrophula, or king's evil. *Ray.*

It is a plant of very conſiderable virtues, being of an aſtringent, balſamic nature, and excellently adapted to eaſe thoſe coughs which proceed from a thin acrid humour falling upon the

the lungs, or other parts of the breaſt. A decoction of the roots drank freely is good againſt the bleeding of the piles, overflowings of the menſes, and the whites. The root powdered and taken in doſes of half a drachm twice or three times a day, is excellent againſt purgings and the bloody flux. An ointment made of its juice, with honey and turpentine, is a good application to dreſs old fiſtulous ulcers.

HORSE-RHADISH.

Cochlearia Armoracia, 15. 1.

ROOT: perennial, very long, thick, white, and acrid to the taſte.

LEAVES: numerous, and very large; they are a foot or eighteen inches long, and ſix or eight wide. Thoſe which proceed immediately from the root are irregularly notched on the edges, and ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks. Thoſe which grow on the ſtem are much ſmaller, narrow, ſometimes very entire, and ſometimes cut into many winged ſegments.

STEM: firm, upright, branched, and two feet high.

FLOWERS: ſituated at the extremities of the branches; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four egg-ſhaped, concave, ſpreading leaves, which fall as ſoon as the bloſſom expands.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four inverſely egg-ſhaped petals, twice as large as the leaves of the cup, with ſhort narrow claws.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, and the two oppoſite ones are ſhorter than the others. The tips are a little compreſſed, and very blunt.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is heart-ſhaped, and ſupports a ſhort ſimple ſhaft, with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a heart-ſhaped pouch, or pod, which is hunched, a little compreſſed, notched at the end, furniſhed with a ſhaft, rough, and divided internally into two cells.

SEEDS: about four in each cell.

It is found wild in ſome of the northern parts of England, and very frequently in uncultivated places near great towns. There is, however, no difficulty in procuring it in any quantity, as it is univerſally cultivated in gardens for the uſe of the table. It flowers in June.

It is of a warm, ſtimulating, diuretic nature, and often proves ſerviceable in paralytic and dropſical complaints. An infuſion

of the roots in cold milk is one of the beſt and ſafeſt coſmetics in uſe *Withering*.

It is an excellent medicine in rheumatic complaints, and ſuch as ariſe from obſtructions of the viſcera. It is likewiſe a powerful diuretic, and frequently brings away ſmall ſtones and gravel. Few things ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and aſſiſt digeſtion more than the root of this plant; and there is no better way of taking it than as it is commonly uſed at table. It is likewiſe much recommended in ſcorbutic complaints. The juice taken to the quantity of two large ſpoonfuls excites vomiting, and a ſtrong infuſion has the ſame effect, but its operation is very rough and diſagreeable.

HOUSELEEK.

CYPHEL.

Sempervivum Tectorum, II. 7.

ROOT: perennial, and fibrous.

LEAVES: produced in round cluſters, every one of which is a diſtinct plant, but there are continually off-ſets produced from theſe firſt cluſters, the leaves of which are diſpoſed in the ſame manner as the others. They are broad at the bottom, moderately long, ſharp pointed, fringed on the edges, of a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, full of juice, and of a pleaſant green colour.

STEM: produced from the center of the cluſters of leaves; it is nearly as thick as a man's thumb at the bottom, and grows gradually ſmaller all the way to where it divides into ſeveral branches. It riſes to about a foot high, and is ſet very thick from top to bottom with fleſhy leaves, which have ſome reſemblance to thoſe which proceed from the root, but are longer in proportion to their breadth, of a pale colour, frequently tinged with red, and lie one over another like the tiles of a houſe

FLOWERS: numerous; they almoſt cover the branches into which the main ſtem divides itſelf. They are large, and of a fine red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into ſeveral parts; the number of which are different in different flowers, but they are rarely fewer than ſix, or more than twelve.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of twelve petals, which are of an oblong form, but ſharp pointed, concave, and larger than the diviſions of the cup.

CHIVES:

CHIVES: from ſix to twenty-five in the different flowers; they are awl-ſhaped, and ſupport roundiſh tips.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are twelve in each flower; they are placed in an oval, or triangular manner, and are upright; each of them ends in a ſhort ſhaft, with a ſharp ſummit.

SEED-VESSELS: twelve ſhort, oblong, compreſſed capſules, which taper outwardly, and open on the inner ſide.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, and roundiſh.

It is common on walls and old roofs, where it produces its very elegant flowers in July.

The juice applied to burns, ſcalds, or any other external inflammation, either by itſelf, or mixed with cream, gives almoſt preſent relief. Mixed with honey it is good for the thruſh, or canker in the mouth. *Withering.*

It is of a cooling, aſtringent nature, and is much commended for its efficacy in inflammations of the eyes, for which purpoſe the juice is to be made uſe of. It is likewiſe a famous application to corns, and taken inwardly it is good in thoſe fevers which are attended with ſharp acrid diſcharges by ſtool. The leaves boiled in hog's lard afford an excellent cooling ointment, which is applicable to a great variety of purpoſes.

HYPOCISTUS. PLANT.

Cytinus Hypociſtis, 20. 8.

This is one of thoſe plants which do not derive their nouriſhment immediately from the earth, as in the far greater part of vegetables, but from ſome other plants to which they attach themſelves.

STEM: thick, fleſhy, and frequently twice as large towards the top as at the bottom; it is furniſhed with a great number of broad, ſhort ſkinny films, by way of leaves, and the flowers grow at the top intermixed with them, and are large and beautiful.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of a ſingle leaf, with a cylindric tube, and an expanded, or ſpreading border, which is divided into four obtuſe coloured ſegments.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: wanting; but there are ſixteen oblong tips in each flower, connected with the ſhaft immediately below the ſummit.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the flowers, and

is of a roundiſh form, with a cylindrical ſhaft, which is terminated by an obtuſe ſummit, cloven into eight parts.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, of a leathery ſubſtance, and divided into eight diſtinct cells.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, and roundiſh.

It is a native of the Grecian iſlands, and ſome of the warmer parts of Europe, and is only found growing on the roots of the ciſtus ſhrub. It flowers in the middle of ſummer.

The berries abound with a large quantity of glutinous juice, which being evaporated over the fire till it acquires the conſiſtence of Spaniſh juice, or liquorice, is kept in the ſhops, and is a good medicine in violent purgings, attended with bloody ſtools, likewiſe in exceſſive menſtrual evacuations, and other hæmorrhages. The beſt method of giving it is in an electuary made with conſerve of roſes.

HYSSOP.

Hyſſopus Officinalis, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous, long, thick fibres, which are connected by their upper ends to an oblong head.

STEM: ſhrubby, ſquare, robuſt, upright, very much branched, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: diſpoſed in pairs; they are long, narrow, pointed, entire on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in ſhort ſpikes at the extremities of the branches; they are intermixed with the leaves, and are large and blue.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is of a cylindric, oblong form, and ſcored, with five ſharp teeth at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping, or grinning kind; it has a ſlender cylindric tube, and is divided into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is ſtraight, flat, ſhort, roundiſh, and notched at the end; the lowermoſt cleft into three ſegments; the two outermoſt of which are ſhorter, and very obtuſe; that in the middle inverſely heart-ſhaped, and larger.

CHIVES: four; they ſtand erect, and are larger than the bloſſom; the two uppermoſt are ſhorter than the others, and all of them are furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, but the ſhaft is ſingle, and ſupports a cloven ſummit.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each bloſſom; they are rather egg-ſhaped, and lie naked in the boſom of the cup.

It is a native of Italy, and other warm parts of Europe, but has long been a familiar inhabitant of our gardens, where it flouriſhes very well, and bloſſoms in Auguſt.

It is a plant of very conſiderable virtues, particularly in diſorders of the breaſt and lungs. A ſtrong infuſion, or tea, made with the young tops, is not very unpleaſant, and is much the beſt way of taking it; and there are few better medicines for coughs, hoarſeneſſes, and obſtructions of the breaſt. The infuſion made into a ſyrup with honey, is good for the ſame purpoſes. The tea, when plentifully taken, is good in all obſtructions of the viſcera, and operates powerfully by urine.

HYSSOP. HEDGE.

Gratiola Officinalis, 2. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, white, and creeping under the ſurface of the ground.

STEM: ſimple, round, thick, upright, of a reddiſh colour near the ground, but of a pale green towards the top, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: growing in pairs, without leaf-ſtalks; they are oblong, ſharp pointed, and notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: produced ſingly in the boſom of the leaves; they are ſupported on long ſlender fruit-ſtalks, and their colour is a mixture of white and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: cleft into five ſhort, awl-ſhaped, upright ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle unequal petal, with an angular tube, longer than the flower-cup, and a border divided into four parts, the uppermoſt of which is broad, notched at the end, and reflected; the other ſtraight and equal.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, two of them have not tips; the tips on the other two are roundiſh.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a conical ſhape, the ſhaft ſtraight, and awl-ſhaped, with a ſummit, which is divided into two lips.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped, pointed capſule, divided internally into two cells.

SEEDS: very numerous, and very ſmall.

It is common in France, and in many of our gardens, and has been ſaid to grow wild with us, but I believe without any real foundation. It delights in places where water ſtagnates during the winter. The flowers are in their greateſt perfection about the latter end of June.

The whole plant is very bitter, and nearly reſembles the foxglove, both in external appearance and virtues. Taken in moderate doſes it purges briſkly, and in larger quantities it vomits as well, and by thus operating carries off watry humours, and removes obſtructing matter in a very powerful manner. The juice is a rough, but excellent medicine in dropſies, and a ſtrong decoction, or infuſion, ſoon cures the jaundice. The root dried and powdered, is frequently given ſucceſsfully in the ſciatica and rheumatic complaints, and in ſmall doſes it effectually deſtroys worms in the ſtomach and inteſtines, and by its purging qualities carries off that mucus and ſlimy matter, in which they are there bred and harboured. *Hill.*

The root of this plant very much reſembles ipecacuanha in its nature and effects, and is equally to be depended on in purgings, and the bloody flux. It likewiſe cures agues, and is much preferable to a decoction of the woods, in the cure of the French diſeaſe. *Kramer.*

HYACINTH.

HAREBELL, BLUEBELL.

Hyacinthus Nonſcriptus, 6. 1.

ROOT: a roundiſh white bulb, with a ſmall cluſter of fibres proceeding from its baſe.

LEAVES: long, graſſy, drooping, entire, and of a bright green colour. There ſeldom riſes more than four or five of theſe leaves from one root.

STEM: round, ſlender, a little drooping towards the top with the weight of the flowers, and ſix or eight inches high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a longiſh ſeries; they hang in a drooping poſition on one ſide of the ſtem, and are intermixed with long, narrow floral leaves, which grow in pairs. The flowers are large, and of a fine blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal; the border, or mouth of which is deeply divided into ſix reflected ſegments.

CHIVES:

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, and rather ſhort; the tips are of an oblong form, and approach each other.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, but is furniſhed with three obtuſe edges, or corners, and ſupports a ſimple ſhaft, which is ſhorter than the bloſſom, and terminated by a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a three-cornered, and almoſt cylindrical capſule, divided into three cells.

SEEDS: roundiſh.

It is common under hedges, and flowers in the beginning of May.

The freſh root is poiſonous, but may be converted into ſtarch. *Withering.*

The root is full of a ſlimy juice; a decoction of it operates by urine. Dried and reduced to powder it is of a balſamic and ſomewhat ſtyptic nature. The virtues of it are little known, but there are few of the remedies employed for the cure of that weakening complaint the whites, equal in efficacy to this. *Hill.*

JACK BY THE HEDGE.

SAUCE ALONE.

Eryſimum Alliaria, 15. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, irregularly twiſted, divided into ſeveral parts, and of a whitiſh colour.

STEM: round, firm, upright, but little branched, and three feet high; it is a little hairy near the baſe, but ſmooth every where elſe.

LEAVES: which proceed immediately from the root, ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, and of a roundiſh form, but deeply indented at the baſe, and notched at the edges; thoſe which grow on the ſtem are heart ſhaped, with but very ſhort leaf-ſtalks. They grow in an alternate order, and are larger than thoſe from the root, but notched like them on the edges, ſmooth, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a broad tuft; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four leaves, which are of an oblong form, approaching each other at the top, coloured, and ſhedding as ſoon as the bloſſom expands itſelf.

BLOSSOM:

Blossom: compoſed of four oblong, obtuſe, flat petals, with claws equal to the cup in length.

Chives: ſix; they are as long as the claws of the petals, but the two oppoſite ones are ſhorter than the others; the tips are ſimple and ſmall.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud has four edges, and is equal to the chives in length; it ſupports a very ſhort ſhaft, with a round knobbed ſummit, which does not fall off with the other parts of the flower.

Seed-vessel: a long, narrow, ſtiff, ſtraight, four edged pod, divided into two cells.

Seeds: numerous, but ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

It delights in hedges, and other ſhady places, and bloſſoms in June.

The whole plant has ſomewhat of the ſmell and flavour of garlic. The freſh leaves plentifully eaten, or the juice of them taken either by itſelf, or boiled into a ſyrup with honey, operate powerfully by urine, and are found ſerviceable in dropſies. The ſyrup is likewiſe good to cut and attenuate tough viſcid pleghm, and for coughs and hoarſeneſſes. The ſeeds ſnuffed up the noſe excite ſneezing, and a diſcharge of watry humours from the head. The herb eaten as a ſallad warms the ſtomach, and ſtrengthens the digeſtive faculties.

JALLAP.

Convolvulus Jalapa, 5. 1.

Root: perennial, long, of an irregular ſhape, and very thick.

Stem: round, tough, of a firm ſubſtance, but too ſlender to ſupport themſelves without climbing on other plants; they grow to the length of ten or twelve feet, and wind about any thing which happens to be in their way.

Leaves: of various ſhapes; ſome of them are angular, others heart-ſhaped, and others oblong, and ſharply pointed; they are entire on the edges, and of a duſky green colour.

Flowers: produced ſingly on longiſh fruit-ſtalks; they are large, and of a purpliſh colour, but ſometimes they are white.

Flower-cup: a ſingle leaf, divided into five very ſmall, egg-ſhaped, blunt, converging ſegments.

Blossom:

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, which is very large, ſpreading, plaited, and obſcurely divided into five lobes.

CHIVES: five; they are about half the length of the bloſſom, and furniſhed with egg-ſhaped, compreſſed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, which is terminated by two oblong, broadiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, covered by the cup, and divided into two cells.

SEEDS: two; they are ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, from whence we receive the roots with which our ſhops are ſupplied.

The roots of Jallap have ſcarcely any ſmell, and but very little taſte while kept in the mouth, but after being ſwallowed they affect the throat with a ſlight pungency and heat, which continues for a conſiderable time. Reduced to powder, and taken in doſes of a ſcruple, or half a drachm, it proves an effectual, and in general, a very ſafe purge, ſeldom occaſioning any ſickneſs, or griping pains, which are too commonly the attendants of ſtrong purgatives. Some of the faculty have prohibited the uſe of this root to children, but there appears no rational ground for ſuch a prohibition. Young children, from the laxity of their ſolids, and the ſoft lubricating nature of their food, in general bear theſe kind of medicines better than grown people, and adults of a lax, weak habit of body, better than the robuſt. And in both caſes few, if any, of the ſtrong purgatives now made uſe of are more ſafe than Jallap. *Lewis.*

Jallap is of a diuretic nature, as well as purgative, which renders it peculiarly ſerviceable in dropſies, for which purpoſe it is beſt given in wine, wherein it has ſtood ſome hours before taking it. *Motherby.*

There is a tincture made from this root with brandy, and kept in the ſhops, which has all the effects of the root in ſubſtance, and may be thought by ſome more agreeable to take.

JESSAMINE.

Jaſminum Officinalis, 2. 1.

ROOT: woody, white, ſpreading, and furniſhed with ſeveral cluſters of fibres.

STEM: ſhrubby, and divided into numerous branches, which are too ſlender to ſupport themſelves in an erect poſition. The

main ſtem is covered with a greyiſh coloured bark, but the young ſhoots are green, and of a very tough ſubſtance.

LEAVES: of the winged kind; each entire leaf conſiſts of three or four pair of little leaves, and an odd one at the end of the middle rib; theſe are ſhort, pointed at the extremities, entire at the edges, ſmooth, and of a deep green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in ſmall cluſters; they are moderately large, white, and very fragrant.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, the mouth of which is cut into five ſhort, upright teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a very long tube, and a border, which is divided into five flat parts.

CHIVES: two; they are very ſhort, and have very ſmall tips, which do not appear above the tubular part of the bloſſom.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſlender, and the ſummit divided.

SEED-VESSEL: an oval, ſmooth berry, made up of two capſules, or divided into two cells.

SEEDS: two; they are large, of an oval, oblong figure, convex on one ſide, flat on the other, and covered with a membrane.

This ſhrub is of Eaſt-Indian origin, though it is now ſo common with us, and bears the ſeverity of our climate ſo well.

The flowers are the part to be made uſe of. An infuſion of five or ſix ounces of them picked clean from the leaves, in a quart of boiling water, being ſtrained off, and boiled into a ſyrup, with the addition of a ſufficient quantity of honey, is an excellent medicine in coughs, hoarſeneſſes, and other diſorders of the breaſt. There is alſo an oil, or as it is commonly called, an eſſence prepared from theſe flowers, which is uſed in perfumes, but ſeldom applied to any medical purpoſes.

JESUIT'S BARK. TREE.

PERUVIAN BARK.

Cinchona Officinalis, 5. 1.

ROOT: woody, large, ſpreading, and covered with a greyiſh bark.

STEM: tree-like, about a foot in diameter, covered with a thick, rough, reddiſh brown bark, very full of branches, and about twenty feet high.

LEAVES:

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they have ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and are of an oblong, oval figure, ſharp pointed, entire on the edges, about three inches long, two broad, and of a thickiſh ſubſtance. A prominent rib runs along the middle of each leaf, and ſends off a great number of branching veins on either ſide.

FLOWERS: produced in tufts from the boſom of the leaves, near the extremities of the branches; they are ſmall, and before opening very much reſemble the flowers of lavender, both in colour and ſhape, but after expanding they are of a duſky red colour on the outſide, with a downy ſubſtance ſcattered over them, but of a very bright and beautiful red within, particularly towards the center.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, divided into five teeth at the mouth, or margin.

BLOSSOM: a funnel-ſhaped petal, with a long tube; it is divided at the border into five oblong ſegments, which are ſhorter than the tubular part, and woolly at the top.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſmall, and have oblong tips, which riſe no higher than the throat, or upper part of the tube.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſituated beneath the bloſſom; the ſhaft nearly twice as long as the chives, and terminated by a thick, oblong, ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong capſule, dividing into two parts.

SEEDS: very numerous, of an oblong form, but a little compreſſed, and furniſhed with a margin.

It is a native of Peru, and ſome other parts of South America, but is no where found in greater plenty than on the mountains about Loxa. The bark of this tree is brought to us in pieces of different ſizes, ſome of which are rolled up in thick ſhort quills, and others are flat; the outſide is browniſh, and has generally a whitiſh moſs on it; the inſide is of a yellowiſh, reddiſh, or ruſty iron colour. The beſt ſort is bitter, reſinous, breaks ſhort and ſmooth, and is eaſily reduced to powder.

The great number of complaints in which this medicine may be advantageouſly employed, ſeem to entitle it to the character of an univerſal one. In many diſorders it is a ſovereign ſpecific, and every practitioner finds by daily experience, that its uſe may ſtill be carried to a greater extent of caſes. Its firſt and principal operation appears to be the ſtrengthening of the ſolids, and however variouſly its ſalutary effects may appear, they are undoubtedly the conſequences of their general property or power.

In all diſorders where the bark is found ſerviceable, other medicines of an aſtringent or bitter nature may be uſed, and will be found ſerviceable, though not ſo effectual, as that when it is given in ſubſtance, which it always ſhould be where the ſtomach will bear it, as none of its preparations contain all its parts, and none of its parts ſeparately anſwers ſo well as the whole.

Many are intimidated from the uſe of this medicine, though convinced of its ſalutary effects, through fear of its aſtringency. But there is very little cauſe to be apprehenſive on that account. It is a prejudice for which there is in reality very little foundation, for the truth is, the bark is not of a very aſtringent nature. It may be given in almoſt all diſorders when once there is a fair remiſſion of the fever, and the pain which attends it; and in general while the pulſe of a grown perſon does not exceed ſeventy ſtrokes in a minute, it is ſafe and uſeful.

So far from cauſing obſtructions in any part of the body, it in many inſtances removes ſuch as are already formed, as is frequently experienced in glandular ſwellings, and ſcrophulous caſes. It has been given to women two days after delivery with ſucceſs, to the amount of a drachm every three hours, without leſſening the lochia, and during the natural flux of the menſes, without in the leaſt interrupting them, and even in the confluent ſmall pox the uſe of it does not leſſen the ſpitting. From whence it appears that the aſtringency of this medicine is too ſlight to obſtruct either any natural or critical diſcharge; and, therefore, whenever its uſe is indicated on other accounts, it may be freely adminiſtered without running any riſk of doing miſchief by its aſtringency. If ever any injury was ſuſtained by its uſe in a caſe to which it is adapted, a too late, and not too early adminiſtration is generally to be blamed.

It was firſt celebrated for its efficacy in fevers, and in this reſpect it ſtill maintains its reputation. It is the principal thing to be depended on in all kinds of fevers: if given in the ardent, when they are once brought to intermit, it generally effects a cure. In the low kinds of fevers its effects are equally ſalutary, but its uſe ſhould be begun much earlier. In agues, and all other intermitting complaints, it is almoſt a certain remedy.

Foul ulcers, by a free uſe of the Bark, are ſoon reduced to a healing ſtate; it reſolves glandular tumours, and promotes a laudable ſuppuration in thoſe of an inflammatory nature.

But it ſhould be noticed, that as the judicious uſe of this medicine is ſo extenſively beneficial, ſo an improper one may be productive of as ill conſequences. For though it is an excellent

febrifuge,

febrifuge, its uſe in ardent fevers is only in the time of their intermitting, for when the fibres are tenſe, its uſe is not neceſſary; its primary effect being to increaſe their firmneſs, muſt in this caſe render it highly improper to be adminiſtered. And though it is one of the moſt potent antiſeptics, or reſiſters of putrefaction, yet in mortifications, attended with a fulneſs of the pulſe, or ſuch as ariſe from too large a quantity of blood, its uſe ſhould not be admitted, but in ſuch mortifications as originate in a poverty of that vital fluid it is truly excellent, and cannot well be uſed too freely. Thoſe who cannot take the Bark in ſubſtance, may infuſe an ounce of it reduced to a fine powder in three quarters of a pint of cold ſpring water for the ſpace of an hour, and then pour it clear off. Three or four ounces of this infuſion is a moderate doſe.

The manner in which the virtues of this Bark was firſt diſcovered is ſomething ſingular. A great number of the trees which ſurrounded a lake near a town in Peru, were torn up by an earthquake and thrown into the water, which they rendered bitter. An Indian, urged by his thirſt, during a fever under which he laboured, drank plentifully of this water, becauſe he could procure no other, and obſerving that he ſoon recovered, he related the caſe to others, who laboured under ſimilar circumſtances, and on following his example, were likewiſe cured. On this, enquiry was made, and it was ſoon diſcovered that the water derived its virtue from the trees; and preſently after, that the medicinal virtues reſided in the bark of them only. About the year 1640 a Spaniſh ſoldier being quartered in the houſe of an Indian, was ſeized with an ague, and he compaſſionating his caſe, told him of a remedy, which was no other than the bark, with which he cured himſelf, and afterwards many of his comrades. At length the Vice Queen, wife of the Count de Cinchon, then Viceroy of Peru, was by this ſame ſoldier cured of an intermitting fever with the ſame medicine. Soon after this it was brought to Rome, from whence it ſpread into France and England, and at length became general. For a more particular account of the bark and its various properties, read *Lewis*, *Newman*, *Motherby*, and *Percival*.

ELATHERA BARK.

Clutia Elateria, 22. 13.

ROOT: woody, divided, and ſpreading.

STEM: ſhrubby, covered with a brown unequal bark, divided into numerous ſlender branches, and eight or ten feet high.

LEAVES: heart-ſhaped, pointed, fleſhy, entire on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, formed of five obtuſe, egg-ſhaped, concave, expanding leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five heart-ſhaped, ſpreading petals, with flat ſhort claws. Within the petals, and placed in an orbicular manner, are found five honey-cups, each of which is divided into three parts, and contains another within it, which reſembles a little gland, and bears a honey-like juice at the top.

CHIVES: five; they grow to the middle of the ſhaft, expand in an horizontal direction, and are furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is wanting; but its place is occupied by a very long ſhaft, lopped at the end, and ſupports the chives, which are attached to its middle.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, as in the barren one.

BLOSSOM: the ſame, excepting that there are none of the inner honey cups.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports three ſhafts, which are each of them divided into two parts, and reflected, with obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a rugged, globular capſule, marked with ſix furrows on the outſide, and divided internally into three cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, roundiſh, gloſſy, and furniſhed with an appendage at the top.

It is a native of the Bahama iſlands, from whence we receive the bark, which comes to us in curled pieces, or rolled up into ſhort quills, about an inch in width. It is covered on the outſide with a rough whitiſh matter, and is browniſh on the inner ſide.

This

This bark when freed from the outermoſt white coat, which is inſipid, has a light agreeable fragrant ſmell, and a moderately bitter taſte, accompanied with a conſiderable aromatic warmth.

It is a warm ſtomachic, and corroborant, and is good in flatulent cholics, internal hæmorrhages, the bloody flux, and intermitting fevers, for which laſt purpoſes it is by ſome preferred to the Peruvian Bark itſelf.

JOHN'S WORT.

Hypericum Perforatum, 18. 4.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, of a woody ſubſtance, divided, and ſpreading.

STEM: firm, upright, nearly two edged, divided into numerous branches towards the top, and about a foot, or eighteen inches high.

LEAVES: growing oppoſite, without leaf-ſtalks; they are of an oblong form, entire on the edges, of a deep green colour, and when held up to the light appear as if perforated with ſeveral ſmall holes.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in large tufts; they are intermixed with awl-ſhaped floral leaves, large, and of a moſt beautiful yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five egg ſhaped concave ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, which are of an oblong form, blunt at the ends, ſpreading, and frequently marked near the edges with black dots or lines.

CHIVES: numerous (thirty or more) they are very ſlender, and unite at the baſe into three, or ſometimes five, diſtinct ſets. The tips are very ſmall.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, ſupporting ſeveral (one, two, or five) ſimple ſhafts, placed at a diſtance from each other, and furniſhed with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, divided into as many cells, or partitions, as there are ſhafts.

SEEDS: ſeveral; they are ſmall, and of an oblong figure.

It is common in dry ſituations, by road ſides, &c. and flowers in June.

The virtues attributed to this plant are at once numerous and very wonderful, but we ſhall only enumerate ſuch of them

as appear credible. A decoction of the herb is a good lotion for old ſores and ulcers, and the oil which is made by infuſing the flowers in oil of olives, eaſes pain, and is of a balſamic nature. An infuſion of the young tops is good in the jaundice; its operation is by urine, the quantity of which it conſiderably increaſes, if the uſe of it be continued for ſome time. The expreſſed juice is a remedy for ſpitting of blood, and the powdered leaves are frequently given by country people for the worms, likewiſe in gouty and rheumatic complaints, and in agues. A ſtrong tincture of the flowers in white wine has the credit of being peculiarly ſerviceable in nervous and hypochondriacal complaints; but I am apprehenſive that there is little ground for faith to build upon, reſpecting its ſalutary effects in theſe caſes.

IPECACUANHA.

Euphorbia Ipecacuanha, II. 3.

ROOT: perennial, about the thickneſs of a gooſe-quill, very unequal, full of knots, variouſly bent and contorted, and hung with numerous ſmall fibres.

STEM: upright, round, ſmooth, forked, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: oval, but ſharp pointed, very entire at the edges, and of a light green colour.

FLOWERS: ſupported ſingly on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, which riſe from the boſoms of the leaves, and equal them in length; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is a little bellied, marked with four notches at the mouth, and does not fall off.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four or five thick gibbous, lopped petals, which are placed alternately with the teeth of the flower-cup, and attached to its margin by their claws.

CHIVES: twelve, or more, in each flower; they are ſlender, jointed, inſerted into the receptacle, longer than the petals, and come forth at different times. The tips are double, but of a roundiſh form.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſomewhat three cornered, and ſupported on a ſhort pedicle. It is furniſhed with three cloven ſhafts, which terminate in obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, divided externally by three furrows, and inwardly into as many cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, large, and roundiſh.

It is a native of the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, and from thence our ſhops are ſupplied with the roots.

Theſe when dried and reduced to powder afford the mildeſt emetic that has yet been diſcovered, and which may be ventured on in almoſt every caſe where the ſtomach requires to be unloaded of its contents. The common doſe when it is intended to vomit, is from ten grains to a ſcruple for a grown perſon, and in proportion for others.

Ipecacuanha was introduced a conſiderable time ſince into practice, as a ſpecific in the bloody flux, and repeated experiments have eſtabliſhed its reputation, and confirmed its efficacy in this dreadful diſeaſe, not only when given as an emetic, but in ſuch ſmall doſes as ſcarcely produce any viſible effect. In the ſlighter kinds of the diſeaſe it commonly performs a cure in a very ſhort time, not by acting as an aſtringent, but apparently by promoting a gentle perſpiration, which is here for the moſt part obſtructed. Moſt of the common ſudorifics, or ſweating medicines, in theſe caſes paſs off without producing any effect. But if after taking a puke of Ipecacuanha, the patient is covered up warm in bed, a gentle ſweating ſoon ſucceeds, by which the diſeaſe is often terminated at once. But though in the putrid or malignant kinds of this diſeaſe, it is not ſo ſpeedily efficacious, it ſhould by no means be omitted, either in ſmall doſes by itſelf, or joined with ſuch other medicines as the caſe may require. See *Pringle*, *Lewis*, *Motherby*, *Akenſide*.

JUJUBE. Tree.

Rhamnus Jujuba, 5. 1.

Root: woody, thick, and ſpreading.

Stem: tree-like; it is covered with a browniſh bark, divided into numerous branches, which are furniſhed with ſolitary recurved prickles. It riſes to the height of twelve or fourteen feet.

Leaves: growing alternately on the branches; they are of an oval figure, about an inch and half long, and an inch broad, obtuſely pointed, notched on the edges, and of a pale green colour.

Flowers: produced in ſmall cluſters from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh colour.

Flower-cup: wanting.

Blossom: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is imperforated at the bottom, white on the outſide, ſlightly coloured within, and divided at the mouth into five ſmall ſegments. There are five ſmall ſcales in each bloſſom, one of which is placed at the baſe of each diviſion.

Chives: five; they are awl ſhaped, inſerted on the ſides of the bloſſom under the above-mentioned ſcales, and furniſhed with ſmall tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports two ſlender ſhafts, with obtuſe divided ſummits.

Seed-vessel: a roundiſh berry, about the ſize of a common plumb; it includes a nut, or ſtone, which is divided into two cells.

Seeds: ſolitary, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, particularly the ſouth of France, and Italy, where it produces its flowers early in the ſummer ſeaſon.

The fruit is reckoned warm, moiſtening, and good for diſorders of the breaſt, ſuch as colds, coughs, hoarſeneſs, &c. A decoction of the roots and branches is employed in the parts where it is a native, in the venereal diſeaſe, and it is ſaid ſucceſsfully. *Milne.*

The fruit was formerly brought over to us dried, but we ſeldom meet with it now. In Spain and Italy they are ſerved up in deſerts as a dried ſweetmeat during the ſummer ſeaſon; they have an agreeable, but ſomewhat inſipid taſte.

IGNATIUS's BEAN TREE.

Ignatia Amara, 5. 1.

Root: woody, large, and ſpreading to a great diſtance.

Stem: woody, angular, as thick as a man's arm, but of a ſoft, light ſubſtance, and too weak to ſupport itſelf without the aſſiſtance of a tree, or ſome other body for it to climb on, but when it meets with a ſuitable ſupport it riſes to a very great height.

Leaves: very large, of an oblong figure, entire at the edges, marked with ſeveral high ribs on the ſurface, and of a dark green colour.

Flowers: large, and of a red colour.

Flower-cup: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is ſhort, bell-ſhaped, and cut at the mouth into five upright, egg-ſhaped teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, with a very long ſlender tube, and a border divided into five oblong, blunt ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are as long as the tubular part of the bloſſom, and the tips converge ſo as to join into an oblong, five cornered, hairy column.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, egg-ſhaped, and very ſmooth; the ſhaft very ſlender, equal in length to the chives, and terminated by a ſlender ſummit, which is divided into two awl-ſhaped parts.

SEED-VESSEL: large, reſembling a pear in form, with a ſtone or nut withinſide of the pulp, which is filled with ſeveral

SEEDS: or kernels, of various figures; they are about the ſize of a filbert, very ſmooth, and of a ſolid horny ſubſtance. Some of them are ſix, and ſome four cornered.

It is a native of the Weſt-Indies.

The ſeeds are the parts to be uſed in medicine, and theſe ſhould not be given without great caution, as their operation is at all times very rough and diſagreeable. In ſmall doſes, they vomit and purge, and ſometimes occaſion convulſions; but it is much better given in tincture than in ſubſtance, for in that form it is never productive of thoſe diſagreeable effects with which it is attended when adminiſtered in powder. It is ſaid to be an excellent medicine in nervous complaints, and if given in proper doſes for a conſiderable time, ſeldom fails of curing the falling ſickneſs. Some have given the powder in very ſmall doſes for the worms, with great ſucceſs, but it is ſo extremely bitter and naufeous, and its taſte continues ſo long in the mouth and throat, that very few will venture to take it a ſecond time. For this reaſon it is very much neglected at preſent, and gentler medicines are ſubſtituted in its ſtead, but none of them are equally efficacious. It will often prove ſerviceable in caſes which baffle the efforts of common medicines.

JULY FLOWER. THE WHITE STOCK.

Cheiranthus Incanus, 15. 2.

ROOT: biennial, or perennial, large, and ſpreading.

STEM: round, thick, upright, of a woody ſubſtance, divided towards the top into numerous branches, and three feet high.

LEAVES: ſcattered, crowded, long, narrow, entire on the edges, obtuſely pointed, and hairy.

FLOWERS: produced in longiſh ſpikes, which terminate the branches; they are large, and ſometimes white, but are frequently purple.

FLOWER CUP: formed of four upright, concave, ſharp pointed leaves, two of which have a little hunch at the baſe. They all drop off ſoon after the expanſion of the flower.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four roundiſh petals, the claws of which are equal in length to the flower-cup.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, and equal to the claws of the petals in length, but two of them are ſhorter than the others. The tips ſtand in an erect poſition, and are cloven at the baſe, but ſharply pointed, and reflected at the tops. There is at the baſe of the chives a glandular honey cup, which ſurrounds them on all ſides.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is four cornered, as long as the chives, and marked on each ſide with a ſmall tubercle; the ſhaft is very ſhort and compreſſed; it ſupports a thickiſh oblong ſhaft, which is divided into two reflected parts

SEED-VESSEL: a long compreſſed pod,, divided into two cells.

SEEDS: numerous, nearly egg-ſhaped, but flattiſh, and ſurrounded with a membranous border.

It is a native of Spain, but common enough in our gardens, where it flowers in July and Auguſt.

An infuſion of the freſh gathered flowers excites the menſtrual diſcharge, and operates pretty briſkly by urine. An ointment made by boiling them in hog's liquor, is good for ſore nipples and chapt hands.

JUNIPER. BUSH.

Juniperus Communis, 22. 13.

ROOT: woody, long, tough, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: ſhrubby, covered with a reddiſh brown bark, and divided into a great number of branches, which are of a tough ſubſtance.

LEAVES: very numerous; they are produced by threes, and are long, narrow, ſharp pointed, or rather prickly at the ends, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they are of a yelloviſh colour, but ſmall and inconſiderable.

FLOWER-

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, a conical catkin, compoſed of ten flowers, each of which has for its baſe a broad ſcale, fixed ſideways to the pedicle of the catkin.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: three; they are awl-ſhaped, and unite at the baſe into a ſingle body. The tips in the floret which terminate the catkin are diſtinct, but in the lateral ones they are attached to the ſcales of the flower-cup.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, compoſed of three very ſmall parts, which unite with the ſeed-bud.

BLOSSOM: formed of three ſmall pointed petals.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports three ſhort ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh fleſhy berry, marked on the lower part with three oppoſite tubercles, or little knobs; they are of a blackiſh colour when ripe, but are two years before they arrive at maturity.

It is a common ſhrub on heaths and in woods, in many parts of Europe, and though not ſo frequent in England as in ſome other countries, it is ſometimes found wild with us, and produces its flowers in the ſpring months.

The berries have a moderately ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell, and are warm and pungent to the taſte, with ſomething of ſweetneſs at firſt, but if they are long chewed, or previouſly bruiſed, a conſiderable bitterneſs manifeſts itſelf. Theſe berries are of a warm, cleanſing, diuretic nature, for which reaſons they are excellent in cholicky complaints, and the ſtone and gravel. There is an eſſential oil diſtilled from them, which operates very powerfully by urine, and approaches to the nature of oil of turpentine. A rob or jelly may be made of them, which is very well adapted to thoſe caſes where the more ſtimulating medicines of this kind would be improper, or prejudicial, as in catarrhs, or defluxion of humour on the lungs, breaſt, and parts adjacent; alſo in weakneſs and debility of the ſtomach and inteſtines, difficulty of making water in people of an advanced age, and other ſimilar diſorders.

In the warmer climates, particularly on the coaſt of Africa, there flows from another ſpecies of juniper a kind of reſinous juice, which hardens into pale yellowiſh tears of various figures and ſizes. This is kept in the ſhops under the title of Gum Juniper, and has been ſometimes given internally for hæmorrhages, fluxes, ulcers, &c. but its principal uſe is in external applications to wounds, &c. for which, with the addition of a ſufficient

ſufficient quantity of brandy, it makes a very uſeful tincture. *Lewis.*

The wood of the Juniper tree is a promoter of perſpiration, and is ſuppoſed by many to be equally efficacious in the French diſeaſe with thoſe of guaiacum and ſaſſafras. A decoction of the berries is good in hyſteric complaints, old coughs, flatulent diſorders, and the hooping cough. The liquor called geneva is diſtilled from theſe berries, but that which is commonly ſold under that title is nothing more than a compoſition of malt, ſpirits and oil of turpentine.

I V Y.

Hedera Helix, 5. 1.

ROOTS: ſmall, woody, creeping, and fibrous.

STEM: woody, thick, climbing, and covered with a rough brown bark. It ſometimes runs along the ground for want of ſupport, but more frequently attaches itſelf to a tree, or ſome kind of building, and is divided into a multitude of branches.

LEAVES: varying much in figure; ſome are oblong, others angular, and others divided into three lobes. They remain on the tree perpetually, and are of a dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in little cluſters; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall, and marked at the mouth with five teeth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five oblong, expanding petals, which turn inwards at the extremities.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, as long as the petals, and furniſhed with tips, which are forked at the baſe, and fixed ſideways to the threads.

POINTAL: the ſeed bud is nearly of an oval ſhape, and ſupports a very ſhort ſimple ſhaft, with a ſmall roundiſh ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, which is blackiſh when ripe.

SEEDS: five in each berry; they are large, and have a kind of hunch on the one ſide, but are angular on the other.

It is common in woods and hedges, and bloſſoms in October.

The leaves are very nauſeous to the taſte, and are uſed by the Germans as a certain remedy for the atrophy, or conſumption in children. *Haller.*

Country

Country people apply them to iſſues to increaſe the diſcharge. The berries taken inwardly both purge and vomit. *Withering.*

A decoction of the leaves deſtroys vermin in the heads of children, and heals the ſoreneſs which they occaſion. An infuſion of the berries purges, and will ſometimes vomit as well, but there is no harm in that. They are frequently found ſerviceable in rheumatic complaints, and are reported to have cured dropſical ones. The juice ſnuffed up the noſe occaſions a pretty conſiderable diſcharge of mucus, and watry humours from the head.

KIDNEY WORT.

NAVEL WORT, WALL PENNYWORT.

Cotyledon Umbilicus, 10. 5.

ROOT: perennial, roundiſh, and furniſhed with numerous fibres, which proceed from the bottom.

LEAVES: very numerous; they riſe from the root in a pretty large and regular cluſter, and are ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, which are inſerted into the center of the leaves, and not into the ſides as is common in the generality of plants. They are of a roundiſh form, concave, notched on the edges, and of a light green colour.

STEM: round, or but ſlightly angular, upright, a little branched at the top, of a red, or purpliſh colour, and decorated with a number of leaves, which ſtand irregularly on it. The form of theſe leaves is nearly the ſame with thoſe that proceed immediately from the root, but they are not quite ſo round, and the leaf-ſtalk is inſerted much nearer the edges.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a longiſh ſpike; they are placed on ſhort ſeparate fruit-ſtalks, and droop, or hang with their mouths downwards, and at the back of each fruit-ſtalk there is a little pointed floral leaf. The flowers are of a greeniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, with five ſharp teeth at the margin.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, divided into five ſhort ſegments, and at the baſe of each ſeed-bud there is a honey-cup, formed of a ſmall hollow ſcale.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, ſtraight, as long as the bloſſom, and furniſhed with upright tips, each of which is marked with four furrows.

POINTAL:

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are five in number in each flower; they are of an oblong form, rather thick, and terminated in awl-ſhaped ſhafts, which are longer than the chives, and ſupport ſimple, reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSELS: five oblong, diſtended, tapering capſules, which open longitudinally on the inſide.

SEEDS: numerous, and ſmall.

It is found on old walls, and among the cliffs of rocks in many places. The flowers appear in June or July.

The juice of the leaves taken inwardly is cooling, and of a diuretic quality. Outwardly applied it helps the ſhingles, Saint Anthony's fire, the piles, and eaſes the pain of chilblains, or kibes.

KIDNEY BEAN.

FRENCH BEAN.

Phaſeolus Vulgaris, 17. 4.

ROOT: annual, oblong, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEM: round, and weak; it climbs by twiſting itſelf round any thing that ſtands near it, and will riſe to the height of ten or twelve feet.

LEAVES: placed by threes on longiſh leaf-ſtalks; they are large, oval, pointed at the ends, entire on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in little cluſters; they are moderately large, and of a moſt beautiful ſcarlet colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is notched at the end; the under one is divided into three little teeth.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-ſhaped; the ſtandard, or upper petal, is heart-ſhaped, obtuſe, notched at the end, and reflected at the ſides; the wings, or ſide petals, are egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed with longiſh claws; the keel, or lower petal, is bent in a ſpiral direction.

CHIVES: ten, in two ſets; they are contained in the ſpiral keel, and have ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, a little compreſſed, and covered with a downy, or woolly ſubſtance; the ſhaft is ſlender, ſpirally bent, woolly towards the top, and terminated by an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: a long compreſſed pod, of a tough leathery conſiſtence.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each pod; they are oblong, or kidney ſhaped, and of a purple colour, ſpotted with a darker purple.

It is a native of the Eaſt-Indies, but is much cultivated in our gardens for the uſe of the table; it is the young ſhells, or pods, that are eaten, and theſe are very wholeſome, but when they grow old they are apt to occaſion flatulencies and indigeſtion. They are reported to be of a diuretic nature, and to cleanſe the kidneys and ureters of gravel and fabulous concretions, but they are little regarded except for food.

KNAPWEED.

KNOPWEED, HORSE-KNOPS, MATSELLON, HARD HEADS, HARD IRONS.

Centaurea Nigra, 19. 3.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of numerous tough brown fibres.

STEM: angular, ſcored, ſlightly downy, upright, of a firm conſiſtence, divided into ſeveral branches, and a foot or eighteen inches high.

LEAVES: in general of an oblong form, but ſometimes ſo deeply gaſhed as to appear like winged ones, at other times they are only notched, and ſome of them are frequently very entire on the edges. They are of a dark green colour, deſtitute of leaf-ſtalks, and more or leſs covered with a cottony matter.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they are large, and terminate the branches ſingly. Their colour is a fine purple, or dark red.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of many ſcaly leaves, which are diſpoſed in a tiled manner, and fringed at the extremities, at leaſt thoſe that grow outermoſt are.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſeveral tubular florets, which are divided at the mouth into five upright, ſtrap-ſhaped ſegments. Thoſe florets which occupy the central part of the flower are all of them furniſhed with chives and pointals, but thoſe in the circumference, or outſide, have only pointals, and thoſe imperfect ones.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, ſlender, and have their tips united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed bud is very minute, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and as long as the chives, with an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and furniſhed with a feather.

It is common in fields and by road ſides, where it bloſſoms in June.

The whole plant is of a binding aſtringent nature. A decoction of the young tops is good againſt the bleeding of the piles, purging of blood, and all other bleedings. A ſlight infuſion is an excellent gargle for ſore throats. The bruiſed leaves are a good application to recent wounds, ſoon ſtopping the blood, and afterwards healing them.

KNOT-GRASS.

Polygonum Aviculare, 8. 3.

ROOT: annual, or biennial, and compoſed of numerous fibres.

STEMS: numerous, trailing, jointed, and divided into numerous branches.

LEAVES: oblong, ſome pointed, and others obtuſe; they are undivided at the edges, and of a pale-green colour.

FLOWERS: produced by two or three together in the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, and commonly white, but ſometimes of an elegant pale crimſon colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into five ſhort ſegments, and coloured within-ſide.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: eight; they are awl-ſhaped, and very ſhort, with roundiſh tips, which are fixed ſideways to the chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is three cornered, and ſupports two or three ſhort ſlender ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſingle, three cornered, ſharp, and incloſed in the cup, which embraces it very cloſely.

It is a very common weed, and flowers in July.

Knot-graſs poſſeſſes a conſiderable degree of aſtringency, which renders it an excellent medicine in looſeneſſes, attended with a diſcharge of blood, the bleeding piles, immoderate menſtrual evacuations, and all other hæmorrhages. The juice is good to cleanſe old filthy ulcers, and takes away pain and inflammation from the eyes.

LADIES

LADIES MANTLE.

Alchemilla Vulgaris, 4. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous ſmall browniſh fibres.

STEMS: round, ſlender, not very upright, branched, and about a foot long.

LEAVES: numerous, and very beautiful; they are of a roundiſh form, but divided at the edges into ſeven or eight lobes, which are notched at the ends. They ſtand on longiſh leaf ſtalks, and appear as if folded, or plaited. Their colour is a yellowiſh green.

FLOWERS: produced at the extremity of the branches in a kind of rundle, which is furniſhed with a fence of a ſingle leaf, that quite ſurrounds the ſtem.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle tubular leaf, with a flat rim, which is divided into eight ſegments, every other ſegment being ſmaller.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: four; they are ſmall, upright, awl-ſhaped, and ſtand on the rim of the flower-cup. The tips are ſmall and roundiſh.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſlender, and as long as the chives; it riſes from the baſe of the ſeed-bud, and terminates in a globular ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; but the neck of the flower-cup cloſes over the ſeeds, and ſupplies its place.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and of an oval, compreſſed figure.

It is found in great plenty in meadows and paſtures almoſt every where, and flowers from June till September

The whole plant is of an aſtringent nature. In the province of Smolandia in Gothland, the inhabitants make a tincture of the leaves, and adminiſter it in ſpaſmodic, or convulſive diſeaſes. *Withering.*

The root is the moſt valuable part of the plant, and a ſtrong decoction of it freſh taken up, is excellent for immoderate diſcharges of the menſes, the bloody flux, and all other bleedings. Dried and reduced to powder it anſwers the ſame purpoſes, and is alſo good for common purgings when they continue too long. In ſome of the northern parts of England, the women

apply the leaves to their breaſts, to reduce them to form after they have been ſwelled with milk; hence it has acquired the name of Ladies Mantle.

LARCH. Tree.

Pinus Larix, 21. 9.

Root: woody.

Stem: tree-like, covered with a roughiſh brown, or reddiſh bark, and ſet very thick with branches; it riſes to the height of forty or fifty feet.

Leaves: produced in ſmall cluſters from the ſides of the branches; they are long, narrow, pointed, of a lively green colour, and, contrary to all other of the fir tribe, fall off at the approach of winter.

Flowers: barren and fertile on the ſame tree; they are red, and appear early in the ſpring before the leaves.

Flower-cup: of the barren flower, compoſed of the ſcales of the bud from whence the flowers proceed in ſmall bunches.

Blossom: wanting.

Chives: numerous; they are united at the baſe into a columnar body, ſtand in an erect poſition, and are furniſhed with upright tips.

Flower-cup: of the fertile flower, an oblong cone, compoſed of oval ſcales, each of which contains two flowers.

Blossom: wanting.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, and ſupports an awl-ſhaped ſhaft, which is terminated by a ſimple ſummit.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seed: largiſh, of an oblong figure, ſtraight on one ſide, but hunched on the other, and ſurrounded by a membranous wing, which is larger than the ſeed, but leſs than the ſcales of the cone under which they lie.

It is a native of Italy, but is frequent enough in our gardens, where it flowers in March and April.

A decoction of the young tops increaſes the urinary ſecretion, and is ſerviceable in the gravel, but the moſt efficacious medicine which this tree affords is the Venice turpentine, which is procured by making inciſions in the trunk of the tree. This is a powerful diuretic, and likewiſe an excellent balſamic. It is frequently adminiſtered with good effect in the whites, and to ſtop the running which frequently remains from a clap, when

when all the other ſymptoms are removed, but ſhould not be given in ſuch caſes while any appearance of virulence remains.

LARK-SPUR.

LARK-HEEL.

Delphinum Conſolida, 13. 3.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, white, not much divided, nor furniſhed with many fibres.

STEM: round, upright, ſlender, downy, divided into many branches, and eight or ten inches high.

LEAVES: growing alternately on the ſtem and branches; thoſe towards the bottom are ſupported on leaf-ſtalks, but higher up they have none. They are deeply divided into three, or five principal parts, and theſe are cut into many ſtrap-ſhaped ſegments, which are frequently forked at the end, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in great numbers; they are large, intermixed with ſtrap-ſhaped floral leaves, which grow oppoſite in pairs, and of a dead blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five unequal petals, which are diſpoſed in a circular manner; the uppermoſt of theſe is in front, more obtuſe than the others, and extends backwards ſo as to form a long, ſtraight, tubular horn, or ſpur. The other petals are ſomewhat egg-ſhaped, and nearly equal. Within the bloſſom is a honey-cup, the front of which is in the upper part of the circle of petals, and the under part is incloſed by the tubular part of the uppermoſt petal.

CHIVES: from fifteen to twenty; they are awl-ſhaped, broadeſt at the baſe, and furniſhed with ſmall upright tips.

POINTALS: there are from one to three ſeed-buds in each flower, of an egg-like form, ending in ſhafts, which equal the chives in length, and ſupport ſimple, reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSELS: egg-ſhaped capſules, equal in number to the ſeed-buds.

SEEDS: numerous, and of an angular figure.

It is found wild in ſeveral parts of England, and has long had a place in our gardens, where culture has rendered it double,

double, and produced an infinite variety of colours. It is in bloſſom from June till September.

A decoction of the leaves in water is good for the bleeding piles. It ſtops the hæmorrhage, and cools the body at the ſame time, contrary to moſt of the other reſtringent medicines.

A conſerve made with the flowers is an excellent medicine for children, who, from a redundancy of acrid humours in the inteſtines are ſubject to violent purgings.

The juice of the flowers is good for moſt diſorders of the eyes, and an infuſion of the whole plant againſt the cholic, and pains in the bowels. *Hill.*

The ſeeds are acrid, and of a poiſonous nature.

LADY-SMOCK.

CUCKOW FLOWER.

Cardamine Pratenſis, 15. 2.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of a tuft of ſmall white fibres, which penetrate deep into the ground.

LEAVES: which proceed from the root, winged in a very beautiful manner, each entire leaf being made up of five or ſix pair of ſmall roundiſh leaves, with an odd one of the ſame ſhape at the end. They are of a dark green colour.

STEM: round, of a firm ſubſtance, upright, but little branched, and about a foot high; the leaves on it are winged, but their ſhape is different from thoſe which proceed from the root, the little leaves which compoſe them being long and narrow.

FLOWERS: produced in little tufts at the top of the ſtem; they are large, and for the moſt part white, but ſometimes they have a ſlight tinge of purple.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four ſmall, oblong, obtuſe leaves, which fall with the bloſſom.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four long, expanding petals, with upright claws, equal in length to the leaves of the cup.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl ſhaped, and the two oppoſite ones are about twice as long as the cup, the other four being ſtill longer than them. The tips are ſmall, nearly heart-ſhaped, and upright.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſlender, and as long as the chives, but there is no ſhaft, the ſummit, which is a blunt knob, being ſeated immediately upon it.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: a long, cylindrical, but flattiſh pod, divided into two cells.

SEEDS: numerous, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is common in meadows, and flowers in April and May.

The expreſſed juice of the leaves operates powerfully by urine, and is good in the jaundice, and all other complaints that ariſe from obſtructions of any of the viſcera, and in ſcorbutic diſorders. A wine glaſs is a ſufficient quantity to take at a time.

The flowers, carefully dried, are very efficacious in nervous diſorders, ſuch as convulſions, the falling ſickneſs, palſy, and hyſteric fits. The doſe is from a ſcruple to half a drachm twice a day. They are likewiſe found to deſtroy worms in the ſtomach and inteſtines of children.

LAVENDER.

Lavendula Spica, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, of a woody ſubſtance, and well hung with fibres.

STEM: ſomewhat ſhrubby; it riſes to the height of five or ſix feet, and is very much branched. The old wood is covered with a rough grey bark, but the young ſhoots are green.

LEAVES: numerous, long, narrow, very entire at the edges, of a whitiſh green colour, and a very ſtrong aromatic ſmell.

FLOWERS: produced at the tops of the young ſhoots in long ſpikes; they are ſmall, of a lively blue colour, and have an extraordinary fragrant and pleaſing ſcent.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is ſhort, obſcurely notched at the mouth, and ſupported by a floral leaf.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping or grinning kind, with a cylindric tube, longer than the flower-cup, and an expanding border, divided into two lips, one of which looks upwards, is larger than the others, and divided into two lobes. The other looks downward, and is cleft into three roundiſh ſegments.

CHIVES: four (two long and two ſhort) they are hid in the tubular part of the bloſſom, and ſupport ſmall ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, and from the center riſes a ſlender ſhaft, ſupporting an obtuſe ſummit, divided into two lobes.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, and lie naked at the bottom of the cup, which nearly cloſes upon them after the falling of the bloſſom.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, but is kept in moſt of our gardens, and flowers there in the middle of ſummer.

The flowers of Lavender, in addition to their fragrant ſmell, have a bitteriſh pungent taſte, and are often found ſerviceable in vertigoes, palſies, tremors, and other nervous diſorders. They may be uſed both externally and internally. *Lewis.*

A conſerve made of the young tops juſt as they are going into flower, poſſeſſes all the virtues of the plant, and is an excellent cordial medicine, of great efficacy in moſt nervous diſorders, and paralytic complaints; it likewiſe operates by urine, and promotes the menſes. The compound ſpirit of lavender is likewiſe an excellent preparation for the above purpoſes, as it has the advantage of containing many other ingredients of a like nature. This is beſt taken on lump ſugar, in which method forty or fifty drops may be given for a doſe.

LAVENDER COTTON.

Santolina Chamæcypariſſus, 19. 1.

ROOT: perennial, of a woody ſubſtance, and hung with many fibres.

STEMS: ſeveral riſing from the ſame root; they are of a tough woody ſubſtance, and covered with a whitiſh bark, as are likewiſe the younger branches and ſhoots. It riſes to the height of two or three feet.

LEAVES: numerous, oblong, notched on the edges, and a little woolly on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; ſupported ſingly on long naked fruit-ſtalks; they are moderately large, and of a yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſmall, oblong leaves, which lie over each other like the tiles on a houſe.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of many uniform, funnel-ſhaped florets, which are larger than the cup, marked at the mouth with five notches, and all of them furniſhed with both chives and pointals.

CHIVES:

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, ſlender, and have their tips united into a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and has four corners; it ſupports a thread-ſhaped ſhaft, which is crowned with two oblong, depreſſed, lopped ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, four cornered, and deſtitute of a feather.

This plant is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, but flouriſhes very well in our gardens, and flowers in July.

An infuſion of the leaves in water is an efficacious, though diſagreeable medicine, for the worms. It alſo removes obſtructions of the viſcera, promotes the menſtrual evacuations, and is much depended on by many for curing the jaundice. *Hill.*

LAUREL. TREE.

Punus Lauro Ceraſus.

ROOT: woody, and ſpreading.

STEM: ſhrubby, and covered with a ſmooth greyiſh bark; it divides into a vaſt number of branches, and riſes to the height of ſixteen or eighteen feet.

LEAVES: numerous, evergreen, large, and very beautiful: they are of an oval form, about four inches long, and two wide, and of a fine dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters from the ſides of the young ſhoots; they are not very large, but their numbers render them ſufficiently conſpicuous. Their colour is white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, divided into five ſmall, blunt, concave ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large, roundiſh, concave, expanding petals; the claws of which are inſerted into the cup.

CHIVES: from twenty to thirty; they are awl-ſhaped, nearly as long as the petals, inſerted into the cup, and terminated by ſhort double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, with a roundiſh ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a pulpy fruit, of a roundiſh figure, and blackiſh when ripe.

SEED: a roundiſh compreſſed nut, or ſtone.

It is a native of the warmeſt parts of Europe, but bears the cold of our climate tolerable well, and bloſſoms with us in May.

Many country people make a practice of boiling a few Laurel leaves in the milk which they make their cuſtards, puddings, &c. of, to which it communicates an agreeable flavour. But this practice it is hoped will be laid aſide, when it is known that they are of a very poiſonous nature. A diſtilled water ſtrongly impregnated with their flavour, given in the quantity of four ounces to a very large maſtiff dog, in a few minutes brought on the moſt terrible convulſions, and in leſs than an hour put an end to his life. Dogs have likewiſe been killed by much ſmaller quantities of the diſtilled water, an infuſion of the leaves, or their juice, and there are ſome inſtances of liquors flavoured with the leaves of this tree proving fatal to human ſubjects.

LAUREL SPURGE.

WOOD LAUREL.

Daphne Laureola, S. 1.

ROOT: woody, long, very tough, and whiteiſh.

STEM: ſhrubby, covered with a ſmooth greyiſh bark, divided into numerous branches, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: crouded, they are evergreen, pointed at both ends, of a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, entire on the edges, and of a dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in ſmall cluſters from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall conſidered ſingly, of a ſad yellowiſh green colour, and rather an unpleaſant ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, with a cylindrical tube, cloſed at the baſe, and longer than the border, which is divided into four flat, ſharp, ſpreading ſegments.

CHIVES: eight; they are very ſhort, inſerted into the tubular part of the bloſſom, alternately ſhorter, and furniſhed with upright roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft very ſhort, and the ſummit knobbed, but flattiſh.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, of a dark purpleiſh colour when ripe.

SEED: ſolitary, roundiſh, and of a fleſhy ſubſtance.

It is found in woods and hedges, in various parts of the kingdom. The flowers appear in March, and the fruit is ripe in July and Auguſt.

Very happy effects have been produced by the uſe of this plant in rheumatic fevers. It is a rough purgative, and is an efficacious medicine in worm caſes, but it requires ſome caution in the adminiſtration, and might, in unſkilful hands, be productive of dangerous conſequences. The whole plant has the ſame qualities, but the bark of the root appears to be the ſtrongeſt, and ſhould never be given in a doſe of more than ten grains. *Withering.*

An infuſion of the leaves is a good medicine for thoſe of robuſt conſtitutions, who are ſubject to dropſical complaints. It operates by vomit and ſtool, but ſo roughly that few conſtitutions can bear it.

Dried and reduced to powder, they are uſeful in the venereal diſeaſe.

L E E K.

Allium Porrum, 6. 1.

ROOT: perennial, of an oblong form, and hung with a large cluſter of thick white fibres at the bottom.

LEAVES: very long, narrow, channelled, and of a dark green colour.

STEM: round, thick, ſmooth, and three or four feet high.

FLOWERS: produced in a cluſter at the top of the ſtem; they are ſmall, and of a purpleiſh colour, with a ſlight tinge of green.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſheath, incloſing the whole cluſter of flowers; it is of a roundiſh form, and ſoon withers after burſting open.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix oblong petals.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by upright, oblong tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſhort, and ſomewhat three cornered; it ſupports a ſimple ſhaft, with a ſharp ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a very ſhort, but broad capſule, divided externally into three lobes, and internally into as many cells.

SEEDS: ſeveral, of a roundiſh figure, but rather ſhrivelled.

They are cultivated as a pot herb in almoſt every kitchen garden, and bloſſom in May and June.

An infuſion of the roots boiled into a ſyrup with honey, is a good medicine in coughs, aſthmas, and other diſorders of the breaſt and lungs. It anſwers the ſame purpoſe with ſyrup of garlic, but being milder and not ſo ſtrong, it may be taken by many who cannot bear that medicine. *Hill.*

The juice of leeks is a good diuretic, and will frequently afford relief in the ſtone and gravel, when moſt of the uſual remedies fail.

LEAD WORT.

Plumbago Europæa, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: round, of a firm conſiſtence, upright, very much branched, and two or three feet high. It is commonly of a dark purpleiſh colour, and ſometimes nearly black.

LEAVES: ſcattered, of an oblong, or oval figure, entire on the edges, and without any leaf-ſtalks; the baſe of each leaf ſurrounds the ſtem.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in cluſters; they are very numerous, moderately large, and at their firſt opening of a pale purple colour, but this ſoon changes to a deeper, and when they begin to fade, into a red.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle, five cornered, tubular, rugged leaf, cut into five ſmall teeth at the margin.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, the tubular part of which is longer than the flower-cup, and terminates in a border, which is cleft into five egg-ſhaped, expanding petals. In the bottom of the bloſſom there is a honey-cup, conſiſting of five ſmall pointed bodies ſurrounding the ſeed-bud.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and ſeated on the little bodies of which the honey-cup is compoſed. The tips are ſmall, and of an oblong figure.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, and of an oval figure; the ſhaft ſlender, and equal in length to the tubular part of the bloſſom, with a ſlender ſummit, divided into five parts.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: ſingle, of an oblong form, and incloſed in the cup.

It is a native of Italy, but is not unfrequent in the gardens of the curious. It flowers with us in July.

The

The dried root is very hot and biting to the taſte, and being held in the mouth excites a plentiful diſcharge of humours, and is frequently found an almoſt inſtantaneous cure for the head-ach. It likewiſe eaſes the tooth-ach by applying a little of it to the affected tooth.

LEMON. TREE.

Citrus Medica, 18. 3.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, or tree-like; it is moderately thick, covered with a brown bark, and divided into many branches, which are armed with prickles. In Spain and Italy it riſes to the height of a moderate tree, but in our green-houſes it is only a ſhrub.

LEAVES: large and very beautiful; they ſtand on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and are of an oblong form, entire on the edges, and of a dark ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the ſides of the young branches; they are large, white, and have a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is flat at the baſe, divided into five ſhort ſegments, or teeth, on the margins, and very ſmall.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five oblong, flat, expanding petals.

CHIVES: about twenty in each flower; they are awl-ſhaped, a little compreſſed, upright, and united at the baſe into ſeveral ſets, or bundles.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, equal in length to the chives, and crowned with a globular ſummit, which is divided internally into nine cells.

SEED-VESSEL: a large berry, of the ſize of a common apple; it is of an oblong form, and is covered with a yellow fleſhy rind, or bark. Internally it is divided into nine cells.

SEEDS: two in each cell; they are of an oval ſhape, and a hard callous conſiſtence.

It is only kept with us as a curioſity in ſtoves and green-houſes, being of too delicate a nature to ſtand the cold of our winters expoſed to the open air.

The yellow rind, or peel of lemons, is a grateful aromatic, and an excellent ingredient in tinctures, or infuſions intended to ſtrengthen the ſtomach. The juice made into a ſyrup, with twice its weight of refined ſugar, is excellent for ſweetening

juleps, and other liquids, to be taken in fevers. It is likewiſe uſed in conjunction with other things of a like nature, as a gargle for inflammations of the mouth and throat. Joined with ſalt of wormwood, or tartar, and a ſmall quantity of ſimple cinnamon, or other grateful aromatic water, it generally puts a ſtop to thoſe ſevere vomitings that ſometimes happen in fevers, and render the adminiſtration of other medicines uſeleſs.

LETTUCE. WILD.

Lactuca Viroſa, 19. 1.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, fibrous, and whiteiſh; when cut it yields a large quantity of a thick yellowiſh juice, which has a very ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, reſembling that of opium, and a nauſeous bitter taſte.

STEM: prickly towards the bottom, but ſmooth upwards, and divided into many branches; it riſes to the height of three or four feet.

LEAVES: very large; thoſe which grow near the top of the ſtem are arrow-ſhaped, and deſtitute of leaf-ſtalks. But ſuch as proceed from the root and lower part of the ſtem are of an oblong form, a little waved at the edges, and ſometimes notched, but more commonly entire.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in great numbers; they are ſmall, yellow, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous pointed ſcales, diſpoſed in the manner of tiling.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, all of which are furniſhed with chives and pointals; they are narrow, flattiſh, lopped at the end, and cut into five ſhort teeth.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender, ſhort, and have their tips united ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed with a large thread-ſhaped ſhaft, which ends in two reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, taper, a little compreſſed, and crowned with a ſimple feather, ſupported on a long pillar.

It is found on ditch banks, and in the borders of fields, but not very frequently. The flowers appear in July and Auguſt.

The

The juice is bitter and acrid to the taſte. Dr. Collins relates twenty-four dropſical caſes, twenty-three of which were cured by an extract prepared from the expreſſed juice of this plant. The doſe of this medicine is from eighteen grains to three drachms in the courſe of twenty-four hours. It commonly proves laxative, and likewiſe operates by urine and gentle perſpiration. *Withering.*

A ſyrup made from a ſtrong infuſion of the plant is an excellent anodyne medicine. It eaſes the moſt violent pains of the cholic, and other diſorders, and gently diſpoſes the patient to ſleep, producing all the good effects of a gentle opiate, without poſſeſſing any of the bad qualities of that narcotic drug.

If this plant cannot be eaſily procured, the common garden lettuce may be ſubſtituted for it, but it is not ſo effectual.

LETTUCE. LAMBS.

CORN SALLAD.

Valeriana Locuſta, 3. 1.

ROOT: annual, ſmall, oblong, and hung with a few ſlender fibres.

STEM: upright, weak, forked, and about a foot high. By the term forked is meant that the ſtem about half way up is ſplit into two parts, each of which are once or more ſubdivided in a ſimilar manner.

LEAVES: varying; on different plants they are broad, ſharp pointed, notched on the edges, and deeply cut and jagged. But they are in general oblong, or ſtrap-ſhaped, undivided at the edges, ſmooth, and blunt at the end; they grow in pairs on the ſtem, and have no leaf-ſtalks.

FLOWERS: terminating the diviſions of the ſtem in great numbers; they are very ſmall, and white, with more or leſs of a blueiſh tinge.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting, or only a ſmall rim.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a tube, which is bellied on the underſide, contains a honey-like juice, and a border divided into five ſmall obtuſe ſegments.

CHIVES: three; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, as long as the bloſſom, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, the ſhaft ſlender, as long as the chives, and terminated by a thick ſummit.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: a hard ſubſtance, which does not open as in the generality of plants for the purpoſe of ſcattering the ſeed, but falls off together with it.

SEED: ſolitary, and of an oblong figure.

It is common in corn fields, and other cultivated places, and flowers in May.

The young leaves are eaten early in the ſpring as a ſallad. They have rather an inſipid taſte, but are very wholeſome, being of a cooling, moiſtening nature, and ſomewhat laxative.

LILLY. WHITE.

Lilium Candidum, 6. 1.

ROOT: a large, white, ſcaly bulb, with a cluſter of thick juicy fibres proceeding from the baſe.

STEM: round, thick, firm, upright, not branched, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, of an oblong form, moderately broad, a little waved at the edges, ſmooth, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem; they ſtand ſingly on ſhort fruit-ſtalks, and altogether make a large cluſter. Their colour is the moſt delicate white that can be conceived, and they are very fragrant.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: bell-ſhaped, with a narrow baſe; it conſiſts of ſix large, upright petals, with an obſcure ridge, or keel, on the back of each; they grow gradually broader, and expand more toward the extremity, which is thick, obtuſe, and reflected.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, ſhorter than the petals; and ſupport large oblong tips, which are fixed ſideways to them.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and marked with ſix ſlight furrows; the ſhaft of a cylindrical form, and as long as the bloſſom, with a large, thick, triangular ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: of an oblong form, and marked with ſix furrows; internally it is divided into three cells.

SEEDS: numerous, large, flat, and nearly half round.

It is a native of Italy, Spain, and other warm parts of Europe, but we have it plentifully in moſt of our gardens, where it flowers in the middle of ſummer.

The

The root bruiſed and applied to hard tumours, ſoftens and ripens them ſooner than almoſt any other application. Made into an ointment they take away corns, and remove the pain and inflammation ariſing from burns and ſcalds. Country people ſometimes make an oil from the flowers by infuſing them in oil of olives, and apply it to any part affected with pain or inflammation with great ſucceſs. It is likewiſe an excellent application to contracted tendons.

LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

Convallaria Majalis, 6. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, and white; it ſpreads and creeps to a great diſtance, and produces freſh plants in great abundance.

LEAVES: riſing immediately from the root by twos, or threes; they are large, oblong, broad, ſharp pointed, of a firm ſubſtance, longitudinally ribbed, and of a beautiful green colour.

STEM: bearing flowers only; it riſes near the leaves, and is generally included in a membranous caſe, or ſheath, together with them. It is weak, angular, of a tender ſubſtance, and five or ſix inches high.

FLOWERS: produced at the top of the ſtem, which droops with their weight; they all hang to one ſide, and are moderately large, of a whiteiſh colour, and very fragrant.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, which is rather contracted at the mouth, and divided into ſix obtuſe ſegments.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with oblong, upright tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a roundiſh figure, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, which is larger than the chives, and terminated by a blunt, three cornered ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, divided into three cells, and red when ripe.

SEEDS: ſolitary and roundiſh.

It is found wild in woods and ſhady places, and is pretty common in gardens.

The flowers being dried, reduced to powder, and ſnuffed up the noſtrils, excite ſneezing. An extract prepared either from them, or the roots, has the bitterneſs as well as the

purgative properties of aloes. It may be taken in doſes of a ſcruple, or half a drachm. *Withering.*

An infuſion of the flowers is an excellent medicine againſt nervous head-achs, trembling of the limbs, and other ſimilar complaints. Snuffed up the noſe when reduced to powder, they are often found ſerviceable in diſeaſes of the head.

LILLY. THE WATER

Nymphæa Lutea, 13. 1.

ROOT: perennial, very long, thick, and of a white colour; it is furniſhed with a great many large fibres, and grows obliquely into the mud.

LEAVES: proceeding immediately from the root, on long three cornered leaf-ſtalks, of a light ſpongy ſubſtance, and ſmooth externally; they are very large, nearly heart-ſhaped, but very obtuſe at the extremity, and of a lively green colour.

FLOWERS: riſing immediately from the roots; they are alſo ſupported ſingly on long round fruit-ſtalks. They are large, and of a pale yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four large coloured leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous ſmall, yellow, fleſhy petals, which are attached to the ſide of the ſeed-bud.

CHIVES: very numerous; they are flat, crooked, ſhort, blunt, and furniſhed with oblong tips, which are fixed to the borders of the tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and very large, without any ſhaft; the ſummit, which is large, circular, flat, marked with rays, and ſcollopped at the ſides, being ſituated immediately upon it.

SEED-VESSEL: a large, egg-ſhaped, rough, fleſhy berry, narrow at the neck, crowned at the top, divided into ſeveral cells, and full of a pulpy ſubſtance.

SEEDS: numerous, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is found in ſlow rivers, pools, and ditches, and the flowers appear in July and Auguſt.

Half a pint of an infuſion of the root, in the proportion of a pound to a gallon of water, was taken twice a day by a perſon troubled with a leperous eruption on the arm, which it cured. *Withering.*

It is of a cooling, aſtringent nature. Country people give the juice of the roots with great ſucceſs for the whites. The powder

powder is likewiſe good for the ſame purpoſe, and for weakneſs in the ſeminal veſſels. The freſh roots ſliced and infuſed in red wine, reſtrain immoderate menſtrual diſcharges, and check purgings, particularly thoſe kinds where the ſtools are mixed with blood. *Hill.*

There is another kind with white flowers, but the virtues of both appear to be the ſame, and may either of them be uſed indiſcriminately.

LIQUID AMBER. TREE.

SWEET GUM.

Liquidamber Styraciflua, 21. 8.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, or tree-like; it is covered with a rough, wrinkled, brown bark, and ſet very thick with branches, which are diſpoſed with tolerable regularity.

LEAVES: ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks; they are large, ſomewhat angular, divided into ſeveral pointed lobes, or ſegments, of a ſhining green colour, and a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, a long, looſe, conical catkin.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: numerous, and very ſhort, with upright double tips, marked with four furrows.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, angular, and nearly bell-ſhaped; they are ſeveral of them joined together, and ſituated at the baſe of the ſpike, or catkin of barren flowers.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong form, and adheres to the flower-cup; it ſupports two awl-ſhaped ſhafts, the ſummits of which grow on one ſide, and are as long as the ſhaft itſelf, bent back, and covered with a woolly ſubſtance.

SEED-VESSEL: ſeveral capſules, collected into a globular form, and of a woody ſubſtance.

SEEDS: numerous, of an oblong form, ſhining, with a membranous point, and intermixed with numerous chaffy corpuſcles.

It is a native of the American iſlands, but bears the cold of our climate, though it ſeldom produces any fruit with us.

During the heats of ſummer a kind of reſinous juice exudes from the trunk; it is of a reddiſh colour, a ſoft conſiſtence, and extremely fragrant. This is an excellent balſamic medicine, inferior to none for the whites, and weakneſſes occaſioned by venereal diſorders. It operates by urine, brings away gravel, and is likewiſe good in diſorders of the lungs.

LIQUORICE.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra, 17. 4.

ROOT: perennial, very long, creeping, about the thickneſs of a finger, and of a tender juicy ſubſtance; it is brown on the outſide, yellow within, and ſweet taſted.

STEM: round, firm, upright, but thinly branched, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: of the winged kind; they are large, and conſiſt of eight or nine pair of oblong, narrow pointed, little leaves, of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: ſupported on long ſlender fruit-ſtalks, which riſe from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, and of a blueiſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle tubular leaf, divided at the mouth into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is cloven into three parts, but the undermoſt is entire.

BLOSSOM: of the butterfly-ſhaped kind; the ſtandard, or upper petal, is egg-ſhaped, pointed, ſtraight, and longer than the others; the wings, or ſide petals, oblong, and the keel, or lower petal, compoſed of two parts.

CHIVES: ten; nine of them are united at the baſe, and one is ſingle; they are ſtraight, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſhorter than the flower-cup, and ſupports an awl-ſhaped ſhaft, terminated by an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a ſhell, or pod, of an oblong, compreſſed form, with a ſharp point.

SEEDS: few; they are large, kidney-ſhaped, and of a browniſh colour.

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and is cultivated in many places with us; the flowers appear in September, but it does not produce them ſo plentifully here as in more favourable climates.

The roots are very full of a ſweet juice, which being extracted by boiling in water, and then evaporated to a hard conſiſtence, is commonly called *Spaniſh juice*.

Both

Both this, and the freſh root in ſubſtance, are excellent for coughs, hoarſeneſs, ſhortneſs of breath, and other diſorders occaſioned by an acrimonious ſtate of the humours. They promote expectoration, thicken the juices, increaſe the urinary diſcharge, and are ſerviceable in the gravel, and other diſorders of the kidneys and urinary paſſages. It was preſcribed by the firſt practitioners in phyſic, in dropſies, to prevent thirſt, for which it is indeed an excellent thing; though I believe the only one of the ſweet claſs that does ſo; ſugar, and other ſubſtances of a like nature, generally increaſing, rather than alleviating that ſenſation.

We have already, in two or three inſtances, though perhaps a little foreign to our plan, endeavoured to lay down the beſt methods of cultivating ſuch plants as are employed either for domeſtic or medical purpoſes, in ſuch quantities as to render the culture of them an object of univerſal attention. And in this place beg leave to intrude a few moments on our readers patience for a like purpoſe.

Moſt plants thrive beſt in a rich ſoil, but Liquorice will not grow in any other, and to have it in any degree of perfection the ſoil muſt not only be rich but deep, as the thriving of it depends entirely on thoſe two circumſtances.

We expect to ſee the roots of this plant a yard or more in length, and it muſt have a free paſſage, otherwiſe they will not be ſtraight, which regularity of form is not only more pleaſing to the eye, but a real advantage; for the crooked ones are never ſo tender, or full of juice as the other, nor do they attain their due degree of growth in ſo ſhort a time.

The proper ground then for producing Liquorice in perfection, ſhould have a coat of mellow black mould, at leaſt three feet deep, without any great mixture of other matter in the way. This is the beſt natural ſoil for this valuable plant, and where it can be procured ſhould always be preferred. But there are other ſoils, which though not quite ſo well adapted by nature for the culture of Liquorice, may be ſo prepared by art and induſtry, as very well to anſwer the purpoſe.

The beſt of theſe are, firſt, a rich loam, without much clay in its compoſition; and, ſecondly, a deep, warm, ſandy ſoil, that is not barren, but together with its lightneſs and dryneſs, has ſome richneſs.

In all theſe ſoils the depth muſt be at leaſt a yard before there is any hard bottom; and that muſt be examined, for if it ſhould turn out a clay, the Liquorice will never thrive, becauſe

becauſe of the coldneſs and moiſture with which ſuch an under ſtratum is always attended. The wet lodging upon it, and ſtarving the whole ſoil.

To enſure ſucceſs in the planting of Liquorice, the ſoil ſhould poſſeſs the four following properties: depth, that it may penetrate and attain its full growth; lightneſs, that it may make its way eaſily; warmth, to promote its growth, and richneſs, to afford it nouriſhment.

Liquorice, though raiſed in the field, requires a kind of garden culture, and the ſpade is a much more proper inſtrument to prepare the land with for its reception than the plough, for it requires to be broke and made fine to a depth which the latter can never reach.

There is one comfort, however, ariſes to the huſbandman, which is, that if the land requires an expenſive tillage, only a ſmall quantity is required, as a few acres will yield an amazing produce of this root, and the price it will bear is ſo much greater than that of moſt other things he can raiſe on it, that there is no room left for him to repine at the charges.

Having therefore made choice of a proper piece of land for the purpoſe, let it be thoroughly dunged with good rotten dung, and after being ploughed up in the latter end of the ſummer, and lying all the winter to mellow, in the ſpring let it be dug in the following manner.

In the middle of February let the labourers be ſent in, and properly looked over, to ſee that they do not perform their work ſlightly. They muſt dig every part of the earth thoroughly to the depth of three feet, and take care to break every lump they meet with, though but ſmall, in order that the ground may lie ſmooth, with a level ſurface, and be nearly as fine as ſand all the depth. The expence of doing this is very conſiderable, but it is abſolutely neceſſary, the profit will be anſwerable, and the huſbandman may reſt aſſured, that by every ſhilling he would ſave in not having this work well performed, he would loſe ten at leaſt in the crop.

When the whole piece of ground intended for the plantation is thus prepared, the ſets are to be put in, and the ſame care and attention are requiſite here as in the other parts of the buſineſs, for the leaſt omiſſion or neglect is ſure to be attended with loſs. The firſt thing to be regarded in this reſpect, is the choice of the plants, or ſets, and the ſecond is placing them properly in the ground.

Choice ſhould be made of ſuch only as are in good condition, and have, as the planters call it, a good eye, or bud. They

are

are either raiſed from ſeeds, or procured from the heads of the old roots, moſt commonly the latter, and ſhould be about a foot in length, ſound, freſh, and clear on the ſurface.

About the beginning of March, when the ſets are choſen, and the ground is perfectly prepared, is the ſeaſon for planting, which ſhould be performed in the following manner.

Let there be got in readineſs a gardener's line, of ſuch a length as to extend from one ſide of the ground to the other, if it be but ſmall, but if larger, it may be removed from place to place occaſionally. A couple of ſticks ſharpened at the end, and a ball of cord, is all that is neceſſary for this purpoſe. Beſides the line, the planter muſt be furniſhed with a ſetting ſtick, which may be of any convenient length, but the beſt way is to have it of a certain dimenſion that it may ſerve for a meaſure, and for this purpoſe it ſhould be juſt a foot and half long, with a handle or crutch at the top like a ſpade, and a point made of a ſquare piece of iron in form of a very large ſpike, and hollowed at the upper end to receive the wood.

All things being in readineſs, let the line be drawn at about the diſtance of a foot from the outſide of the prepared ground. The planter then, taking his ſets in his apron, or a baſket, and the ſetting ſtick in his hand, may begin to plant, placing the firſt ſet at about half the ſticks length from the end of the line. When he has done this, let him meaſure from it along the line the length of his ſetting ſtick, and at that diſtance plant another, and ſo on for the whole length.

The manner of putting in the ſets is this: Let the end of the ſetting ſtick, which is pointed with iron, be thruſt into the ground till the handle almoſt touches the ſurface, and then being gently drawn out again there will remain a hole about ſixteen inches deep, into which is to be put a ſet of the Liquorice, carefully and evenly thruſting it down till the head of it where the bud, or eye is, be one inch, or a little more below the ſurface; the other end will then about reach the bottom of the hole, and a little mould being drawn over the top, the ſet will be compleatly well planted.

The remaining part of the row is to be planted exactly in the ſame manner, and when that is compleated a ſecond is to be begun at the diſtance of two feet and a half from it. But in planting this it will be beſt not to place the plants exactly oppoſite to thoſe in the laſt row, but in the middle between them.

The ſecond row being put in, the line is to be drawn for a third, and the plants in this ſhould be ſet oppoſite to thoſe in the firſt row, which being done every fourth plant of the firſt and third row will have one plant of the ſecond row in their center.

This method is to be followed throughout the whole field, and is called the quincunx manner of planting; the effect of which is, that look which ever way you will at the plantation, when the ſtems are riſen, they will appear in regular rows the whole extent of the ground.

The whole being planted, the earth is to be finely raked, and the ſurface made perfectly level. Thus it is to be left for the preſent, and the advantages of ſo regular a piece of huſbandry will ſufficiently recompence the planter's trouble.

The heads of the young plants will quickly appear, and weeds of the annual kinds will ſpring up in abundance along with them; theſe may be eaſily and expeditiouſly deſtroyed by going over them with the hand hoe. This hoeing muſt be occaſionally repeated during the ſummer, the expence attending it will be but ſmall, and all the care requiſite in performing it, is to avoid cutting or wounding the young plantation.

The ground being thus kept clear during the ſummer, it will be well worth while to turn the whole over one ſpit deep between the rows as ſoon as the leaves begin to decay. And a month or two after, let a ſmall quantity of very rotten dung be ſcattered all over the ſurface. This will cover the crowns of the young plants, and defend them from the ſeverity of the winter's froſt, and when thoſe are paſt, the rains will in a manner diſſolve the very ſubſtance of the dung, and convey its riches into the heart of this fine looſe earth for the better nouriſhment of the plants. In the ſpring what remains will be dug in by turning the ſpaces between the rows over again, where by mixing and fermenting with the mould, it will break and divide the ſoil as well as enrich it farther.

All that remains to be done the ſecond ſummer, is to keep the plants free from weeds, and at the end of the third they will be ready to take up for uſe.

The juice, or extract of Liquorice, is made by gently boiling the freſh roots in water, ſtraining the decoction, and when the impurities have ſubſided, evaporating it over a gentle heat till it will no longer ſtick to the fingers.

It is better before boiling the roots to cut them into ſmall pieces, that they may the more readily give out their virtues, for

for if the boiling is long continued, the rich ſweet taſte, for which this preparation is ſo juſtly eſteemed, will be greatly injured. For the ſame reaſon the quantity of water ought to be no larger than what is abſolutely neceſſary to extract the virtues of the root. A quart, or at moſt three pints, will be found a ſufficient quantity for a pound of Liquorice. It would be of conſiderable advantage to the preparation, and probably leſs expenſive to the preparers to uſe the juice of the roots, which might be obtained by preſſing them between iron rollers, in the manner practiced abroad for obtaining the juice of the ſugar cane, inſtead of the above decoction.

Large quantities of extract of Liquorice have been annually brought from Spain, and other foreign countries, but it is very ſeldom that we meet with any that is pure in the ſhops. The makers, both at home and abroad, being either very ſlovenly in the preparation, or elſe they deſignedly mix it with ſand and other impurities. When made with due care it is exceedingly ſweet, of a much more agreeable taſte than the root itſelf, and has an agreeable ſmell. Put into boiling water it totally diſſolves without depoſiting any ſediment.

LIVER WORT. Noble.

Anemone Hepatica, 13. 7.

Root: perennial; it conſiſts of a large fleſhy head, which is hung ſo thick on all parts with fibres, as to appear at firſt ſight nothing but a tuft of them.

Flowers: appearing before the leaves; they riſe immediately from the root on ſhort ſlender fruit-ſtalks, and are moderately large; their colour is naturally a pale blue, but they are frequently red.

Leaves: ſupported on ſlender, weak leaf-ſtalks; they are large, divided into three lobes, of a fleſhy ſubſtance, a little hairy, entire on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

Flower-cup: formed of three ſmall pointed leaves.

Blossom: compoſed of three, ſix, or nine petals, of an oblong form.

Chives: very numerous; they are ſlender, about half the length of the cup, and ſupport double tips, which ſtand in an erect poſition.

Pointal: the ſeed-buds, which are very numerous, are collected into a head, and terminate in pointed ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.
SEEDS: numerous, pointed, retaining the ſhaft.

It is a native of Germany, and other parts of Europe; but we have it in our gardens, to which it is one of the chief ornaments in February and March.

An infuſion, or tea made with the leaves of this plant, is a good medicine in obſtructions of the liver, and other viſcera. It likewiſe operates by urine; and if adminiſtered early in the diſorder, will frequently cure the jaundice. Outwardly, they are, when bruiſed, a good application to recent wounds and contuſions.

LIVERWORT. GROUND.

Lichen Caninus, 24. 3.

ROOT: ſcarcely perceptible.
LEAVES: ſpreading on the ſurface of the ground; they are large, flat, divided into lobes, woolly, and veined on the under-ſide, but of a browniſh colour above, and covered with a kind of aſh coloured mealineſs.
FLOWERS: inconſpicuous.
SEEDS: contained in the tops of the leaves, which turn up, and are of a reddiſh colour.

It grows plentifully on heaths, dry banks, and ſhady places, and is in perfection about the latter end of Auguſt.

The whole of this plant is uſed, and is the principal ingredient in the late famous Dr. Mead's medicine for the bite of mad animals; who, after a long experience of its good effects, declares, that he never knew it fail in a ſingle inſtance, when uſed with the aſſiſtance of cold bathing, before the Hydrophobia, or dread of liquids, had ſeized the patient. The medicine was compoſed of equal parts of the herb and black pepper, and he directs it to be taken to the amount of a dram and an half, in half a pint of warm milk, four mornings together; but before taking them, the patient is directed to loſe nine or ten ounces of blood, and after them, to be plunged in cold water every morning faſting, for the ſpace of a month, and then twice a week for a fortnight longer, by which time the danger will be over.

It is likewiſe poſſeſſed of a warm diuretic quality, and may be advantageouſly uſed in dropſies, and other complaints ariſing from obſtructions of the viſcera.

LOGWOOD. TREE.

BLOODWOOD.

Hæmatoxylum Campechianum, 10. 1.

ROOT: woody and ſpreading.

STEM: tree-like; covered with a rugged bark, and ſet very thick with large ſpreading branches, which are armed with ſharp thorns of a reddiſh colour.

LEAVES: of the winged kind; each entire leaf being compoſed of ſeveral pair of little leaves, which are attached to the two ſides of a common rib, and there is an odd one at the extremity of it. They are of a fine bright green colour.

FLOWERS: large, numerous, of a fine red colour, and very fragrant.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of a ſingle compreſſed coloured leaf, with a ſhort fleſhy tube, and a border divided into five egg-ſhaped ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five egg-ſhaped equal petals, a little larger than the diviſions of the cup.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, a little larger than the bloſſom, and ſupport ſmall roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong figure, the ſhaft ſimple, and equal to the chives in length, with a thickiſh ſummit notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: a large lance ſhaped, but obtuſed capſule, or pod.

SEEDS: but few; they are large, of an oblong form, and a little compreſſed.

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of America, and when in perfection exhibits a very beautiful appearance.

A ſtrong decoction of the wood is found very efficacious for ſtopping obſtinate purgings, without contracting the fibres, as the common aſtringents do. It ſheaths and blunts ſharp acrimonious humours, and has more of a balſamic, than an aſtringent taſte. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach and bowels, and, indeed, the general habit, and is an agreeable medicine to take, being free from any thing diſguſtful to the taſte, and almoſt void of ſmell. The decoction is made by boiling three ounces of powdered logwood in four pints of water, till it comes to a quart, and then adding about two drachms of cinnamon,

which muſt be allowed to boil together with the logwood a few minutes longer; then, after letting it cool, the liquor muſt be ſtrained off for uſe, and may be taken, to the amount of three or four ounces, three or four times a day. This decoction is equally agreeable, mild, and ſafe, and has this advantage attending it, that it may be adminiſtered with equal ſafety, whether the diſorder is attended with a fever, or not. It commonly tinges the ſtools, and ſometimes the urine, of a deep reddiſh purple colour; of which circumſtance the patient ought to be apprized, that he may not alarm himſelf, by ſuppoſing the colour of the diſcharge owing to blood.

LOOSETRIFE.

Lyſimachia Vulgaris, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, creeping, white, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: firm, upright, ſcored, woolly, of a hard conſiſtence, branched towards the top, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: growing in a kind of whorl, three or four together; they are large, without leaf-ſtalks, broadeſt in the middle, pointed at the end, woolly underneath, a little hairy above, and of a beautiful green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in cluſters or bunches; they are conſiderably large, and of a beautiful gold yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſharp upright ſegments, which are edged with red, and fringed.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle flat petal, without any tubular part. It is divided into five oblong ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are unequal, awl-ſhaped, broad at the baſe, and united ſo as to form a cylinder round the ſeed-bud. The tips are longiſh, and taper, with red edges.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſlender, and as long as the chives, with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, containing ſeveral

SEEDS: of an angular figure.

It is found growing on the banks of rivers, and in ſhady marſhes, in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. The flowers appear in June.

It is of an aſtringent balſamic nature, and has the credit of being ſo excellent a vulnerary, that if the young leaves are bound about a freſh wound, they will immediately check the bleeding, and perform a cure in a very ſhort time.

The

The root dried and given in powder is good againſt the whites, immoderate menſtrual diſcharges, the bloody flux, and purgings. *Hill.*

LOVAGE.

Liguſticum Leviſticum, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, brown, and furniſhed with numerous fibres. It is of a warm aromatic taſte, and has rather a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, which is common to all the other parts of the plant.

STEM: round, thick, upright, furrowed, divided into numerous branches, and ſix or eight feet high.

LEAVES: large, and of the winged kind. Each leaf is compoſed of ſeveral ſmaller, which are broad, ſhort, notched, and jagged on the edges, and of a deep ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in large rundles; they are ſingly ſmall, and of a pale green colour. Each rundle has a fence of ſeven unequal membranaceous leaves, and the rundlets another of about four.

FLOWER-CUP: marked with five little teeth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five equal flat petals, entire on the edges, rolled inward, and marked on the inſide with a rib the whole length of the petal.

CHIVES: five, reſembling hairs; they are ſhorter than the petals, and ſupport ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, ſupporting two ſlender ſhafts, which ſtand cloſe together, and are furniſhed with roundiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are connected, but ſeparate very eaſily; their form is oblong; their ſurface gloſſy and marked with five ridges on one ſide, but flat on the other.

It is a native of Spain, but is kept in our gardens for medical purpoſes, and flowers with us in July.

The root and ſeeds are of a cordial ſudorific nature, and many authors of credit recommend the uſe of them in peſtilential diſorders. An infuſion of the root increaſes the urinary diſcharge, removes obſtructions of the viſcera, brings away gravel, and helps the jaundice: the ſeeds produce the like effects, and are potent diſperſers of wind in the ſtomach.

LUNG-

LUNGWORT OF THE OAK.

Lichen Pulmonarius, 24. 3.

ROOT: very ſmall.

LEAVES: ſpreading, large, jagged on the edges, obtuſe, ſmooth, pitted on the upper ſide, downy underneath, of a yellowiſh colour, and a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

FLOWERS: inconſpicuous.

SEEDS: contained in little red heads, which riſe from the edges of the leaves.

It grows on the trunks of trees, particularly oak and aſh, but is not very common.

This plant is leſs known than it deſerves to be. It is an excellent aſtringent, and given in a ſtrong decoction; ſtops overflowings of the menſes, and all other bleedings, but more particularly ſpitting of blood, from which circumſtance it is ſuppoſed to be efficacious in conſumptive caſes. It may be dried, and given in powder, but the other way deſerves the preference.

LUNGWORT. GOLDEN.

Hieracium Murorum, 19. 1.

ROOT: perennial. It is compoſed of numerous ſmall brown fibres.

STEM: ſingle, round, ſlender, very hairy, ſometimes a little branched at the top, but oft times ſimple, and about a foot or eighteen inches high.

LEAVES: thoſe which proceed immediately from the root are pretty numerous; they ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks, and are of an oblong form, ſlightly notched on the edges, and hairy. There is, in general, only a ſingle one of nearly the ſame ſtructure on the ſtem, but ſometimes there are three or four.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a bunch; they are but few; their colour is a bright yellow, and they are of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſtrap-ſhaped unequal leaves, lying lengthways, one over another, in the manner of tiles.

BLOSSOM:

Blossom: compoſed of numerous flat, narrow florets, which are uniformly of the ſame ſhape and ſize, lopped and marked with five teeth at the end, and all of them furniſhed with both chives and pointals.

Chives: five; they are very ſlender and ſhort, and have their tips united, ſo as to form a hollow cylinder.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is nearly egg-ſhaped, and ſupports a thread-ſhaped ſhaft, which is as long as the chives, and terminated by two reflected ſummits.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seeds: incloſed in the cup; they are ſhort, have four blunt edges, and are crowned with an hairy feather.

It is found in woods, corn fields, and on old ruinous walls. The bloſſoms appear in July.

The young leaves, which riſe immediately from the root, are to be uſed; they are of the ſame nature with thoſe of colts-foot, but they poſſeſs their virtues in a much higher degree. A ſtrong infuſion of them is conſtantly uſed in many places, for diſeaſes of the lungs, ſuch as coughs, aſthmas, and the firſt ſtages of conſumptions; and with much greater ſucceſs than could be expected from ſo ſimple a remedy. *Hill.*

LUPINE. White.

Lupinus Albus, 17. 4.

Root: annual, long, ſlender, white, and fibrous.

Stem: round, firm, upright, branched, of a pale green colour, and about three feet high.

Leaves: winged; they are ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, and conſiſt of about ſeven long narrow parts or ſegments, which reſemble the fingers of a man's hand, and are of a duſky green colour.

Flowers: numerous, and large. They are ſituated in the boſoms of the leaves, from whence ſeveral of them riſe together, and are ſupported on ſhort fruit-ſtalks. Their colour is commonly white, but by the gardener's ſkill and labour, we frequently ſee them variegated with blue.

Flower-cup: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into two ſegments.

Blossom: butterfly-ſhaped. The ſtandard, or uppermoſt petal, is roundiſh, but notched at the end, with reflected compreſſed ſides; the wings, or lateral petals, are egg-ſhaped, and almoſt as long as the ſtandard; the keel, or lowermoſt part of the

the bloſſom is cloven at the baſe, bent like a ſickle upwards, ſharply pointed, and as long as the wings, but narrower.

CHIVES: ten; they are united at the baſe, but diſtinct above; the tips are five of them round, and the other five of an oblong form.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is awl-ſhaped, compreſſed, and covered with a downy ſubſtance; the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, and terminated by an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a large, oblong, compreſſed, pointed pod, of a tough leathery ſubſtance.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each pod; they are large, and of a roundiſh figure, but a little compreſſed.

It is a native of Spain, but is common in our gardens, where it flouriſhes very well, and produces its beautiful bloſſoms in July.

A decoction of the ſeeds increaſes the urinary ſecretions, removes obſtructions of the menſes, and is frequently found ſerviceable in the jaundice, and the beginning of dropſical complaints. It is likewiſe an excellent lotion for childrens' ſore heads, ſpeedily cleaning and diſpoſing them to heal.

Sweetened with honey, it deſtroys worms in the inteſtines.

MADDER.

Rubia Tinctoria, 4. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of many long and moderately thick parts, which creep beneath the ſurface of the earth, and ſoon ſpread to a great diſtance. Their colour is red, and they are furniſhed with a few ſmall fibres.

STEMS: numerous, angular, weak, branched, and about a foot and an half high; the corners are furniſhed with a kind of weak prickly ſubſtances, by which they take hold of, and adhere to any thing they happen to touch.

LEAVES: diſpoſed in whorls at the joints of the ſtem; there are five or ſix in each whorl; they are moderately large, of an oval figure, and ſo rough, that one would almoſt ſuppoſe them prickly.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters at the extremities, and from the ſides of the branches; they are ſmall, and of a faint yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is very minute, and marked with four ſlight notches.

BLOSSOM:

Blossom: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, which is flat, and divided into four ſegments.

Chives: four; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and terminated by ſimple tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and is compoſed of two parts; the ſhaft is ſlender, cloven at the extremity, and terminated by two roundiſh ſummits.

Seed-vessel: two ſmooth roundiſh berries, united together.

Seeds: one in each berry; they are roundiſh, and marked with a hollow dot.

It is cultivated in many parts of England for the uſe of the dyers, to whom it is ſingularly uſeful. The flowers appear in July.

The roots are the only parts applicable to medical purpoſes, and they have a weak, bitteriſh, and ſomewhat aſtringent taſte. A ſtrong decoction of it is a good diuretic, and is frequently uſed, with happy effects, in obſtructions of the viſcera. It diſperſes coagulated blood, occaſioned by blows or falls; cures the jaundice, and is uſeful in the beginning of dropſies. Taken for a conſiderable time, it cleanſes the kidnies and urinary organs from gravel, and other fabulous concretions. It tinges the urine of a red colour; and it has been obſerved, that the bones of fowl, &c. that have had it mixed in their food, ſoon become red, and much more brittle than uſual; nor will boiling them in water, or ſteeping them in ſpirits of wine, reſtore them to their natural colour.

MADWORT. German.

Aſperugo Procumbens, 5. 1.

Root: annual, long, thick, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

Stem: trailing, angular, and branched; the angles are beſet with ſtrong hooked prickles, which bend backwards.

Leaves: oblong, but ſharply pointed; they ſtand alternately towards the bottom of the ſtem, but towards the top two or three, and ſometimes more, riſe together; they are hairy, and of a bright green colour.

Flowers: ſmall; they riſe from the boſoms of the upper leaves, and are of a deep blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five upright, but unequal ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a funnel-ſhaped petal, with a ſhort cylindrical tube, and a border divided into five ſmall obtuſe ſegments; the mouth of the bloſſom is cloſed by five little ſcales or valves.

CHIVES: five; very ſhort, and attached to the mouth of the tube. The tips are covered, and of an oblong form.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are four in number, on each flower, and from the center of them riſes a ſingle, ſhort, but ſlender ſhaft, with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting, but the place of it is ſupplied by the cup, which grows very large, cloſes upon, and contains the

SEEDS: which are four in number, and of an oblong compreſſed form.

It is found by road ſides, and among rubbiſh. The flowers appear in April and May.

It is ſuppoſed to be of great efficacy in nervous diſorders, but its virtues are not ſufficiently eſtabliſhed to entitle it to any great encomiums. It is, however, worthy of a trial, and cannot produce any bad effects.

MAIDENHAIR. THE TRUE.

Adianthum Capillum Veneris, 24. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous ſmall fibres.

LEAVES: of the doubly-compound kind. They are ſupported on long, black, gloſſy leaf-ſtalks, which ſupport a number of leſſer leaf-ſtalks, ſtanding in alternate order; and on each of theſe ſtand ſeveral roundiſh leaves, divided into lobes, and mounted on ſhort pedicles.

FLOWERS: inconſpicuous.

SEEDS: diſpoſed in white lines at the edges of the leaves.

It grows wild on rocks in ſome parts of our iſland; but that which is met with at the druggiſts is procured from France. The plant is in perfection in the latter end of ſummer.

A decoction of the freſh plant is gently diuretic, and removes obſtructions of the lungs and other viſcera; and made into a ſyrup, it is an excellent medicine for coughs, hoarſeneſſes, and other diſorders of the breaſt. There are three or four more kinds of Maidenhair, but as they only differ from this in being leſs efficacious, we ſhall not waſte time or paper in deſcribing them.

LLOW.

MALLOW. The Common.

Malva Sylveſtris, 16. 8.

Root: perennial, long, thick, white, and furniſhed with many ſmall fibres.

Stem: round, firm, nearly upright, woolly, of an equal thickneſs throughout, and about a foot high.

Leaves: numerous, of a roundiſh form, but divided into five, ſix, or ſeven lobes; they are unequally notched on the edges, and hairy on both ſides, with a dark purple ſtain near the inſertion of the leaf-ſtalk.

Flowers: large, and of a beautiful red colour; they ſtand in great numbers at the top of the ſtem and branches.

Flower-cup: double; the outermoſt is compoſed of three narrow heart-ſhaped leaves; the inſide one is divided into five, which are broader, and more ſharply pointed.

Blossom: compoſed of five large inverſely heart-ſhaped petals.

Chives: very numerous; they are attached at the baſe to the bloſſom, in form a cylinder, but looſe at the top, and furniſhed with kidney-ſhaped tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is round, but a little flatted, and ſupports a ſhort cylindrical ſhaft, which is furniſhed with about twenty long briſtly ſummits.

Seed-vessels, or rather ſeed-coats: diſpoſed in a whorl round the common receptacle of the flower, which ſtands in the center like a pillar.

Seeds: ſolitary, and kidney-ſhaped, but a little compreſſed.

It is common in waſte places, and flowers the greateſt part of ſummer.

It is of a cooling diuretic quality. The leaves were formerly much eſteemed as an emollient, or laxative, in dry coſtive habits. At preſent, infuſions or decoctions of them are ſometimes uſed to promote urine, and relieve the ſtranguary, for which they are very effectual; they are likewiſe good for ſharp humours in the bowels, and againſt the gravel; but the principal uſe of the herb is in emollient glyſters, poultices, and fomentations.

The roots are ſometimes recommended in diſorders of the breaſt, and deſerve more notice than is beſtowed on them in the preſent practice. There is a little kind of mallow, which lies flat on the ground, and produces whitiſh flowers; and another

which is known by the name of the Vervain Mallow, the leaves of which are cut and finely divided, and the flowers of a very bright and beautiful red colour; either of which may be used in the place of the common one, as they appear to poſſeſs ſimilar virtues.

MALLOW. MARSH.

Althæa Officinalis, 16, 8.

ROOTS: long, white, tough, and furniſhed with a few very large fibres.

STEM: upright, robuſt, of a hard ſubſtance, covered with a cottony matter, a little branched towards the top, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: numerous; they ſtand in an irregular manner on the ſtem, and are ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks. They are large, and of a form approaching to oval. Some of them are obſcurely divided into the lobes, and all of them are notched or ſcolloped on the edges, and very ſoft to the touch, feeling exactly like velvet.

FLOWERS: produced towards the tops of the ſtem; they are large and white, with a faint tinge of purple.

FLOWER-CUP: double, as in the common mallow, only in this the outermoſt of them is divided into nine ſmall unequal ſegments; and the inner one into five.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five inverſely heart-ſhaped petals, which are flat, notched at the end, and united at the baſe.

CHIVES: numerous; they are united at the baſe, and ſupport ſmall kidney-ſhaped tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft cylindrical, and furniſhed with numerous long briſtly ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: the ſeed-coats form a whorl round the common receptacle of the flower, which ſtands up like a pillar in the center.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and kidney-ſhaped.

This plant is found wild by the ſides of rivers and in ſalt marſhes, in ſeveral parts of England; and is alſo kept in moſt gardens, on account of its medicinal qualities, where it bloſſoms in Auguſt.

The whole plant, but more particularly the root, abounds with a mild mucilage. The boiled roots are frequently uſed in emollient poultices, and an infuſion of them is uſeful in all caſes

caſes where mild mucilaginous ſubſtances are required.—— *Withering.*

It is excellent for blunting and ſheathing thoſe ſharp acrimonious humours which occaſion tickling coughs, hoarſeneſs, eroſions of the ſtomach and inteſtines, difficulty and heat of urine, and for lubricating and relaxing the paſſages, and for the ſtone and gravelly complaints. *Lewis.*

Outwardly applied, it ſoftens and diſperſes hard tumours and ſwellings. A ſyrup and an ointment of it are kept in the ſhops, but a ſtrong infuſion has far more virtues than the ſyrup, and a poultice made of the freſh root, with the addition of a little white bread and milk, will prove more ſerviceable when applied externally, than the ointment.

MANDRAKE.

Atropa Mandragora, ſ. 1.

ROOT: perennial. It is large, long, thick, and commonly divided about the middle into two parts; but this is not conſtantly the caſe, for ſometimes it is divided into three or four parts, and ſometimes it is quite ſingle.

LEAVES: numerous, and very large; they riſe immediately from the root, and oftentimes a foot long, and four inches wide in the middle, from whence they grow gradually ſmaller to each end. They are often waved, and ſometimes notched at the edges. Their colour is a dark duſky green, and they have a very unpleaſant ſmell.

FLOWERS: ſupported ſingly on ſlender fruit-ſtalks, which riſe immediately from the root, and are about four inches high. They are large, bell-ſhaped, and of a whitiſh colour, tinged with purple.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf divided into five pointed ſegments, and bulging in the middle.

BLOSSOM: a large ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, having a very ſhort tube, and an egg-ſhaped diſtended border, longer than the cup. The mouth is ſmall, and divided into five ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and as long as the bloſſom, with thick blunt tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is half egg-ſhaped, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft of an equal length with the chives, and terminated by a knobbed oblong ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a large roundiſh ſhining yellow berry, divided into two cells, and ſitting upon the cup, which enlarges after the falling of the flower.

SEEDS:

SEEDS: numerous, and kidney-ſhaped.

It is a native of Spain, Italy, and other warm parts of Europe, where it is found in damp woods, and flowers in July.

The fruit of the Mandrake has been accounted poiſonous, but without any juſt cauſe, as it may be eaten with ſafety; but it is too unpleaſant for that purpoſe, unleſs medicinally. The leaves are cooling, and are much uſed for that purpoſe in ointments and other external applications in the parts where it is a native. The freſh root operates very powerfully both as a vomit and purgative, ſo that few conſtitutions can bear it. The bark of the root dried only vomits, but in a very rough manner.

This is the root which is ſuppoſed to have the human form, and of which ſo many fooliſh ſtories are related, as, that they ſhriek when pulled up, and that thoſe who get them make uſe of a dog for that purpoſe, becauſe it is fatal to any perſon to do it; and many others equally ridiculous and abſurd, for there is nothing ſingular in the root, which, when ſingle, reſembles that of a carrot or parſnip, more than a man, and when divided, it exhibits no more that appearance than any other long root, that meets with a ſimilar accident. The roots which are carried about and ſhewn for money, and have the head, limbs, and other members of the human body, are made ſo by art, and the root of the real Mandrake is much ſeldomer uſed for that purpoſe than the root of white briony, which is cut into the intended form, and then put for a ſhort ſpace of time into the ground again, where it acquires a kind of ſkin or new bark, in a great meaſure reſembling the natural one. Moſt of the idle ſtories concerning this plant appear to have originated from its being named in the ſcripture, and many have ſuppoſed from the account there given of it, that it was a preventative from barrenneſs. But the plant we have been treating of does not poſſeſs any ſuch qualities; nor is it clearly known, what the plant named in ſcripture, and tranſlated Mandrake, is.

MARJORAM. SWEET.

Origanum Majorana, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of numerous, long, tough, browniſh fibres.

STEMS: numerous, upright, branched, of a brittle ſubſtance, and a brown colour. They are, in general, about a foot high.

LEAVES: produced in croſs pairs, at ſmall diſtances from each other. They are of an oval figure, broad in the middle, obtuſe at the end, of a light green colour, and a pleaſing fragrant ſmell.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtems and branches in long ſquare ſpikes or heads. They are numerous, ſmall, and whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: ſmall, and unequally divided.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, of the gaping or grinning kind, with a cylindrical, compreſſed tube; the upper lip is erect, flat, blunt, and notched at the end; the under lip divided into three nearly equal parts.

CHIVES: four; they are ſlender, and two of them are longer than the others. The tips are ſimple.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, which inclines to the upper lip of the bloſſom, and terminates in a ſlightly divided ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; but the cup rather cloſes after the falling of the bloſſom, and ſupplies its place.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, and lie naked in the bottom of the cup.

It is a native of Spain, and other warm parts of Europe, but is common in our gardens, where it flowers in July.

A ſtrong infuſion of the leaves or young tops, warms and ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and is good in vertigoes or giddineſs of the head, as likewiſe for the head-ach, and other nervous diſorders. It may likewiſe be taken to good purpoſe in ſuppreſſions of the menſes, and other obſtructions.

MARJORAM. WILD.

Origanum Vulgaris, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of numerous, long, and ſlender fibres.

STEM: firm, upright, four cornered, hairy, of a purpleiſh colour, but little branched, and about a foot and half high.

LEAVES: produced in pairs, which are diſpoſed croſs-ways; they are of an oval form, but have a heart-like dent at the baſe, and are ſupported on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, ſlightly notched on the edges, a little hairy on the ſurface, and of a browniſh green colour.

FLOWERS: collected into ſmall ſpikes, which terminate the branches; they are ſmall, of a faint red colour, and have inter-

intermixed with them many ſmall egg-ſhaped purple floral leaves.

FLOWER-CUP: nearly equal; it is cloſed at the mouth with ſtiff briſtly hairs, which at firſt lie parallel to the ſides, but when the bloſſom falls off they ſtand out, and cloſe up the mouth. The outſide of the cup is beſet pretty thick with ſhort hairs, and ſmall white ſhining globules.

BLOSSOM: of the gaping kind; the tube is but ſhort, and flattiſh; the upper lip ſtands erect and is flat, blunt, and notched at the end; the lower lip is divided into three ſegments, the middlemoſt of which is longer than the reſt.

CHIVES: four; two of which are longer than the others. The tips are ſimple.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, which is longer than the bloſſom, and ends in a divided ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are ſmall, and of an oblong form.

It is found wild in many parts of England, and flowers in July.

The whole plant is a warm aromatic, and an infuſion of the dried leaves is extremely grateful. The eſſential oil of this plant is ſo exceedingly acrid, that it may be conſidered as a cauſtic, and indeed is much uſed among farriers for that purpoſe. A little lint moiſtened therewith, and put into the hollow of an aching tooth, frequently removes the pain.—— *Withering.*

It is an excellent medicine in nervous caſes. The leaves and tops dried, and given in powder, are good in head-achs of that kind. The tops made into a conſerve, are good for diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, ſuch as flatulencies, and indigeſtion; and an infuſion of the whole plant is ſerviceable in obſtructions of the viſcera, and againſt the jaundice.

MARYGOLD.

Calendula Officinalis, 19. 4.

ROOT: annual, and fibrous.

STEM: thick, angular, very much branched, and a foot and half high.

LEAVES:

LEAVES: numerous, and large; they are long, narrow at the baſe, and from thence broader all the way to the end, entire on the edges, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they ſtand ſingly at the tops of the branches, being very large, and of a beautiful yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: ſimple; it is compoſed of from fourteen to twenty narrow equal upright ſegments or leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets. Thoſe in the center of the flower are of a tubular form, with five ſmall notches at the mouth, and contain both chives and pointals; thoſe in the circumference are tongue-ſhaped, very long, and marked at the end with three notches.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender and very ſhort; the tips are united into a hollow cylindric body, which is as long as the floret.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud, in thoſe florets which contain both chives and pointals, is of an oblong form, with a ſhort ſhaft and a blunt, ſtraight divided ſummit; but in the floret with only pointals, it is three cornered, and the ſhaft ſupports two oblong pointed, and reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: in the central florets wanting; for notwithſtanding they contain both chives and pointals, there is ſome latent defect in the others, which renders them abortive; the outermoſt florets are each of them followed by a large, oblong, incurved, triangular ſeed, having the form of a vegetable longitudinally engraved on the outſide.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, but is to be met with in almoſt every garden, where it continues in flower throughout the ſummer ſeaſon.

An infuſion of the freſh gathered flower is good in fevers. It gently promotes perſpiration, and throws out any thing that ought to appear on the ſkin. *Hill.*

A water diſtilled from them is good for inflamed and ſore eyes. A decoction of the flowers in poſſet drink is much uſed among country people as an expulſive in the ſmall-pox and meaſles. The leaves of the plant, when chewed, at firſt communicate a viſcid ſweetneſs, which is followed by a ſharp penetrating taſte, very durable in the mouth, but not of the hot or aromatic kind, but rather of a ſaline nature. The expreſſed juice, which contains the greateſt part of this pungent matter, has been given in doſes of two or three ounces, with a view to looſen the belly, which it ſeldom fails of doing; and it

likewiſe promotes the other ſecretions of the body in general. Snuffed up the noſe, it excites ſneezing, and a diſcharge of mucus from the head.

MASTIC. TREE.

Piſtacia Lentiſcus, 22. 5.

ROOT: woody, and ſpreading to a great diſtance.

STEM: tree-like, covered with a greyiſh bark, and divided in an irregular manner into many branches, which are very brittle, and hang downward.

LEAVES: winged, each leaf conſiſting of about four pair of little leaves, without the odd one at the end, which is common to moſt of the winged leaves. Their form is an oval pointed at both ends, and the colour a brightiſh green.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on ſeparate plants; they are ſmall, and of a yellowiſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: a catkin compoſed of looſe ſcattered ſcales, each of which contains a ſingle flower.

BLOSSOM, or rather the proper flower-cup: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is very ſmall, and cut into five ſharp teeth.

CHIVES: five; they are very minute, and ſupport egg-ſhaped four-cornered tips, which are large, and ſtand upright.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: a ſingle leaf, cleft into three parts.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, larger than the cup, and ſupports three thick hairy reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a large egg-ſhaped berry.

SEED: a ſmooth egg ſhaped nut or ſtone.

It is a native of the hotter parts of Europe, but is not a ſtranger in our gardens, where it bears the cold of our ordinary winters, and ſome trees flower and produce fruit there.

The reſinous concrete ſubſtance, commonly known by the name of gum-maſtic, is the produce of this tree, and is obtained from inciſions made in the trunks, from which it flows and hardens in the ſun, after which it is carefully collected for uſe.

Maſtic is recommended in doſes of from half a ſcruple to half a dram, as a mild corroborant, and reſtringent medicine in old coughs, ſpitting of blood, looſeneſs, weakneſs of the ſtomach, &c. *Lewis.*

It

It is good in nervous diſorders, alſo for the whites, and the running, which frequently remain after claps. Chewed in the mouth, it preſerves the teeth and gums, and renders the breath ſweet.

MASTIC. Herb.

SUMMER SAVORY.

Satureja Hortenſis, 14. 1

Root: annual; it conſiſts of a great many ſmall fibres, connected by the upper extremity to a little head.

Stems: numerous, upright, very much branched, and nearly a foot high.

Leaves: growing in pairs; they are of an oblong form, but narrow, entire on the edges, of a duſky green colour, and a pleaſing aromatic ſmell.

Flowers: produced from the boſoms of the upper leaves on ſhort fruit-ſtalks, each of which ſupports two flowers; they are ſmall, ſometimes of a faint red colour, and ſometimes white.

Flower-cup: a ſingle leaf, which is tubular, and divided at the mouth into five ſmall teeth.

Blossom: of the gaping or grinning kind; it conſiſts of a ſingle petal, with a cylindrical tube, which is ſhorter than the cup, and divided at the mouth into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is upright, blunt, and notched at the end; the under lip is divided into three parts or ſegments, which ſpread, and are blunt at the extremities of the middle diviſion being rather largeſt.

Chives: four, two long and two ſhort, with converging tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is cleft into four parts; the ſhaft is as long as the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſmall briſtly ſummits.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seeds: four, in the bottom of the cup, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of France, but is cultivated as a pot-herb in moſt gardens, where it flowers in June and July.

The tops when in flower, gathered and dried, are good in diſorders of the head and nerves, and againſt ſtoppages in the viſcera, being of a warm aromatic nature.

M A R U M.

CAT's THYME.

Teucrium Marum, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEMS: numerous, upright, but ſlender, ſquare, pretty much branched, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they have no leaf-ſtalks; their form is oblong, moderately broad, pointed, entire at the edges, of a fine lively green colour, a warm acrid taſte, and an aromatic ſmell.

FLOWERS: produced at the tops of the branches in ſhort woolly heads of a whitiſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, with five ſlight notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the grinning kind, with a ſhort cylindric tube, which ends in a crooked throat, and is divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is upright, pointed, and divided into two ſegments; the others is divided into three lobes, the middlemoſt of which is largeſt, and of a roundiſh figure.

CHIVES: four; two ſhort and two long; they are awl-ſhaped, and rather longer than the upper lip of the bloſſom, with two ſlender tips at the extremity.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, and from the center of them riſes a ſlender ſhaft, ſupporting two ſhort ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are roundiſh, and lie naked in the bottom of the cup.

Spain is its native place, and with us it requires the ſhelter of a green-houſe in ſevere ſeaſons. The flowers appear in May and June.

It is of a warm aromatic nature, and good in moſt nervous diſorders. The bark of the old roots is conſiderably aſtringent,

gent, and is of great efficacy in overflowings of the menſes and other hæmorrhages. The leaves dried and reduced to powder, may be taken either alone or mixed with other ingredients of a like nature, as ſnuff; and they are, when ſo uſed, good in all diſorders of the head.

MASTERWORT.

Imperatoria Oſtruthium, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, divided, brown on the outſide, but white within, and of a warm aromatic biting taſte.

STEM: upright, of a firm conſiſtence, ſcored on the ſurface, divided into numerous branches, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: of the compound kind; they conſiſt of numerous oblong ſegments, diſpoſed on branching leaf-ſtalks; their colour is a dark green, and they are deeply notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in large rundles, but ſingly they are ſmall, and their colour is white. There is no fence at the baſe of the entire rundle, but each of the rundlets are furniſhed with one conſiſting of one or two ſlender filmly leaves, nearly as long as themſelves.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall equal petals, notched at the end.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, very ſlender, and terminated by roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports two ſhort reflected ſhafts with obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are connected together, egg-ſhaped, ploughed on one ſide with two furrows, and ſurrounded with a broad margin.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and flowers in June or July.

The root is of a cordial ſudorific nature, and ſtands high in the opinion of many as a remedy of great efficacy in malignant and peſtilential fevers. It is likewiſe ſerviceable in diſorders of the head, ſtomach, and bowels. It is moſt efficacious when newly taken out of the ground, and the beſt manner of giving it is in a light infuſion.

MASTER-

MASTERWORT. Black.

Aſtrantia Major, 5. 2.

Root: perennial; it is compoſed of numerous large black fibres.

Stems: numerous, upright, but weak, ſcored on the ſurface, and about two feet high.

Leaves: ſupported on long reddiſh leaf-ſtalks; they are divided quite down to the baſe into five lobes or parts, of an oblong form, but ſharp pointed and deeply notched on the edges. Their colour is a deep green on the upper ſide, and a yelloviſh one beneath.

Flowers: terminating the ſtem in ſmall rundles, of a greeniſh white colour; there is a general fence at the baſe of each rundle, and a partial one at the baſe of each rundlet, conſiſting of about twenty leaves, which are of a reddiſh colour, and might be taken by an inaccurate obſerver for the petals of the flower.

Flower-cup: a ſingle leaf, with five teeth ſtanding upright, and ſharply pointed.

Blossom: compoſed of five upright cloven petals, bent inward.

Chives: five; they are as long as the bloſſom, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and of an oblong form, ſupporting two upright thread-ſhaped ſhafts, with ſimple expanding ſummits.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seeds: two after each flower; they are of an oblong form, and are covered with a kind of wrinkled cruſt.

It is a native of the mountainous parts of Europe, and its ſingularity has long gained it a place in our gardens, where it flowers in June, and the ſucceeding months of ſummer.

The whole plant has a warm aromatic taſte, but we know little in regard to its virtues, excepting that the root is a violent purgative.

MAND-

MAUDLIN.

Achillea Agerâtum, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, of an oblong form, very much branched, creeping, of a hard woody ſubſtance, and well furniſhed with fibres.

STEM: round, upright, robuſt, not at all branched, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: very numerous; they almoſt cover the ſtem from top to bottom, and are of an oblong form, blunt at the extremities, notched at the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters at the tops of the ſtalks; they are ſmall, yellow, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: common to many florets; it conſiſts of ſmall pointed ſcales, diſpoſed in a tiled manner.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſeveral florets, which in the central part are tubular, and contain both chives and pointals, but tongue-ſhaped in the circumference, and furniſhed with pointals only.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſmall, and have their tips united, ſo as to form a hollow cylindric body.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſmall, and ſupports a thread-ſhaped ſhaft, with an obtuſe ſummit notched at the end, or two obtuſe reflected ones.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed with a downy ſubſtance, reſembling a lock of wool.

It is a native of France and Italy, but we have it in our gardens, where it bloſſoms in the middle of ſummer.

The whole plant has a pleaſant ſmell, and may be uſed either freſh or dried, but is moſt efficacious in its recent ſtate. A ſtrong infuſion of it taken for a length of time is good in obſtructions of the liver, and conſiderably increaſes the diſcharge by urine. *Hill.*

MAYWEED.

MATHEN MATHE.

Anthemis Cotula, 19. 2.

ROOT: annual, it conſiſts of a great number of ſmall fibres, connected to an oblong head.

STEM: upright, ſlightly downy, very much branched, of a purpleiſh colour at the bottom, but green upwards, and about a foot and half high.

LEAVES: doubly or triply winged; the little leaves very ſlender and numerous, of a dark green colour, and when bruiſed, of a very offenſive and diſagreeable ſmell.

FLOWERS: produced at the tops of the branches; they are of the compound kind, large, white in the circumference, but yellow in the center.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſtrap-ſhaped ſcales.

BLOSSOM: formed of ſeveral florets; thoſe in the center are tubular, and contain both chives and pointals; thoſe in the circumference are long, narrow, frequently marked at the end with three teeth, and furniſhed with pointals only.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender, and have their tips united.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and furniſhed with two reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, of an oblong form, and without a feather.

It is common in corn fields and other cultivated places, and flowers in May.

An infuſion of the leaves is good in hyſteric diſorders, and promotes the menſes. The herb boiled till it becomes ſoft, and then applied in manner of a poultice, is an excellent thing for the piles. *Hill.*

It frequently bliſters the hands of reapers, and others, who have occaſion to handle it much.

MEADOW. SWEET.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Spirea Ulmaria, 12. 4.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a vaſt number of hard, tough, long fibres, which are of a reddiſh colour, and unite in a longiſh head.

STEM: firm, upright, and branched; it riſes to the height of three or four feet, and is deeply furrowed on the ſurface.

LEAVES: growing on long leaf-ſtalks; they are of the winged kind, and conſiſt of three or four pair of little leaves, with an odd one at the end, which is larger than any of the other, and frequently of a very irregular figure; they are notched on the edges, of a bright green colour on the upper ſurface, and whiteiſh underneath.

FLOWERS: produced in large cluſters at the extremities of the branches; they are ſmall, white, and exceedingly fragrant.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, which are of an oblong rounded form, and have their claws inſerted into the cup.

CHIVES: more than twenty; they are thread-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, attached to the ſides of the flower-cup, and terminated by roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are numerous, the ſhafts thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and furniſhed with knobbed ſummits.

SEED-VESSELS: numerous, oblong, pointed, and twiſted capſules.

SEEDS: few; they are ſmall and pointed.

It is common in moiſt meadows, and by the ſide of waters. The flowers appear in July.

An infuſion of the freſh gathered tops of this plant promotes ſweating, and has a ſmall degree of aſtringency. It is an excellent medicine in fevers attended with purgings, and may be given to the quantity of a moderate baſon full, once in two or three hours. It is likewiſe a good wound herb, whether taken inwardly, or externally applied. The flowers infuſed in any

kind of liquors impart a pleaſant taſte thereto, and mixed with mead, give it the flavour of the Greek wines. *Hill.*

A water diſtilled from them is good for inflammations of the eyes.

MEDLAR. TREE.

Meſpilus Germanica, 12. 4.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, crooked, covered with a greyiſh bark, divided into many crooked irregular branches, and nearly twenty feet high.

LEAVES: large, broad, pointed, ſmooth on the upper ſurface, but downy underneath, and entire on the edges.

FLOWERS: produced at the extremities of the branches; they ſtand ſingly, and are moderately large. Their colour is white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle concave expanding leaf, cut into five ſmall ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five roundiſh concave petals, the claws of which are attached to the ſides of the cup.

CHIVES: about twenty; they are awl-ſhaped, attached to the cup, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports five ſimple upright ſhafts with headed ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a large globular berry, with a broad and deep eye or navel.

SEEDS: five; they are hunched on one ſide, and of a hard bony ſubſtance.

It is a native of Germany, and other parts of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens and orchards for the ſake of its fruit, of which many are very fond; but it is hardly eatable before it begins to decay. The bloſſoms appear in April and May, and the fruit ripens in September and October.

Medlars are of an harſh aſtringent nature, and conſequently good againſt the bloody flux, and other hæmorrhages, but a vomit or a doſe of rhubarb ſhould be firſt taken to carry off the acrid contents of the bowels. If the mouth and throat are frequently gargled with a decoction of the unripe fruit, it hinders defluxions on the jaws, teeth, gums, and other parts adjacent.

MELILOT.

KING's CLOVER.

Trifolium Melilitus Officinalis, 17. 4.

ROOT: annual; it is long, ſlender, divided into ſeveral parts, hung about with fibres, and of a reddiſh colour.

STEMS: numerous, round, but ſcored, upright, ſlender, branched, and about three feet high.

LEAVES: produced by threes, they ſtand on long ſlender leaf-ſtalks, and are of an oblong form, but ſharp pointed, notched at the edges, and of a very lively green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in long ſtraggling ſpikes, ſeveral of which likewiſe riſe from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: a tubular leaf about one third as long as the bloſſom, and cut at the mouth into five ſmall teeth.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-ſhaped; the ſtandard or upper ſegment is reflected, the wings are ſhorter than the ſtandard, and the keel ſtill ſhorter than the wings.

CHIVES: ten; very ſmall, and ſome of them are united at the baſe. The tips are ſimple.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſupports an awl-ſhaped ſhaft with a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a ſhort ſhell or pod.

SEEDS: few; they are of a roundiſh figure.

It is found in meadows and corn fields, in a ſtiff ſoil, in many places, and flowers in June and July.

It is famous as a wound herb, and was formerly an ingredient in the plaiſter for dreſſing bliſters, but is at preſent rejected from that compoſition, not becauſe it was ſuppoſed uſeleſs, but to put a ſtop to the fraudulent practice of thoſe who made the plaiſter; it being found that verdigreaſe was frequently employed by them to give it that colour, which could not be obtained from the plant without a good deal more trouble and expence.

The freſh plant makes an excellent poultice for hard ſwellings and inflammatory tumours, at once ripening them and taking away the pain.

MELON.

Cucumis Melo, 21. 10.

ROOT: annual, branched, and fibrous.

STEM: trailing, angular, thick, of a pale green colour, and eight or ten feet long.

LEAVES: ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks; they are large, of a roundiſh figure, and but ſlightly divided; the ſtem is furniſhed with tendrils or wires, by which it takes hold of whatever happens to be in its way.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they are large, and of a yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: formed of a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, the margin of which is cut into five awl-ſhaped teeth.

BLOSSOM: divided into five parts; it adheres to the flower-cup, and is full of vein-like wrinkles.

CHIVES: three; they are very ſhort, and inſerted into the cup; two of them are cloven at the top. The tips appear like ſmall creeping lines, and are united together.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: as above.

BLOSSOM: as above.

CHIVES: wanting; or rather, they are imperfect, there being three threads in each bloſſom, but they have no tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and is very large; it ſupports a ſhort cylindric ſhaft, terminated by three thick, hunched, and cloven ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL; very large, and of a roundiſh form; it is rough externally, and divided within into three cells, which contain numerous

SEEDS: of an oval, pointed compreſſed form.

It is a native of the warmeſt parts of Europe, and with us requires a great deal of attention to bring its fruit to perfection.

The ſeeds only are uſed in medicine, and thoſe but ſeldom; but they are not deſtitute of virtues. They are very cooling, and have a tendency to promote the urinary diſcharge. Beaten into an emulſion with barley-water, they make an excellent drink to be given in fevers and other diſorders, where a cooling regimen is neceſſary.

MERCURY. English.

ALLGOOD, GOOD KING HENRY.

Chenopodium bonus, Henricus, 5. 2.

Root: perennial, long, thick, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

Stem: robuſt, upright, ribbed, or angulated, branched, and frequently two feet high.

Leaves: ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks; they are large, triangular, or ſhaped like the head of an arrow, waved at the edges, ſprinkled on the under ſide with a kind of ſaponaceous mealineſs, and of a dark green colour above.

Flowers: produced in ſpikes from the boſoms of the leaves; they are numerous, but ſmall, and of a greeniſh colour.

Flower-cup: formed of five egg-ſhaped concave leaves, with membranaceous edges.

Blossom: wanting.

Chives: five; they are awl-ſhaped, as long as the leaves of the cup (to which they ſtand oppoſite) and terminated by roundiſh double tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is round and flat, the ſhaft ſhort, and divided, and the ſummit very obtuſe.

Seed-vessel: wanting, but the cup cloſes upon the ſeed, and ſupplies its place.

Seed: ſolitary, roundiſh, and depreſſed.

It is common by road ſides among rubbiſh, and flowers in June.

The young tops are gently laxative, the root drying and cleanſing. It is frequently given by country people to ſheep that are troubled with a cough. The leaves applied to ſores or ulcers, cleanſe and heal them in a ſhort time.

MEZEREON.

SPURGE OLIVE, SPURGE FLAX. DWARF BAY.

Daphne Mezereum, 8. 1.

Root: woody, tough, and ſpreading.

Stem: ſhrubby, full of branches, covered with a roughiſh grey bark, and five or ſix feet high.

Leaves

LEAVES: produced in cluſters from certain little protuberances in the bark; they are of an oblong form, ſmooth on the ſurface, entire at the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: produced from the ſides of the branches, generally by threes, but in ſuch great numbers, as to make the branches appear almoſt the whole length, of a beautiful red colour; ſometimes, however, they are white.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, with a cylindric tube, which is cloſed at the baſe; the border is divided into four egg-ſhaped ſegments, which are ſharp, flat, and expanding.

CHIVES: eight; they are ſhort, inſerted into the tubular part of the bloſſom, and four of them are alternately ſhorter than the others. The tips are upright, and of a roundiſh figure.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſupports a very ſhort ſhaft, with a knobbed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, of a beautiful ſhining red colour when ripe.

SEED: ſingle, nearly round, and of a fleſhy ſubſtance.

It is found wild in ſeveral parts of England, and is kept in moſt gardens for the beautiful appearance it makes in January, February, and March, the months in which it flowers.

The whole plant has an exceeding acrid biting taſte, and is very corroſive. A woman gave only twelve of the berries to her daughter, who laboured under a quartan ague, and ſhe, after vomiting a good deal of blood, expired immediately. An ointment prepared from the bark, or the berries, has been found a ſerviceable application to foul ill-conditioned ulcers. A decoction made of a drachm of the bark of the root in three pints of water, till one pint is waſted, and this quantity taken in the courſe of a day, for a conſiderable time together, has been found very efficacious in reſolving and diſperſing venereal ſwellings and excreſcencies. *Medical Obſ.* III. *p.* 189.

The great and long continued heat and irritation which it occaſions in the throat, when chewed, made me firſt think of preſcribing it in a caſe of difficulty of ſwallowing, which was apparently the effect of a paralytic diſorder. The patient was directed to chew a thin ſlice of the root as often as ſhe could bear to do it, and in about two months ſhe recovered her power of ſwallowing. This woman bore the pain and irritation, and the ulcerations it occaſioned in her mouth, with amazing fortitude,

titude, but she was reduced almost to a skeleton, and had for three years before suffered very much from hunger, without being able to satisfy her appetite; for she swallowed liquids with very great difficulty, and solids not at all. The complaint came on after lying-in. *Withering.*

The bark of the root, or the inner bark of the branches, is to be used, but it requires caution in the administration, and must only be given to people of robust constitutions, and very sparingly even to those; for if given in too large a dose, or to a weakly person, it will cause vomiting and bloody stools; but to the robust it only acts as a brisk purge, and is excellent in dropsies, and other stubborn disorders. A light infusion is the safest and most efficacious mode of giving it. *Hill.*

MILKWORT.

Polygala Vulgaris, 17. 3.

ROOT: perennial, creeping, and fibrous.

STEMS: very numerous, weak, and trailing; they are very much branched, and grow to be eight or nine inches long; but the greatest part of them lies on the ground, so that little more of them is seen than the spike of the flowers.

LEAVES: numerous; they are placed on the stems without any order, and are long, narrow, pointed, smooth, and of a lively green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in loose spikes at the extremities of the branches; they are in general of a beautiful light blue colour, but sometimes they are white, and sometimes purple.

FLOWER-CUP: composed of three leaves, which are small, and pointed; two of them are placed beneath the blossom, and the other above it.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-shaped, but the number of petals frequently varies. The wings are egg-shaped, large, flat, and placed on the outside of the other parts of the flowers. The standard is small, and most commonly of a tubular cylindrical figure, with a reflected rim divided into two parts. The keel or lower petal is concave, a little flattened, and distended towards the end; and there are generally two pencil-shaped appendages, with three divisions fixed towards the extremity of the keel.

CHIVES: eight; they are united at the base, inclosed by the keel, and furnished with simple tips.

POINTAL:

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong form, and ſupports a ſimple upright ſhaft, terminated by a thick cloven ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a heart-ſhaped compreſſed capſule, with ſharp edges.

SEEDS: ſolitary; they are ſmall and egg-ſhaped.

It grows plentifully in boggy places, and on heaths, and flowers in June and July.

It poſſeſſes the virtues of the ſeneka rattle-ſnake root, but in an inferior degree. *Linnæus.*

It has been uſed in pleuretic caſes with many happy effects. *Duhamel.*

The powdered root may be taken in doſes of half a drachm or more, or a ſtrong decoction may be drank to the amount of a pint or more in a day, in which quantities it ſometimes acts as a briſk purgative, and ſometimes it only operates by ſweat.

MINT.

SPEAR MINT.

Mentha Viridis, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, creeping, and fibrous.

STEM: ſquare, firm but hollow, upright, and but little branched; it riſes to the height of two feet or more.

LEAVES: placed in pairs, and they have no leaf-ſtalks; they are long, narrow, ſharply pointed, rough on the ſurface, notched at the edges, and of a lively green colour.

FLOWERS: ſmall, and very numerous; they terminate the ſtem in long ſlender ſpikes of a reddiſh colour, and have a pleaſing warm aromatic taſte.

FLOWER-CUP: a tubular leaf, cut into five teeth at the margin.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, of a tubular form; it is rather longer than the cup, and the border is divided into four ſegments, the uppermoſt of which is broadeſt, and notched at the end.

CHIVES: four (two long and two ſhorter); they are awl-ſhaped, upright, diſtant, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is cloven into four parts, from the midſt of which riſes a ſlender ſhaft, which ſtands in an erect poſition, is longer than the bloſſom, and terminated by a cloven expanding ſummit.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; the cup closes after the fall of the blossom, and contains the

SEEDS: which are four in number, and very small.

It grows wild in watery places, and on the banks of rivers, and is an inhabitant of almost every garden, where it blossoms in July and August.

This herb has a strong, agreeable, aromatic smell, and a moderately warm bitterish taste; it is in general used in complaints and weaknesses of the stomach, such as wind, vomiting, &c. for which there are, perhaps, few remedies of greater efficacy. Some think that it prevents the coagulation of milk, and from thence conclude it to be of great efficacy in poultices and fomentations to resolve and disperse curdled milk in the breasts, and also to be used with milk diets. *Lewis.*

The flavour of this species being more agreeable than that of any other, it is generally preferred both for the use of the kitchen and for medical purposes. A conserve of the leaves is very grateful, and the distilled waters, both simple and spirituous, are universally allowed to be pleasant. The leaves are made an ingredient in sallads, and the juice of them is boiled up with sugar, and formed into little cakes or tablets, which are pleasant and comfortable to the stomach. The distilled waters and the essential oil are frequently given to stop reachings, and often with the most happy success. *Withering.*

The whole plant may be used either fresh or dried, and is excellent against disorders of the stomach. It stops vomitings, creates an appetite, and disperses wind; it is best given in the form of a simple water, or else in a strong infusion. The green herb bruised, and applied outwardly to the region of the stomach, will stop vomiting. *Hill.*

The distilled water or the infusion is much used in crudities and weaknesses of the stomach, heaving or reachings, hiccup, windiness, burning heat, &c.

It is likewise good in griping pains in the stomach and bowels, and in giddiness and swimmings of the head. Applied externally, it takes away hardness of the breasts, occasioned by milk curdling therein, and cures the head-ach. A strong decoction is an excellent wash for eruptions on the skin, chaps, and sore heads, and is good against the poison of venemous creatures.

MINT. Pepper.

Mentha Piperita, 14. 1.

Root: perennial, creeping, and hung with ſmall white fibres.

Stem: ſquare, upright, but little branched, and about two feet high.

Leaves: egg-ſhaped, and ſupported on leaf-ſtalks. The whole plant greatly reſembles the laſt deſcribed ſpecies, and may be eaſily miſtaken for it.

Flowers: terminating the ſtem in whorled ſpikes, they are of a pale red colour; the different parts of which they are compoſed, ſo nearly correſpond with thoſe of the Spear Mint laſt deſcribed, that it is unneceſſary to repeat it here.

It grows in damp watery places, wild, and is cultivated in moſt gardens for its medicinal qualities; the flowers appear in Auguſt.

The diſtilled water of this plant is well known as a carminative and antiſpaſmodic; it relieves the cholic, and other diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and is good in the gravel. *Hill.*

It is a valuable medicine in flatulent cholics, hyſteric depreſſions, and other complaints of a ſimilar nature; exerting its ſalutary effects as ſoon as it arrives in the ſtomach, and diffuſing a glowing warmth throughout the whole body, and yet without heating the conſtitution near ſo much as might be expected from the great warmth and pungency of its taſte, which is very conſiderable while the liquor is held in the mouth, but ſoon after ſwallowing it the mouth feels cold, with little or no taſte of the mint, but as if it was glazed over with oil.

There are two or three other kinds of wild Mint, which poſſeſs conſiderable virtues, but they are of the ſame kind with the two here deſcribed; but theſe being the moſt common, as well as efficacious, we have purpoſely omitted the others.

MYRTLE.

Myrtus Communis, 12. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, covered with a rough brown bark, and crowded with innumerable branches, which are long, ſlender, tough, and of a reddiſh colour.

LEAVES: moderately large; they are pointed at the ends, entire on the edges, and of a fine ſhining green colour; and what adds greatly to their beauty, they continue on the ſhrub without falling at the approach of winter, as thoſe of moſt other ſhrubs and trees do.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the boſoms of the leaves on ſhort fruit-ſtalks; they are large, and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into five ſharp pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large egg-ſhaped petals, which are inſerted by their claws into the ſides of the cup.

CHIVES: numerous; they are very ſlender, as long as the bloſſom, attached to the cup, and furniſhed with very ſmall tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports a ſimple ſlender ſhaft, with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oval berry, divided within into two or three cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and kidney-ſhaped.

It is a native of Italy, and other warmer parts of Europe, but we have it common in our houſes and gardens. It will bear the cold of our mild winters without ſhelter, but periſhes in our ſevere ones, unleſs ſcreened from the inclemency of the ſeaſon.

The berries appear to be of a mild, reſtringent, ſtrengthening nature, and are recommended againſt all kinds of fluxes, and other diſorders ariſing from relaxation and debility. They have a roughiſh, but not unpleaſant taſte, accompanied with a degree of ſweetneſs, and an aromatic flavour. The leaves likewiſe manifeſt a conſiderable aſtringency, and yield, when bruiſed, a pretty ſtrong aromatic ſmell. *Lewis.*

The leaves and berries of the Myrtle are cordial and aſtringent; a ſtrong infuſion of the former is good againſt ſlight purgings, and ſtrengthens the ſtomach and bowels at the ſame

time that it removes the complaint. The leaves dried and powdered are good againſt the whites, and the berries are excellent in bloody fluxes, overflowing of the menſes, and ſpitting of blood. *Hill.*

MISTLETOE. Mistle,

Viſcum Album, 22. 4.

Root: paraſitical, or growing upon another plant; it inſinuates its fibres into the woody ſubſtance of the tree on which it grows, and from thence derives its nouriſhment.

Stem: ſhrubby, very much branched, and two or three feet high.

Leaves: produced in pairs; they are of an oblong form, a fleſhy ſubſtance, and a yellowiſh colour.

Flowers: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants, but this circumſtance often varies; they ſtand in ſmall ſpikes in the boſoms of the leaves, and are ſmall, and of a pale green colour.

Flower-cup of the barren flower: divided into four ſegments, which are egg-ſhaped, and equal in ſize.

Blossom: wanting.

Chives: wanting, but there are four oblong tapering tips in each bloſſom, one of which is fixed to each leaf of the cup.

Flower-cup of the fertile flower: formed of four ſmall egg-ſhaped leaves, ſitting on the ſeed-bud, and ſoon falling off.

Blossom: wanting.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the flower, and of an oblong three-edged form, indiſtinctly crowned with a border, which is marked with four notches, the ſhaft wanting, the ſummit is obtuſe, and a little notched.

Seed-vessel: a roundiſh berry of a tranſparent whiteiſh colour, very ſmooth on the outſide, and full of a ſlimy juice.

Seed: ſingle, inverſely heart-ſhaped, compreſſed, blunt, and fleſhy.

It is found growing on ſeveral kinds of trees, but moſt commonly on the apple and pear trees. The flowers appear in May, and the berries are ripe in December.

It is ſuppoſed to be an excellent medicine for nervous complaints, but is not regarded in our preſent practice. That of the oak is ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the greateſt virtues, but it is rarely to be met with. *Hill.*

It

It is reckoned a ſpecific in the falling ſickneſs, apoplexy, and vertigo, or giddineſs in the head. The leaves reduced to powder, and taken in carduus or poppy water, are a good medicine in pleuretic complaints. The berries are taken by country people when they find themſelves troubled with ſevere ſtitches, and they yield almoſt inſtantaneous relief. The bark and the berries may both be made into bird-lime, which being applied to hard ſwellings in any part of the body, ripens them in a ſhort ſpace of time. Thoſe who wiſh to ſee more of its virtues, will find them amply related in a Treatiſe written by *Sir John Colebatch.*

MONEYWORT.

HERB TWO-PENCE.

Lyſimachia Nummularia, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, and creeping, with many ſmall fibres hanging therefrom.

STEMS: numerous, ſlender, round, trailing, and but very little branched; they ſpread every way on the ground, to the diſtance of eighteen inches or two feet, and ſtrike root at the joints.

LEAVES: numerous, and very beautiful, both in ſhape and diſpoſition; they grow in pairs, flatwiſe, and the diſtance between each pair is ſo ſmall, as to give the plant, as it ſpreads along the ground, a very ſingular and pretty appearance; their form is nearly round, with a heart-like notch at the baſe, and they are ſometimes curled a little on the edges; their colour is a lively green.

FLOWERS: proceeding from the boſoms of the leaves, ſingly, they ſtand on longiſh fruit-ſtalks, are large, and of a moſt beautiful yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſharp-pointed upright ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, which is flat, and without a tube; the border is divided into five oblong ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and ſupport tapering tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and as long as the chives, with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, containing in a ſingle cell ſeveral

SEEDS: of an angular figure.

It is found in moiſt ſhady ſituations, and flowers in June.

Moneywort is cooling and aſtringent, excellent againſt ſpitting of blood, and in bloody fluxes, for which purpoſes it is beſt to give the leaves in powder. The juice of it is a well known remedy among country people for overflowings of the menſes, and the roots dried and powdered are good in purgings. *Hill.*

It is a good antiſcorbutic, and the leaves bruiſed and applied to green wounds, ſpeedily heal them.

MOONWORT.

Oſmunda Lunaria, 24. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and fibrous.

LEAF: ſupported on a round, firm, thick ſtem, which is naked about half way, and five or ſix inches high. The entire leaf conſiſts of ſeveral pair of ſmall ones, or rather it is divided deeply into a number of rounded and hollowed ſegments, each of which, in ſome degree, reſembles a half moon, from which circumſtance the plant derives its name. From the baſe of this leaf the ſtem riſes an inch or two higher, and terminates in a ſmall ſpike of flowers, which are too ſmall to admit of a particular deſcription.

It is found in dry upland paſtures, in the north of England, and is in perfection in May.

The leaves of Moonwort dried, and given in powder, ſtop purgings and uterine hæmorrhages; and if they are bruiſed and applied to a cut, they will ſtop the bleeding, and heal it in a day or two. A decoction of the plant in red wine ſtops vomiting, inward bleeding, the whites, and moſt kinds of fluxes. It is alſo excellent for bruiſes, ſprains, and ruptures; but it is moſtly eſteemed and made uſe of in liniments, oils, balſams, and ſalves, for green wounds, &c.

MOSS. Hairy Tree.

Lichen Plicatus, 24. 3.

This is a very ſingular plant of the moſs kind; it grows to the branches of old oaks, and other trees, and hangs down from them in tufts, compoſed of long ſtrings, which are frequently a foot or more in length, and the whole of them together two or three inches thick; each cluſter conſiſts of a great number of ſtems and branches, the largeſt of which do not exceed a ſmall packthread in thickneſs; they are of a greyiſh colour, and conſiſt of ſoft bark, and a firm white fibre within; the bark often appears crooked, and the branches exhibit an appearance of being jointed; on the longeſt of theſe branches grow, at certain ſeaſons, little hollow brown bodies, which contain the ſeeds, but are too minute to be ſeparately deſcribed. The whole plant, as it grows, appears ſapleſs, and is deſtitute of leaves, or any other appearance of vegetation.

It is found in ſome of our large foreſts, but is ſcarcely to be met with any where elſe.

The powder of this Moſs is an excellent aſtringent; it ſhould be dried in an oven, and after being beaten in a mortar, paſſed through a ſieve; the white fibres will remain after the other parts have gone through the ſieve, and are of no manner of uſe, the other parts poſſeſſing all the virtues. It is good againſt the whites, immoderate menſtrual diſcharges, bloody fluxes, and ſpitting of blood, and deſerves to be much more regarded than it is at preſent. The doſe is half a drachm, or two ſcruples. *Hill.*

MOSS. Cup.

Lichen Pyxidatus, 24. 3.

This little plant is common on ditch-banks, by the ſides of woods, or heaths, and in moſt other dry barren places; it conſiſts of a thin leafy ſubſtance, which ſpreads on the ſurface of the ground, and a kind of little cup, reſembling wine glaſſes, riſing from it. The leafy part is dry, and without juice, divided into ſeveral ſegments or portions, which are irregularly notched, grey or greeniſh on the upper ſide, and whitiſh underneath. The cups are in general about half an inch high, and are each of them ſupported on thick clumſy ſtems; they are open

open at the mouth, of a grey colour, with a mixture of green, and other colours, ſprinkled over with a fine mealy ſubſtance on the ſurface; ſometimes they grow one from the edge of another, three or four ſtages high, and we frequently ſee many other accidental varieties; they likewiſe bear, at certain ſeaſons, little brown lumps, which are ſuppoſed, and not without a degree of probability, to be the ſeeds of the plant.

The whole plant, when uſed, is to be taken freſh from the ground, ſhook clean, and boiled in water, till the decoction is very ſtrong; there is then to be added an equal quantity of milk to the liquor, and the whole is to be ſweetened with honey; it is then an excellent medicine for coughs in children, particularly that called the chincough, or hooping-cough. *Hill.*

MOTHER OF THYME.

Thymis Serpyllum, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, ſmall, fibrous, and hard.

STEMS: numerous, weak, and trailing; they are of a purpleiſh colour toward the bottom, green at the top, branched, ſix or eight inches long, and ſpread every way from the root, ſo as to form a large and very elegant tuft.

LEAVES: ſmall, and placed in pairs; they ſtand on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, are of an oval figure, but pointed, and their colour is a dark ſhining green.

FLOWERS: produced in little tufts at the tops of the branches; they are ſmall, but their number, and colour, which is a beautiful purple, render them ſufficiently conſpicuous.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, cloven half way down into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is broad, flat, upright, and marked with three teeth; the lower lip reſembles two briſtles, which are of an equal length, and the mouth is cloſed by ſoft hairs.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind; the tubular part is as long as the cup, the mouth is ſmall, the upper lip ſhort, flat, upright, notched at the end, and blunt; the lower lip long, expanding, broad, cut into three ſegments, of which the middlemoſt is the broadeſt.

CHIVES: four (two long and two ſhort); they are crooked, and ſupport ſmall tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, the ſhaft is thread-ſhaped, and ſupports a cloven ſummit, the diviſions of which are very acutely pointed.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are ſmall, of a roundiſh figure, and contained in the cup, which cloſes at the neck after the fall of the bloſſom.

It is frequent on hilly heaths, in dry paſtures, and by road ſides. The flowers appear in July.

The whole plant is fragrant, and yields an eſſential oil that is very heating. An infuſion of the leaves removes the head-ach, occaſioned by the debauch of the preceding night.——— *Withering.*

It is excellent in nervous diſorders. A ſtrong infuſion of it, drank in the manner of tea, is pleaſant, and a very effectual remedy for head-achs, giddineſs, and other diſorders of that kind; and it is a certain remedy for that troubleſome complaint, the night-mare. A gentleman afflicted for a long ſpace of time with this complaint in a terrible manner, and having in vain ſought for relief from the uſual means employed for that purpoſe, was adviſed to make trial of the infuſion of this plant, which ſoon removed it, and he continued free for ſeveral years, after which the diſorder ſometimes returned, but always gave way to the ſame remedy. *Hill.*

MOTHERWORT.

Leonurus Cardiaca, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of a vaſt quantity of thick brown fibres.

STEM: ſquare, hollow, upright, hairy at the edges, branched, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks, are broad, and of an oval ſhape, but divided into three lobes, or ſegments, which are notched at the edges. The ſurface is very much wrinkled, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in whorls, in the boſoms of the upper leaves; there is about twenty flowers in each whorl, and beneath them is a fence of ſeveral ſmall ſtrap-ſhaped leaves. The flowers themſelves are but ſmall, and of a dirty purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a tubular five-cornered leaf, with five ſmall teeth at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a narrow tube, and a border opening with a long mouth. The upper

lip is the longeſt, of a concave, hunched, roundiſh figure, blunt at the end, entire, and covered with ſoft hairs. The lower lip is reflected, and divided into three ſharp-pointed ſegments, which are nearly equal in ſize.

CHIVES: four (two long, and two ſhorter); they are covered by the upper lip, and ſupport oblong, compreſſed tips, which are cloven half way down, flattened, fixed ſideways to the chives, and ſprinkled over with ſmall white opaque globules.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are four in number, the ſhaft is thread-ſhaped, and terminated by a cloven ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are of an oblong figure, convex on the one ſide, angular on the other, and contained in the bottom of the cup.

It is found in hedges, among rubbiſh, and on dunghills, in ſeveral places, and is in flower about the latter end of July or the beginning of Auguſt.

The leaves have a ſtrong and rather diſagreeable ſmell, and are rather bitter to the taſte. It is a good medicine in hyſteric diſorders, and promotes the menſtrual diſcharges; it is likewiſe an excellent thing for palpitations of the heart, when they ariſe from hyſteric cauſes. The beſt way of giving it is in form of a conſerve, made of the young tops, or it may be given in a decoction or ſtrong infuſion, but it is very unpleaſant to take that way. *Hill.*

It cleanſes the breaſt from tough phlegm, kills worms in the ſtomach and inteſtines, and helps in the cramp and other convulſive diſorders.

MOUSE-EAR.

Hieracum Piloſella, 19. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a ſmall tuft of whitiſh fibres.

LEAVES: produced immediately from the root in a cluſter; they are oblong, narrow, hairy, and of a deep green colour. From among theſe riſe ſome weak trailing

STEMS: or rather ſuckers, which take root at the ends, and there ſend up other cluſters of leaves, by which means the plant is propagated in the greateſt abundance.

FLOWER-STEM: ſlender, naked, hairy, and about four inches high it is terminated by a ſingle

FLOWER:

FLOWER: which is large, of the compound kind, and of a beautiful yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous unequal ſtrap-ſhaped ſcales, lying lengthways over one another, in the manner of tiling.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, all of which contain both chives and pointals; they are all flat, narrow, lopped at the end, and cut into five ſmall teeth.

CHIVES: five in each of the florets; they are very ſlender and ſhort, and have their tips coaleſced together, ſo as to form a hollow cylindrical body round the

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft very ſlender, and furniſhed with two reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, ſhort, with four blunt corners, and terminated by a hairy feather.

It is frequent on dry banks, heaths, and old walls, and is in flower from May till the latter end of September.

It is an excellent aſtringent, and may be given in powder in immoderate menſtrual diſcharges, and other bleedings, whether external or inward. A ſtrong decoction of it is good in purgings attended with bloody ſtools, alſo for the bleeding of the piles; and the leaves boiled in milk are a good external application for the ſame purpoſe.

MUGWORT.

Artemiſa Vulgaris.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of numerous thick, tough fibres, connected at the top to a ſmall head.

STEM: firm, upright, angular, branched, and about a yard high.

LEAVES: large, and ſo deeply divided on the ſides, as to appear like winged ones; the ſegments are oval, ſharp pointed, deeply notched on the edges, ſmooth on the upper ſide, but covered with a cottony ſubſtance below.

FLOWERS: produced at the tops of the branches; they are of the compound kind, but ſmall, and of a browniſh purple colour.

FLOWER CUP: compoſed of ſeveral roundiſh ſcales, lying one over another.

Blossom: compoſed of ſeveral florets, which in the center of the bloſſom are furniſhed with both chives and pointals, but in the circumference with pointals only; they are funnel-ſhaped, and the border is cut into five minute ſegments.

Chives: five; they are very ſhort, and the tips unite into a hollow cylindric body.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall in all the florets, but much leſs in thoſe that have pointals only; the ſhafts are ſlender, and end in a cloven ſummit, which rolls back.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seeds: in all the florets ſolitary and naked.

It is common by way-ſides, and in other places, and flowers in Auguſt.

In ſome countries it is uſed as a pot-herb, and a ſtrong decoction of it is taken by the common people to cure the ague. *Withering.*

The Chineſe bruiſe the leaves, and apply them to freſh wounds, which it ſoon heals. *Oſbeck.*

A dram of the powdered leaves, taken four times a day, effected a cure on a woman who had been troubled with hyſteric fits for many years, in the ſpace of a few days. *Dr. Home.*

It is an excellent medicine in hyſteric complaints, and in all obſtructions of the viſcera, for which purpoſes it is beſt taken in a ſtrong infuſion. *Hill.*

A decoction of it ſweetened with honey eaſes the moſt violent coughs, and is good in ſciatic pains. An ointment made of the juice of the leaves and hog's lard, diſperſes wens and hard knots and kernels about the neck and throat. An infuſion of it is good in female complaints, ariſing from obſtructed evacuations.

MULBERRY. Tree.

Morus Nigrum, 21. 4.

Root: woody.

Stem: tree-like, crooked, irregular, full of ſpreading branches, and covered with a rough browniſh bark.

Leaves: numerous, large, and very beautiful; they are heart-ſhaped, broad but pointed, finely cut, and jagged on the edges, and of a bright green colour.

Flowers:

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant or tree; they are ſmall and inconſiderable; the barren ones are diſpoſed in ſmall catkins.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: divided into four egg-ſhaped concave ſegments.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, erect, longer than the cup, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: compoſed of four diſtinct leaves, which are of a roundiſh figure.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is heart-ſhaped, and ſupports two long, awl-ſhaped, reflected, rugged ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; the cup is very large, fleſhy, and made ſucculent by the berry.

SEED: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, but pointed.

It is not a native of our iſland, but is common in the Eaſt, from whence we received it into our gardens, where it bloſſoms early in the ſpring, and produces ripe fruit in September.

The freſh bark of the Mulberry tree root boiled in water, makes an excellent medicine for the jaundice, and all complaints of the liver. It removes obſtructions, and operates by urine.

There is a very pleaſant ſyrup made from the juices of the ripe fruit, with double its weight of refined ſugar. It is very cooling, and is excellent for ſore mouths, and to allay the thirſt in fevers. *Hill.*

The dry unripe fruit cools, dries, and binds very much, and is therefore good in purgings, bloody fluxes, immoderate menſes, ſpitting of blood, and externally in ulcers of the mouth and parts adjacent. The ripe fruit eaten before dinner looſens the belly, but taken after meat it corrupts quickly, and is hurtful to the ſtomach. The berries, before they are too ripe, quench thirſt, and excite an appetite. The bark of the root is very opening; an infuſion or decoction of it is bitter, and will kill worms in the ſtomach and inteſtines. A gargle made with the leaves, or with the leaves and bark boiled in water, is good for the tooth-ach. A ſyrup of the berries allays thirſt, and is cooling in feveriſh complaints. The leaves boiled in oil make a good ointment for burns and ſcalds.

MULLEIN.

HIGH TAPER, LOVERS LUNGWORT, LADY's FOX-GLOVE.

Verbaſcum Thapſus, 5. 1.

ROOT: biennial; it is long, large, divided into ſeveral parts, and furniſhed with a great many fibres.

STEM: firm, thick, upright, hard, and covered with

LEAVES: which are very large and numerous; they have no leaf-ſtalks, but the baſe of them runs along the ſtem a conſiderable way; they are about a foot in length, and ſix or eight inches wide, and are covered on both ſides with a white downy ſubſtance, which gives them a ſingular and very beautiful appearance.

FLOWERS: produced in long ſpikes at the top of the ſtem; they are of a beautiful yellow, but ſmall in proportion to the other parts of the plant.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, with five ſlight diviſions at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, which is of the wheel-ſhaped kind, with a very ſhort tube; the border is divided into five ſegments, which are egg-ſhaped, blunt at the ends, and ſpreading.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and ſhorter than the bloſſom, with roundiſh compreſſed upright tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſlender, and as long as the chives, with a thick blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, divided into two ſeparate cells, which open at the top, and contain numerous

SEEDS: of an angular figure.

It is common on dry ditch banks, in ſandy ſituations.

Externally uſed, it is of an emollient nature. *Withering.*

A decoction of it made in the proportion of two ounces to a quart, and the ſame taken in the ſpace of a day, is a good medicine in purgings. It caſes pain in the bowels, and is given in glyſters with advantage, where there is a deſire of going to ſtool without being able, and is often applied externally to the piles. *Dr. Home.*

It is ſaid to intoxicate fiſh, ſo that they may be taken with the hand. In Norway they give it to cows that are conſumptive.

It

It is a powerful reſtringent. The root dried and powdered is good in the bloody flux, after the bowels have been emptied of their acrid contents by means of a gentle doſe or two of rhubarb. The doſe is fifteen grains, or a ſcruple. The juice of the leaves boiled into a ſyrup with honey, is excellent in coughs, and all diſorders of the lungs. The juice of the root expreſſed with red wine, checks immoderate flowings of the menſes, and is alone a moſt excellent medicine for ſpitting of blood; and a poultice made of the tops and young leaves, is a good application to the piles, or any other painful ſwelling. *Hill.*

The leaves have a ſaltiſh ſtyptic taſte, and ſmell like elder. A decoction of them is good for the cholic and piles. The water diſtilled from them cures burns, St. Anthony's fire, the gout, and all diſorders of the ſkin.

MUSTARD. Common.

Sinapis Nigra, 15. 1.

Root: annual, long, ſlender, white, and very fibrous.

Stem: round, upright, firm, and not much branched; it is rough at the bottom, but gets ſmooth towards the top, and is about two feet and a half high.

Leaves: placed in an irregular manner, they are large, of an oblong figure, deeply cut in on the edges, ſo as to appear almoſt winged, with a large roundiſh lobe at the end. They are rough to the touch, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

Flowers: produced in ſpikes at the extremity of the ſtem and branches; they are ſmall and yellow.

Flower-cup: compoſed of four ſtrap-ſhaped concave, channelled leaves, which ſoon fall off.

Blossom: formed of four roundiſh, flat, expanding petals, with upright ſtrap-ſhaped claws, and four glandular egg-ſhaped honey-cups, one of which is placed betwixt each of the ſhorter chives and the pointal, and one between each pair of the longer chives and the cup.

Chives: ſix, two ſhort, and four of them longer; they are awl-ſhaped, and ſupport upright tapering tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is cylindrical, the ſhaft as long as the ſeed-bud, and equal in heighth to the chives, with an entire knobbed ſummit at the extremity.

Seed-

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong rough pod, with protuberances on the lower part. It is divided internally into two cells, each of which contain ſeveral

SEEDS: of a roundiſh form.

It is found wild in corn fields and other cultivated places, and is much cultivated both in gardens and fields for its ſeed in many parts of the kingdom. The flowers appear in June.

The ſeeds reduced to powder make the common muſtard, ſo much requeſted at our tables. Taken inwardly, in the quantity of a large table ſpoonful, they gently move the bowels, and are ſerviceable in aſthmatic complaints, the rheumatiſm, and palſy. The powdered ſeeds curdle milk, and impregnate boiling water very ſtrongly. This infuſion, when taken in conſiderable quantity, cauſes vomiting, but in ſmaller doſes it is a gentle apenent and diuretic. Poultices made with muſtard flower, crumbs of bread, and vinegar, are frequently applied to the ſoles of the feet in fevers, and may be uſed to advantage in fixed rheumatic and ſciatic pains. In ſhort, whenever a ſtrong ſtimulating medicine is wanted to act upon the nervous ſyſtem, without exciting much heat, there is none preferable to muſtard ſeed. *Withering.*

A large ſpoonful of the unbruiſed ſeeds taken every morning, is excellent againſt rheumatic complaints, and the falling ſickneſs. They operate by urine, and moderately promote the menſtrual diſcharge; and while they are producing theſe good effects they ſtrengthen the ſtomach, diſperſe wind, and create an appetite. Eaten as a ſallad it is an excellent antiſcorbutic. There is another kind of muſtard, which differs but very little from this either in appearance or virtues, except that the ſeed-veſſels are covered with hairs, and the ſeeds white, from which circumſtance it is called white muſtard.

MUSTARD. TREACLE.

WORMSEED, or TREACLE WORMSEED.

Eryſimum Cherianthoides, 15. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, white, of a hard and almoſt woody ſubſtance, and well furniſhed with fibres.

STEM: round, firm, ſtraight, rough, and ſcored on the ſurface, but very ſeldom branched, and about three feet high.

LEAVES:

LEAVES: long and narrow; they ſtand in an irregular manner on the ſtem, and have no leaf-ſtalks. They are moſtly very entire on the edges, but the uppermoſt are ſometimes a little notched. The middle rib runs along the ſtem, and the whole leaf is of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in ſmall tufts at the top of the ſtem; they are ſmall, and of a yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four oblong coloured leaves, which approach each other at the tops, and quickly fall off when the bloſſom is expanded.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four flat, oblong, and very obtuſe petals, with upright claws, as long as the cup, and a double glandular honey-cup ſituated withinſide of the ſhorter chives.

CHIVES: ſix, four long and two ſhort, with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſtrap-ſhaped, four-edged, and as long as the chives; the ſhaft is very ſhort, and ſupports a ſmall knobbed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a long, narrow, ſtiff ſtraight pod, with four edges and two cells.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is frequent in the fenny countries, as the iſle of Ely, and many other places. The flowers appear in July.

Country people give the ſeeds of this plant to deſtroy worms, and with good effect. *Withering.*

The ſeeds are exceeding bitter, and are undoubtedly excellent for deſtroying worms in the ſtomach and inteſtines, for which purpoſes they are much uſed by the inhabitants of the places where the plant is found. They are alſo given againſt obſtructions of the viſcera, and in the rheumatiſm and jaundice with ſucceſs. They operate moderately by urine, when taken in ſmall doſes, in larger they purge briſkly, and in ſtill greater quantities they vomit; they ſhould therefore be given with caution, and then they will anſwer all the purpoſes of mercurial worm medicines, which are frequently attended with danger, eſpecially amongſt thoſe who have not ſkill to manage ſuch medicines properly.

MITHRIDATE. MUSTARD. BASTARD CRESS.

Thlaſpi Campeſtre, 15. 9.

ROOT: biennial, long, ſlender, white, and furniſhed with a vaſt number of ſmall fibres.

STEMS: numerous, full of leaves, of a firm conſiſtence, round, hairy, divided near the top into ſix or ſeven branches, and about two feet high. The

LEAVES: which riſe immediately from the root, are ſupported on long ſlender leaf-ſtalks, and are narrow, long, ſharp-pointed, notched, or toothed on the edges, and a little hairy. Thoſe on the ſtem are arrow-ſhaped, and deſtitute of leaf-ſtalks, in all other reſpects they reſemble thoſe from the roots.

FLOWERS: produced in ſmall tufts at the top of the branches. They are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: four-leafed, the leaves are egg-ſhaped, concave, nearly upright, and fall as ſoon as the bloſſom expands.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four petals, which are inverſely egg-ſhaped, twice as long as the cup, and furniſhed with narrow claws.

CHIVES: ſix, the two oppoſite ones are ſhorter than the others, and all of them are furniſhed with tapering pointed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, flat, and notched at the end; the ſhaft ſimple, as long as the chives, and terminated by an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a flat inverſely heart-ſhaped pouch, notched at the end, the depth of the notch being equal to the length of the ſhaft.

SEEDS: ſolitary.

It grows in corn-fields, and affects a ſunny ſituation. The bloſſoms appear in June and July.

The ſeed was formerly celebrated for many virtues, but the preſent practice pays no attention to it. It is, however, a good attenuant, and operates by urine. Tho leaves are of a hot, drying, and cleanſing nature; the juice of them externally applied, is a good lotion for old foul ulcers.

MUSTARD. TOWER.

Turritis Glabra, 15. 2.

ROOT: annual; it is compoſed of a large cluſter of ſmall fibres.

LEAVES: proceeding immediately from the root, very numerous; they are oblong, conſiderably broad, pointed at the ends, undivided at the edges, without leaf-ſtalks, rough on the ſurface, and of a pale green colour.

STEMS:

STEMS: numerous, upright, round, not at all branched, and nearly two feet high.

LEAVES: growing on the ſtem, heart-ſhaped, embracing the ſtem, pointed, entire on the edges, and very ſmooth on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: produced at the top of the ſtem in a long ſpike; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of four oblong deciduous leaves.

BLOSSOM: formed of four egg-ſhaped petals, which ſtand erect, and have longiſh claws.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, and as long as the tubular part of the bloſſom, but two of them are ſomewhat ſhorter than the others; the tips are ſmall and ſimple.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is equal in length to the bloſſom, and of a cylindrical figure, but a little compreſſed; there is no ſhaft, the ſummit, which is blunt, growing immediately on the ſeed-bud.

SEED-VESSEL: an exceedingly long, ſtiff, ſtraight pod, with four edges, but two of them, which are oppoſite, are almoſt imperceptible.

SEEDS: very numerous; they are roundiſh, and notched at the end.

It is found in meadows, pits, and paſtures, in a gravelly ſoil, but is not very common, and is in flower in May or the beginning of June.

The ſeeds are accounted excellent in rheumatic complaints, and in many places they are a common family medicine for that diſorder. *Hill.*

The ſeeds reduced to powder are given in Sweden for the pleuriſy, and other ſimilar diſorders. *Withering.*

MILFOIL. YARROW.

Achillea Millefolium, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of a number of ſmall fibres, united at the top into a ſmall head.

LEAVES: very numerous, and doubly winged; the wings, or ſegments, are ſmall, ſtrap-ſhaped and toothed on the edges; they are of a fine dark green colour.

STEMS: angular, furrowed, and covered with a cottony ſubſtance; they are but little branched, and ſeldom exceed a foot or eighteen inches in heighth.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they terminate the ſtem in a large round tuft; and are moſt commonly white, but ſometimes they are beautifully tinged with purple.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of many egg-ſhaped ſcales laid one over another, like the tiles of a houſe.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of many ſmall florets, thoſe in the central part of the flower are tubular, with five ſlight notches at the mouth, and contain both chives and pointals; thoſe in the circumference are flat, inverſely heart-ſhaped, and cloven into three ſegments, the middlemoſt of which is the ſmalleſt.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort and ſlender, and the tips form a hollow cylindric body round the

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſmall, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and as long as the chives; thoſe in which there are both chives and pointals are furniſhed with an obtuſe ſummit, notched at the end; thoſe where there are only pointals, have two blunt reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, woolly, and deſtitute of a feather.

It is frequent in meadows, paſtures, and by road ſides, and flowers in June and the following ſummer months.

It poſſeſſes very conſiderable virtues, though it is greatly neglected, being an excellent medicine in overflowings of the menſes, and all other hæmorrhages, likewiſe in looſeneſſes, attended with bloody ſtools. The beſt way of taking it is in a ſtrong decoction of the whole plant. *Hill.*

It increaſes the urinary diſcharges, and is good in ulcers of the kidneys or ureters.

MONK's HOOD. ACONITE. WOLF's BANE.

Aconitum Napellus, 13. 3.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, of a hard ſubſtance, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

STEM: robuſt, upright, ſmooth, and four or five feet high.

LEAVES: diſpoſed in an irregular manner on the ſtem; they ſtand on long leaf-ſtalks, and are divided down to the baſe into ſix or ſeven ſegments, which are again deeply notched at the edges, and oftentimes ſubdivided into leſſer ſegments or lobes. Their colour is a deep but pleaſant green, and they have a line of a lighter colour runs along the middle of them.

FLOWERS

FLOWERS: produced at the top of the ſtem, in a long and beautiful ſpike; they are large, and of an elegant blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five unequal petals, the uppermoſt of which reſembles a hood or helmet; the two ſide petals are broad, and of a roundiſh figure, and the two lowermoſt of an oblong ſhape; within the bloſſom, and immediately below the upper petal, are concealed two tubular honey-cups, with oblique mouths, ſitting on long awl-ſhaped pedicles, and ſurrounded with ſix very ſhort coloured ſcales.

CHIVES: numerous; they are awl-ſhaped, very ſmall, broader at the baſe than toward the point, and terminated by ſmall upright tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are generally three in number, and of an oblong form, ending in ſhafts, which are as long as the chives, and ſupport ſimple reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSELS: equal in number to the ſeed-buds; they are of the kind denominated capſules, and contain numerous

SEEDS: which are of an angular figure, and very much wrinkled.

It is a native of Germany and other parts of Europe, but flouriſhes in our gardens, to which it is an ornament whilſt in flower, and that is in June.

This is a poiſonous plant, and Dodonæus gives an account of five perſons who eat the root of it through a miſtake, and all of them died. There are ſeveral other inſtances of its fatal effects both on man and beaſt, but this is ſufficient to deter any one from giving any part of the plant internally, without the utmoſt circumſpection. Dr. Storks has, however, given us an account in the Med. Muſ. vol. I. p. 515, &c. of ſeveral deplorable caſes of virulent gonorrhœas, pains that were obſtinate, and which followed agues, and intermitting fevers, tophs, and nodes, hardneſs of the glands, &c. which yielded to an extract made with the juice of this plant, by a gentle evaporation, and then adding two drachms of lump ſugar, in powder, to two grains of the extract. This was given from ſix grains to half a drachm for a doſe in the different caſes, and was in many of them productive of the happieſt effects. Its principal ſenſible effect was its exciting a copious perſpiration. But we read of a perſon, who had eaten only a ſmall quantity of Monk's-hood, being attacked with the following ſymptoms immediately after, viz. a ſenſation of tingling heat in the tongue and jaws, ſo that his teeth appeared to himſelf to be looſe, and his face very

very much ſwelled, though nothing of that kind was perceptible to any one beſides. This tingling ſenſation by degrees ſpread itſelf all over his body, particularly the extremities, his knees and ancles loſt their ſtrength, and frequent convulſive twitchings of the tendons came on, ſoon after which he perceived a ſenſible check to the circulation of the blood through his limbs; at length a giddineſs came on, ſoon after which a miſt ſeemed to be formed before his eyes, and there was a humming noiſe in his ears, his ſenſes then became ſuſpended, and he fell into a ſwoon, his eyes and teeth were fixed, his noſe contracted, his breathing ſhort and laborious, and cold ſweats were perceived on his hands, feet, and forehead; and all theſe ſymptoms followed in leſs than two hours after his eating the ſallad in which the Monk's-hood was unfortunately mixed. Galen adviſes thoſe who may have the misfortune to take this plant, to drink plentifully of wine, in which rue has been previouſly macerated; but two or three large draughts of vinegar would probably be more uſeful.

MOLY.

Allium Moly, 6. 1.

ROOT: a roundiſh bulb, about the ſize of a large nut, with a ſmall tuft of long white fibres at the baſe.

LEAVES: long, broad, ſmooth pointed, and of a ſhining dark green colour.

STEM: round, ſmooth, naked, and ſix or ſeven inches high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a large tuft; they are moderately large, and of a fine yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: an oblong ſheath, which burſt open on the ſide, and withers.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix oblong petals.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, nearly as long as the petals, and ſupport oblong upright tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly three-cornered, and each of the angles is engraved with a ſmall hollow line; the ſhaft is ſimple, and the ſummit very ſharply pointed.

SEED-VESSEL: a very ſhort, broad capſule, divided outwardly into three lobes, and internally into as many cells.

SEEDS: ſeveral; they are of a roundiſh figure.

It

It is a native of ſeveral parts of Europe, and we have it plentifully in many of our gardens, where it flowers in May.

The whole plant ſmells like garlic, and is, like it, a good remedy in aſthmatic complaints, the chin-cough, and other diſorders of the breaſt. It is alſo of an opening nature, and removes moſt obſtructions of the viſcera.

MERCURY. Dog's.

Mercurialis Perennis, 22. 8.

ROOT: perennial, creeping, white, and fibrous.

STEM: upright, ſimple, thickeſt at the joints, with two projecting ridges, not running, as is uſual, down from the leaf-ſtalks, but from the joint between them, and terminating in the part below; it is juicy, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: placed in oppoſite pairs on ſhort furrowed leaf-ſtalks; they are oval, but ſharply pointed, very much wrinkled, notched at the edges, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they grow in ſpikes at the top of the ſtem, and are of a greeniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: divided into three egg-ſhaped, pointed, concave, expanding ſegments.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: from nine to twelve in number; they are ſlender, ſtraight, as long as the cup, and terminated by globular ſummits, which appear double.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: as above.

BLOSSOM: wanting, but there are two awl-ſhaped pointed ſubſtances, one of which is placed on each ſide of the ſeed-bud, and preſſed into its furrows. Theſe are ſuppoſed by ſome to be honey-cups, and by others the rudiments of imperfect chives.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a roundiſh compreſſed figure, with a hollow furrow on each ſide, and covered with rough hairs; it ſupports two reflected ſhafts, which are likewiſe rough with hairs, and terminated by ſharp reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh purſe-ſhaped double capſule, divided into two cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, moderately large, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is found plentifully in woods and hedges, and flowers in April.

This is another of thoſe plants, whoſe internal uſe would be productive of fatal effects, many inſtances of which are left upon record. *Ray* in particular relates a caſe of a man, his wife, and three children, who experienced highly deterious effects from eating it fried with bacon. It is likewiſe very deſtructive to ſheep, who, notwithſtanding, eat it very frequently.

MERCURY. FRENCH.

Mercurialis Annua, 22. 8.

ROOT: annual, and fibrous.

STEM: very much branched, ſmooth, frequently tinged with purple, ſet very thick with leaves, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: of an oblong figure, notched on the edge, and of a beautiful green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in ſpikes at the extremities of the branches; they are like thoſe of the laſt deſcribed plant, barren and fertile on diſtinct individuals, and their colour, like them, is green. The only ſtriking difference ſubſiſting between the flower of the two plants is, theſe being more numerous and deſtitute of the honey-cup, which is found in the fertile flowers of the Dog's Mercury.

The whole plant is of a mucilaginous nature, and was formerly much employed as an emollient to ſoften and diſcuſs hard tumours and ſwellings, but is now ſeldom or never uſed.

NAVELWORT.

KIDNEYWORT, WALL PENNYWORT.

Cotyledon Umbilicus, 10. 5.

ROOT: perennial, tuberous, and furniſhed with numerous ſmall fibres.

LEAVES: thoſe which proceed immediately from the root are numerous, and ſtand on longiſh round leaf-ſtalks, which are inſerted not into the ſides of the leaves, as in moſt other plants, but into its middle; the leaves themſelves are round, concave, fleſhy, notched on the edge, and of a lively ſhining green colour.

STEM:

STEM: nearly upright, ſlightly angular, ſmooth, eight or nine inches high, and divided near the top into two or three parts; the leaves on it reſemble thoſe from the root, but are ſmaller, and not quite ſo round; nor is the leaf-ſtalk inſerted ſo near the center of the leaf, as in thoſe.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and its diviſions in long ſpikes, they are ſupported on ſhort ſeparate fruit-ſtalks, intermixed with ſmall, oval, pointed floral leaves, and hang in a drooping poſition; their colour is greeniſh, and they are not very large.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, cut at the mouth into five ſmall ſharp-pointed teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, with five ſhallow clefts, and a honey-cup conſiſting of a ſmall hollow ſcale, ſituated at the baſe of each of the ſeed-buds.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, ſtraight, equal in length to the bloſſom, and furniſhed with upright tips, marked with four ſmall longitudinal furrows.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are five in each bloſſom; they are of an oblong form, rather thick, and terminate in awl-ſhaped ſhafts, which are longer than the chives, and ſupport ſimple reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSELS: five oblong diſtended tapering capſules, which open longitudinally on the ſide when ripe.

SEEDS: numerous, and very ſmall.

It delights to grow on old walls, and moiſt ſhady rocks, and produces its flowers in June and July.

It is of a cooling diuretic nature, inwardly taken; and the bruiſed leaves are a good application to ſlight burns or ſcalds.

NETTLE.

Urtica Dioica, 21. 4.

ROOT: perennial, hard, tough, and creeping.

STEM: angular, upright, branched, and beſet with ſmall prickles, at the bottoms of which are placed ſmall bladders full of a ſharp juice, which inflames the ſkin when let in by the punctures of the prickles, and cauſes it to riſe in bliſters.

LEAVES: oppoſite, heart-ſhaped, notched on the edges, rough on the ſurface, of a dark green colour, and furniſhed with the ſame kind of ſtingy prickles as the ſtem. Theſe

ſtings, when viewed with a good microſcope, are found to conſiſt of an exceedingly fine tapering hollow ſubſtance, with a perforation at the point, and a bag at the baſe; when the ſting is preſſed, it readily enters the ſkin, and the ſame preſſure forces an acrid liquor from the bag into the wound, which produces a burning tingling ſenſation that very few are unacquainted with.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they are produced in bunches from the boſoms of the leaves towards the top of the ſtem; ſingly, they are ſmall, and their colour is green.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: compoſed of four roundiſh concave leaves.

BLOSSOM: wanting; but there is a glaſs-ſhaped honey-cup in the center of the cup, which is entire, narrow at the bottom, and very minute.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, longer than the cup, and furniſhed with tips, divided into two cells.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: compoſed of two egg-ſhaped, concave, upright valves or ſcales.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and the ſhaft wanting, but the ſeed-bud is crowned with a woolly ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; the cup cloſing and performing its office.

SEED: ſingle, egg-ſhaped, compreſſed, blunt, and ſhining.

It grows plentifully almoſt every where, on ditch banks, and among rubbiſh, and flowers in July.

The plant was formerly uſed as an aſtringent, but is now diſregarded. A leaf put upon the tongue, and preſſed againſt the roof of the mouth, will commonly ſtop bleedings at the noſe. Paralytic limbs have been reſtored to their uſual functions by ſtinging them with nettles; and the young ſhoots or tops are gathered early in the ſpring to boil in broth or gruel. *Withering.*

The tops, as they are eaten in the ſpring, remove obſtructions, and the roots operate by urine. The juice of the leaves taken alone, or boiled with ſugar into a ſyrup, is an excellent medicine for ſpitting of blood, and other hæmorrhages. A conſerve made of the flowers and ſeed is good for the ſtone in the kidnies, and a decoction of the root is good in the jaundice, and makes an uſeful gargle for ſore throats.

NIGHT-

NIGHTSHADE. COMMON.

Solanum Nigrum, 5. 1.

ROOT: annual; it conſiſts of numerous fibres.

STEM: angular, thick, roughiſh, of a firm ſubſtance, branched, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: placed on long leaf-ſtalks; they are egg-ſhaped, toothed, ſomewhat angular, and of a deep green colour.

FLOWERS: produced from the ſides of the ſtem in little bunches; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſmall pointed teeth at the margin.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle wheel-ſhaped petal, with a very ſhort tube, and a large plaited border, with five ſhallow clefts; the ſegments are flat, and turned back.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and very ſmall; the tips are of an oblong figure, and approach each other ſo as to touch.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple, and longer than the chives, with a blunt ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, with a hollow dot at the end, and when ripe, it is of a gloſſy black colour.

SEEDS: ſeveral; they are roundiſh, and diſperſed among the pulp.

It is frequent among rubbiſh and on dunghills, the flowers appear in June, and the plant continues producing a ſucceſſion of freſh ones till the latter end of October.

From one to three grains of the leaves infuſed in boiling water, and taken at bed-time, occaſions a copious perſpiration, increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and commonly purges more or leſs the day following. Theſe properties, judiciouſly applied, render it capable of doing very great ſervice in ſeveral diſorders; but at the ſame time its effects on the nervous ſyſtem are ſo uncertain, and frequently ſo great, as to make the greateſt caution neceſſary in the adminiſtration. The leaves applied externally, eaſe pain, and abate inflammation.——*Withering.*

The bruiſed leaves are very cooling, and may be uſed with advantage in inflammations, ſcalds, burns, and troubleſome eruptions of the ſkin.

NIGHTSHADE.

DEADLY, DWALE.

Atropa Belladona, 5. 1.

ROOT: very large, thick, white, and furniſhed with a great number of fibres.

STEM: bent in a zig-zag manner; it is of a firm conſiſtence, very much branched, and four feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, and very large; they are egg-ſhaped, pointed, entire, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: produced ſingly from the boſoms of the leaves, near the tops of the branches; they are large, and of a dirty, diſagreeable, purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſhort pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, with a very ſhort tube; the border is diſtended, and cut into five equal ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, as long as the bloſſom, and furniſhed with thick tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is half egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft very ſlender, as long as the chives, and terminated by a knobbed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a large, roundiſh, ſhining black berry, ſitting upon the cup, which grows large after the flower falls; it is divided into two cells, and contains numerous

SEEDS: which are ſmall, and kidney-ſhaped.

It is commonly found about the ruins of ſome old buildings, and is in flower in June and July.

The whole plant is poiſonous in a very high degree; and children, allured by the tempting appearance of the berries, have frequently fallen victims to its deleterious qualities. Thoſe who eat them are conſtantly attacked with ſtupor and delirium, and become variouſly convulſed; and death is the certain conſequence, if not timely prevented by vomiting, ſo as to evacuate the poiſon. *Withering.*

A poultice made of the roots boiled in milk, has been found ſerviceable in hard ill-conditioned tumours, and foul ulcers. *Graham, in the Med. Com.*

However productive of good effects external applications of this plant may be in ſome caſes, the following inſtance proves that

that they ſometimes are productive of bad ones. A lady who was troubled with a ſmall ulcer a little below one of her eyes, which was ſuppoſed to be of a cancerous nature, applied a ſmall piece of the green leaf to it at night, and the next morning the uvea of that eye was affected in ſuch a manner, that the pupil would not contract in the lighteſt light, while the other eye retained its uſual powers. The leaf being removed, the eye was gradually reſtored to its original ſtate; and this effect could not be accidental, for the experiment was repeated three different times, and the application was always attended with the ſame ſymptoms. *Ray.*

It was ſome time ago ſuppoſed to be a ſpecific in cancerous complaints, and there is a well atteſted caſe in the Phil. Tranſ. vol. L. p. 77. of a woman that was cured of a cancer in her breaſt, by taking a tea-cupful of an infuſion of the dried leaves every morning. The complaint at firſt grew worſe, but after perſevering ſome time in the uſe of the medicine, the ſymptoms abated, and in about half a year ſhe was perfectly well. The infuſion was made by pouring ten tea-cupful of boiling water on twenty grains of the dried leaves, and letting it ſtand to infuſe all night in a warm place. In conſequence of this it was tried in many of our hoſpitals, and frequently mitigated the ſymptoms, but without effecting a cure.

NUTMEG. TREE.

Myriſtica Officinalis, 21. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, full of branches, covered with a greyiſh bark, and thirty or forty feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, large, and of an oval figure; they are not much unlike thoſe of the bay-tree, but larger; their colour is a fine green on the ſurface, and they are hoary underneath.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame tree: they are not very large, and their colour is a yelloviſh green.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: divided into three parts, and ſmooth.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: ſingle, furniſhed with tips, which ſurround it near the top, and is ſtreaked or marked with ſmall lines on the ſurface.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: as in the barren one, but gaping below, and ſoon falling off.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is bellied, and as long as the cup. The ſhaft is double, and very ſhort, with two ſmall acutely pointed ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a fleſhy or pulpy nut, which is very large.

SEED: an egg-ſhaped nut, or ſtone, ſurrounded with netted mace, and ſmooth. The kernel, or, as we call it, the nutmeg is egg-ſhaped and pitted.

It is a native only of the hotter climates, and it is but very lately that we have been able to gain any exact account reſpecting it.

The nutmeg is a moderately warm and grateful ſpice, and is ſuppoſed to be particularly uſeful in weakneſs of the ſtomach, loſs of appetite, and thoſe ſickneſſes and vomitings which uſually accompany pregnancy. It is likewiſe excellent in violent purgings, but is liable, when taken in any quantity, to ſit very uneaſy at the ſtomach, and frequently affects the head. If, however, it is roaſted in a gentle heat till it becomes quite friable, it proves leſs ſubject to thoſe inconveniencies, and is alſo much more ſerviceable in fluxes, and moſt other complaints to which it is adapted.

The mace has a pleaſant aromatic ſmell, and a warm, bitteriſh, aromatic taſte. It is in common uſe as a grateful ſpice, and appears to be, in its general qualities, very much like the nutmeg, the greateſt difference conſiſting in its being more bitter and leſs unctious, and ſitting more eaſily on weak ſtomachs. Oil of mace, as it is generally called, though procured from the nutmeg, is principally uſed externally in plaiſters for the ſtomach, and in nervous and other ointments for eaſing pain. The diſtilled water is a good nervous medicine, or at leaſt a good vehicle to take nervous medicines in.

OAK. TREE.

Quercus Robur, 21. 8.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, covered with a rough brown bark, and very much branched at a diſtance from the ground.

LEAVES: numerous, large, of an oblong figure, deeply cut or ſinuated on the edges, and of a ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame tree; the former of theſe are collected into ſmall looſe catkins; the latter are ſeated

ſeated in the buds, and both ſorts are ſmall and inconſiderable.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: a ſingle-leaf, with four or five ſharp notches at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: five, eight, or ten, in the diffcrent flowers; but their number is uncertain. They are very ſhort, and ſupport large double tips.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: a ſingle leaf of a leathery ſubſtance, rough on the outſide, very entire at the mouth, and ſo ſmall as to be hardly perceptible while the flower continues.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped and very ſmall, the ſhafts from two to five in number, longer than the cup, and terminated by ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: it is oval, formed of a leather-likecoat, which appears as if raſped at the baſe, and is fixed to a ſhort cup.

It is too common to require a particular ſpecification of the places of its growth. The flowers appear in April, and the acorns are ripe in October and November.

The bark of the oak is a ſtrong aſtringent, accompanied with a little bitterneſs, but no remarkable ſmell, or particular flavour. It has been uſed with advantage in fluxes, and other immoderate evacuations, likewiſe in intermitting fevers, and both externally and inwardly in gangrenous wounds and ulcers, in which caſes it is nearly as much to be relied on as the Peruvian bark. *Lewis.*

A ſtrong decoction of it ſtops purgings, and checks immoderate menſtrual evacuations. In ſhort, wherever a very powerful aſtringent is wanted, oak bark demands the preference over every thing elſe.

OLIVE. TREE.

Olea Europæa, 2. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, or tree like, and full of ſpreading branches. The bark is ſmooth, and of a greyiſh colour, and the wood is pretty firm and ſolid.

LEAVES: growing moſtly in pairs on very ſhort leaf ſtalks; they are ever green, of an oblong figure, entire at the edges, of a darkiſh

a darkiſh green colour above, and a paler on the under ſurface.

Flowers: produced in cluſters in the boſoms of the leaves, on ſmall fruit-ſtalks; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

Flower-cup: a ſingle tubular leaf, which is very ſmall, and cut into four teeth at the mouth.

Blossom: a funnel-ſhaped petal, with a cylindric tube, equal in length to the cup. The border is divided into four flat half-egg-ſhaped ſegments.

Chives: two, they are awl-ſhaped, ſhort, and ſupport upright tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple and very ſhort, with a thickiſh ſummit, divided into two parts, which are notched at the ends.

Seed: a fleſhy fruit, or berry, of an oblong form, and ſmooth on the ſurface.

Seed: an oblong nut, wrinkled on the outſide.

It is a native of ſeveral parts of Europe, but will not bear the cold of our winters without the ſhelter of a green-houſe.

The fruit of this tree has a bitter, auſtere, diſagreeable taſte, but when pickled, as they come from abroad, they are leſs ungrateful, and promote appetite and digeſtion, alſo cut and attenuates tough phlegm in the ſtomach and firſt paſſages. The Lucca olives are ſmaller than the others, and have the weakeſt taſte, and the Spaniſh, or larger, the ſtrongeſt; thoſe brought from Province, which are of a middling ſize, are moſt eſteemed. But the principal conſumption of this fruit is in making the common ſallad oil, which is obtained by grinding and preſſing them when ripe; the finer, and moſt pure oil, iſſues firſt on their being gently preſſed, and the inferior ſorts on heating the maſs, and preſſing it more ſtrongly. This oil, in its virtues, does not differ materially from the other taſteleſs expreſſed oils, but it is preferred to all of them for eſculent purpoſes, and is chiefly uſed in the preparation of plaiſters, ointments, &c.

ONION.

Allium Cepa, 6. 1.

Root: bulbous, large, and hung with a cluſter of thick white fibres at the baſe.

Leaves:

LEAVES: long, hollow, round, and ſhort pointed; their colour is a dark green.

STEM: round, firm, upright, not branched, and two feet high.

FLOWERS: produced in a large round tuft, or umbel, at the top of the ſtem; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a roundiſh ſheath, which withers after the expanſion of the flowers.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix oblong petals.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, as long as the bloſſom, and furniſhed with oblong tips, ſtanding upright.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſhort, and nearly three-cornered; the ſhaft ſimple, and the ſummit very ſharply pointed.

SEED-VESSEL: a very ſhort broad capſule, divided externally into three lobes, and inwardly into as many cells.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each cell; they are of a roundiſh figure.

It is not a native of England, but is much cultivated with us for the ſake of its root, which is applicable to a variety of eſculent purpoſes. The flowers appear early in the ſummer.

A ſyrup made of the juice of onions and honey, is an excellent medicine in aſthmatic complaints. *Hill.*

All the parts of this plant have a ſtrong, and, to many, a very diſagreeable ſmell, and a ſharp biting taſte. They are excellent to be taken by thoſe who abound in cold watery humours, but very injurious to thoſe of a bilious habit, affecting their heads, eyes, and ſtomachs. Onions, when plentifully eaten, procure ſleep, help digeſtion, cure acid belchings, remove obſtructions of the viſcera, encreaſe the urinary ſecretions, and promote inſenſible perſpiration. Steeped all night in ſpring water, and the infuſion given children to drink in the morning faſting, kills worms. Onions bruiſed, with the addition of a little ſalt, and laid on freſh burns, draw out the fire, and prevent the part from bliſtering. Their uſe is fitteſt for cold weather, and for aged, phlegmatic people, whoſe lungs are ſtuffed, and their breath ſhort.

ORANGE. Tree.

Citrus Aurantium, 18. 3.

Root: woody.

Stem: tree-like, covered with a roughiſh bark, divided towards the top into many branches, and thirty feet, or frequently more, in heighth.

Leaves: large, and very beautiful; they are evergreen, of an oblong form, and ſtand on ſhortiſh leaf-ſtalks, which are furniſhed on each ſide with a little leafy appendage, or wing. Their colour is a dark ſhining green.

Flowers: produced from the ſides of the branches; they are large, white, and very fragrant.

Flower-cup: one leaved; it is very ſmall, flat at the baſe, and cleft into five parts.

Blossom: compoſed of five oblong, flat, expanding petals.

Chives: about twenty; they are awl-ſhaped, compreſſed, erect, placed in an orb, or cylinder, and often conjoined among themſelves into more or fewer bodies; they are furniſhed with oblong tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft cylindric, and as long as the chives, with a roundiſh ſummit.

Seed-vessel: a large fruit of the ſize of an apple, with a fleſhy bark; it is very full of juice, and the pulp is divided into nine cells.

Seeds: two in each cell, nearly egg-ſhaped, and of a hard callous ſubſtance.

It is a native of Spain, Italy, and other warm parts, with us it requires the ſhelter of a green-houſe in winter.

The four, or Seville orange, is the kind uſed in medicine, but the peel more than the pulpy part. Its chief uſe is in ſtomachic tinctures and infuſions. *Hill.*

The yellow rind of this fruit, when carefully freed from the white fungous matter underneath, is a grateful, warm, aromatic bitter, of great uſe as a ſtomachic and corroborant, and for giving an agreeable taſte to other medicines, being warmer than the peel of lemons, and of a more durable flavour. The juice of oranges is a grateful acid, and of great uſe in both putrid and inflammatory diſorders.

ORPINE.

Sedum Telephium, 10. 5.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a great number of tuberous lumps irregularly joined together, and hung with a great many fibres.

STEMS: numerous, round, thick, fleſhy, rather trailing, and about two feet in length.

LEAVES: of an oblong form, flat, blunt at the end, notched on the edges, of a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, and a freſh beautiful green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters at the tops of the ſtems; they are ſmall, but their number and colour, which is a faint but elegant red, render them ſufficiently conſpicuous.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſharp, upright, permanent ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſharp, flat, ſpreading petals, with hooked points. There are likewiſe five honey cups in each bloſſom, each of which conſiſts of a ſmall ſcale, notched at the end, and fixed on the outſide of the ſeed-buds at either baſe.

CHIVES: ten in each flower; they are awl-ſhaped, and as long as the bloſſom, with roundiſh tips at the extremity.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are five in number, and of an oblong form, ending in ſlender ſhafts, which are terminated by blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSELS: equal in number to the ſeed-buds; they are of the capſule kind, taper, a little compreſſed, and notched at the baſe.

SEEDS: numerous, and very ſmall.

It is found on old walls, and in dry ſandy ſituations in many places, the flowers appear in July.

It is of a ſtyptic aſtringent nature, and the roots contain the principal virtues. They are excellent in thoſe fluxes and looſeneſſes which erode the bowels, for which purpoſes they are beſt given in powder, a ſcruple or ſomewhat more of which is a ſufficient doſe. Bruiſed and applied externally, they are ſerviceable to wounds, burns, and bruiſes. The leaves boiled in milk, and the decoction taken to the amount of a large tea-cupful,

three or four times a day, powerfully promotes the urinary diſcharge, and has been found ſerviceable for the piles and other hæmorrhages.

O X E Y E.

MOON-FLOWER.

Chryſanthemum Leucanthemum, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of numerous fibres, connected by their upper extremities to a ſmall head.

STEM: upright, ſcored on the ſurface, branched, and two feet high.

LEAVES: thoſe which proceed from the root are ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, but thoſe that grow on the ſtem are deſtitute of that part; they are of an oblong form, notched at the edges, and ſometimes ſo deeply cut in, as to appear almoſt like winged leaves.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and upper branches, ſingly; they are large, of the compound kind, and white on the outſide, with yellow middles.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſcales, lying cloſe over each other, like tiling; the innermoſt becoming gradually longer.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the center of the flower are tubular, marked with five teeth, and contain both chives and pointals; thoſe in the circumference are flat, narrow, marked at the end with three teeth, and contain pointals only.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender and ſhort, and have their tips united into a hollow cylindric body.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are egg ſhaped, the ſhafts ſlender, and longer than the chives, with two blunt reflected ſummits at the extremity of each.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, of an oblong form, and unfurniſhed, with a feather.

Country people give a decoction of the freſh herb in ale for the jaundice. It operates by urine.

ORACH.

ORACH. STINKING.

Chenopodium Vulvaria, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, and fibrous.

STEM: trailing, ſcored on the ſurface, branched, and covered with a kind of meal.

LEAVES: diſpoſed alternately on the ſtem; they ſtand on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, and are of a roundiſh, but ſomewhat angular form, with three longitudinal ribs on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: diſpoſed in the boſoms of the leaves, many together; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five concave egg-ſhaped leaves, with membranaceous edges.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, as long as the leaves of the cup, and ſtand oppoſite to them; the tips are double, and of a roundiſh figure.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is round and flattiſh, with a ſhort divided ſhaft, which ends in two blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; but the cup cloſes upon the ſeed, and performs its office.

SEED: ſingle, and roundiſh.

It is found by road ſides, on old walls, and among rubbiſh in moſt places. The flowers appear in Auguſt.

The whole plant is covered with a kind of greyiſh powder, and is extremely diſagreeable to the ſmell.

A conſerve made of the young tops is an excellent medicine for hyſteric complaints, and other ſimilar diſorders.

PALMA-CHRISTIS.

Ricinus Communis, 121. 9.

ROOT: annual, long, thick, white, and hung with many fibres.

STEM: round, thick, hollow, ſcored on the ſurface, jointed, five or ſix feet high, of a bluiſh green colour at the bottom, but purpliſh towards the top.

LEAVES: ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks; they are large, and divided deeply into five or ſix ſegments, which reſemble the fingers of a man's hand; the ſegments are notched at the

edges, and the leaf-ſtalks are inſerted into the middle of the back part of the leaf.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they are produced in ſpikes at the top of the ſtem, are ſmall, and of a pale crimſon colour.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: divided into egg-ſhaped concave ſegments.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: very numerous; they are ſlender, and united at the baſe into various bundles; the tips are roundiſh and double.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: divided into three parts, which are egg-ſhaped and concave.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and covered over with ſmall awl-ſhaped bodies; there are three divided ſhafts in each flower, which are hairy, and terminated by ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, marked with three furrows, and covered over with prickles; it is divided internally into three cells, each of which contains a ſingle

SEED: of an oval figure.

It is a native of the Eaſt, but is ſometimes to be met with in the gardens of ſuch as are curious in plants, but requires to be ſown on a hot-bed.

The ſeeds were uſed to be kept in the ſhops, but they are now rarely to be met with. They operate both upwards and downwards, and that in ſo violent a manner, as to be frequently productive of dangerous ſymptoms. There are, however, ſeveral inſtances of people troubled with dropſical and rheumatic complaints, being cured by the uſe of them.

PARSLEY.

Apium Petroſelinum, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, white, and hung with many fibres.

STEM: round, ſcored on the ſurface, ſlender, upright, branched, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: compound; they are divided into three principal parts, and each of theſe into a number of ſmall ſegments, which are notched on the edges, and of a fine green colour.

FLOWERS;

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in rundles; they are ſmall, and of a yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible, but there is a fence of one or more irregular leaves at the baſe of each rundle, and the parts of which it is compoſed.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall roundiſh petals.

CHIVES: five; they are ſimple, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports two reflected ſhafts with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are joined together, and ſcored on one ſide, but flat on the other.

It is a native of Germany, but is univerſally cultivated in our gardens for eſculent purpoſes.

Independent of its uſefulneſs at the table, the ſeeds diſperſe wind at the ſtomach, and relieve thoſe who are troubled with the cholic. A ſtrong decoction of the roots is a powerful diuretic, and is excellent in obſtructions of the viſcera, and ſuch diſorders as ariſe therefrom. Drank for ſome time, it is ſerviceable in the jaundice and dropſy, and brings away gravel and other fabulous concretions from the kidnies and bladder.

PARSLEY. PIERT.

Aphanes Arvenſis, 4. 2.

ROOT: annual, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEM: weak, trailing, crowded with leaves, and about four or five inches high.

LEAVES: divided into three lobes; they ſtand irregularly, and are narrower at the baſe than at the extremity.

FLOWERS: ſituated in the boſoms of the leaves; they are very ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle tubular leaf, with a flat mouth, divided into four ſegments, which are alternately very minute.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, very ſmall, and ſituated on the margin of the flower-cup. The tips are roundiſh.

POINTAL:

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are two in each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, and the ſhafts, which are ſlender, grow from the baſe of them. The ſummits are roundiſh.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting, but the rim of the flower-cup cloſes and confines the ſeeds, which are two in number, and of an oblong, tapering, compreſſed figure.

It is frequent in corn-fields and dry gravelly places, and continues flowering from May till the latter end of Auguſt.

The whole plant is to be made uſe of, and it is beſt when freſh gathered. A ſtrong infuſion of it is good againſt the gravel, for it operates powerfully by urine, and cleanſes the kidnies and urinary paſſages from all fabulous concretions in a ſhort time. It is likewiſe good in the jaundice, and other complaints ariſing from obſtructions of the liver or any other viſcera; and many people fancy that it has the power of diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder, but this is ſuppoſing too much. No medicine has ever yet been found that has that effect, and it is much to be feared there never will; thoſe ſubſtances being of too firm and compact a nature ever to be diſſolved by any thing that the bladder can bear, without being irreparably injured.

PARSLEY. MACEDONIAN.

Bubon Macedonicum, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, and fibrous.

STEM: ſlender, branched, hairy, and a foot or more high.

LEAVES: nearly egg-ſhaped; they are divided into numerous ſmall rounded ſegments, and thoſe which grow towards the top of the ſtem are more finely divided than thoſe below.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in large rundles; ſingly, they are ſmall and whitiſh; there is a fence at the baſe of each rundle, compoſed of five ſharp-pointed ſpreading leaves, and another with rather more leaves, which are ſmaller at the baſe of each of the rundlets.

FLOWER-CUP: ſmall, and marked with five teeth.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall pointed petals.

CHIVES: five; of a ſimple conſtruction, and as long as the florets, with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſituated beneath the bloſſom; it ſupports two ſhort briſtly ſhafts, which are terminated by obtuſe ſummits.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, flat on one ſide, convex, ſcored and ſhaggy on the other.

It is a native of the mild parts of Europe, and is frequently to be met with in our gardens, where it flowers about the middle of ſummer.

The ſeed only is uſed, and it is beſt given in powder. It increaſes the ſecretion by the kidnies, promotes the menſtrual diſcharge, and is good in the cholic and gravel. It likewiſe ſtands recommended for the dropſy and jaundice.

PARSNIP. WILD.

Paſtinaca Sativa, 5. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, ſlender, white, hung with a few large fibres, and ſweetiſh to the taſte.

STEM: upright, ſtiff, angular, downy on the ſurface, hollow, branched, and four or five feet high.

LEAVES: placed alternately upon it; they are large, and of the winged kind; the ſegments or little leaves are numerous, narrow, ſoft to the touch, notched on the edges, and ſometimes divided into three lobes.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches; they are ſmall, and of a faint yellow colour; there is no ſence at the baſe of the rundle, and the

FLOWER-CUP is hardly perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſharp-pointed petals, very entire at the ſides, and rolled inwards at the ends.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender, and ſupport roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ends in two reflected ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are oval, flat, and encompaſſed with a border.

It is found in the borders of fields, near lime-ſtone and marl, and flowers in July.

The roots, when cultivated, are ſweeter than thoſe of carrots, and are highly nutritious. In the north of Ireland they are brewed with hops, in the ſame manner that we brew malt,

and the liquor thus obtained, after undergoing a fermentation with yeaſt, proves very agreeable. The ſeeds contain an eſſential oil, and will frequently cure intermitting fevers or agues. *Withering.*

A ſtrong decoction of the root is a pretty ſtrong diuretic, and aſſiſts in removing obſtructions of the viſcera. It is good againſt the jaundice and gravel, and moderately promotes the menſes. *Hill.*

PEACH. TREE.

Amygdalus Perſica, 12. 1.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, and covered with a brown bark; it is well furniſhed with branches, which grow in a very irregular manner, and ſpread to a great diſtance.

LEAVES: long, narrow, notched at the edges, and of a fine green colour.

FLOWERS: large, and of an elegant pale crimſon colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a tubular leaf, divided into five obtuſe expanding ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five oblong, obtuſe, concave petals, which are inſerted into the ſides of the flower-cup by their claws.

CHIVES: about thirty in each flower; they are ſlender, upright, ſhorter by half than the bloſſom, inſerted into the ſubſtance of the cup, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and covered with a ſoft ſubſtance, reſembling down; the ſhaft is ſimple, equal in length to the chives, and terminated by a headed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a large roundiſh pulpy fruit, downy on the ſurface, and marked with a deepiſh furrow on one ſide.

SEED: a compreſſed and pointed nut or ſtone, containing a large kernel of the ſame form within it.

It is a native of the Eaſt, but flouriſhes very well with us, and in good ſeaſons ripens its delicious fruit without any artificial heat.

The flowers are to be uſed in medicine, and they ſhould previouſly be made into a ſyrup, by pouring a pint of boiling water on a pound of the bloſſoms, and when it has ſtood an hour to infuſe, it is to be ſtrained off, and two pounds of loaf ſugar

ſugar is to be diſſolved in it over a gentle fire. This ſyrup is an excellent thing for young children; it purges gently, and will ſometimes occaſion them to puke a little. They ſtand in need of this ſo frequently, that people who have children will find almoſt conſtant uſe for it.

PELLITORY OF THE WALL.

Parietaria Officinalis, 23. 1.

ROOT: perennial, fibrous, and of a reddiſh colour.

STEMS: numerous, weak, reddiſh, brittle, jointed, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: egg-ſhaped, but pointed; they are entire at the edges, a little wrinkled on the ſurface, and hairy; their colour is a darkiſh green.

FLOWERS: growing round the ſtem, ſeveral together; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh colour; and though all of them prove fertile in general, they are of two kinds on the ſame plant; for while ſome of them are found to contain both chives and pointals, there are others which are furniſhed with only the latter of the parts in queſtion.

FLOWER-CUP of the perfect flower: divided into four flat obtuſe ſegments, and two of theſe flowers are incloſed by a fence, compoſed of ſix leaves, the two oppoſite and outer leaves of which are conſiderably the largeſt.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, larger than the cup, and furniſhed with double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft, with a knobbed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; but the cup grows longer and larger, and its ſegments approaching cloſe upon the

SEED: which is ſingle, and egg-ſhaped.

FLOWERS containing only pointals: placed between the others, one in each fence; they reſemble the others in every reſpect, excepting the want of chives.

It grows on old walls, and among rubbiſh in ſeveral places, and flowers from May till September.

A ſtrong infuſion of the plant works powerfully by urine, and is excellent for the gravel and the yellow jaundice. *Hill.*

The leaves are useful in poultices to take away hot swellings, and the expressed juice has been given with advantage in the stone and gravel; and is said to be an excellent medicine in breakings-out, arising from foulness of the blood and juices; but the use of it must in these cases be continued for a considerable time, or little, if any benefit can be expected.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN.

Anthemis Pyrethrum, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, spindle-shaped, furnished with many fibres, and of a brownish colour on the outside.

STEM: round, thick, trailing, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: numerous, and finely divided in a winged manner; the segments being likewise cut into a number of small lobes or teeth.

FLOWERS: terminating the stem or its divisions singly; they are of the compound kind, very large, of a clear white on the upper side, and a fine purple underneath.

FLOWER-CUP: composed of numerous strap-shaped equal scales.

BLOSSOM: composed of a great many florets, which in the central part of the flower are tubular, with five small teeth, and contain both chives and pointals; while those in the circumference contain only pointals, and are flat, and cut at the end into three or four small teeth.

CHIVES: five in each of the central florets; they are slender and very short, and the tips are united together, so as to form a hollow cylindric body.

POINTALS: the seed-buds are of an oblong form, and support slender shafts, which are as long as the chives, and terminate in two reflected summits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: solitary, of an oblong form, and destitute of a feather.

It is a native of Spain and other warm parts of Europe, but bears the cold of our own climate, and flowers in April and May.

The roots have a hot pungent taste when chewed in the mouth, which, by stimulating the salival glands, promotes a flow of viscid humours from the head and the adjacent parts, and

and by this means frequently relieves the tooth-ach, head-ach, lethargy, palsy of the tongue, &c. It is likewise given internally, with success, in small doses, in paralytic and rheumatic complaints. *Lewis.*

PENNY-ROYAL.

Mentha Pulegium, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, creeping, and fibrous.

STEMS: numerous, weak, trailing, angular, and pretty much branched; they rise to the height of eight or ten inches.

LEAVES: numerous; they are produced in pairs at the joints of the stem, and are small, of an oval figure, obtuse, notched on the edges, and of a pleasant green colour.

FLOWERS: surrounding the stem in little whorls at the joints; they are small, and of a pale red colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a single leaf, which is divided at the rim into five pointed segments.

BLOSSOM: of the gaping kind, with a short cylindric tube, and a border divided into two lips, the uppermost of which is broad at the end and entire, the other is cleft into three small segments.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-shaped, upright, and stand at a distance from each other; two of them are considerably longer than the others, and all of them are furnished with roundish tips.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is divided into four parts, the shaft is slender and upright, and the summit is cloven.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each blossom; they are contained in the bottom of the cup, and are very small.

It is found in moist meadows and pastures, in several places, and flowers in August and September.

The expressed juice of this plant, mixed with a little sugar-candy, is a good medicine for the hooping-cough. A table-spoonful is a dose. *Boyle.*

A simple and a spirituous water, distilled from the dried leaves, are kept in the shops, and are frequently prescribed in hysterical and nervous complaints. An infusion of the plant may be used to advantage for the same purposes. *Withering.*

Penny-

Penny-Royal is of a warm pungent nature, but more acrid and leſs agreeable, both in ſmell and taſte. It is not ſo proper as mint to be adminiſtered in common ſickneſſes or weakneſſes of the ſtomach, but is much more efficacious in windy complaints, hyſterics, and diſorders of the breaſt. *Lewis.*

The diſtilled water, a ſtrong infuſion, or the juice freſh preſſed from the plant, is excellent for obſtructions of the menſes. A conſerve of the young tops acts as a diuretic, and has been many times very ſerviceable in the gravel. It is likewiſegood for the jaundice, and all other complaints ariſing from obſtructions of the viſcera.

PEPPER. Black.

Piper Nigrum, 2. 3.

Root: perennial, and compoſed of a great number of black fibres.

Stems: numerous, of a hard ſubſtance, and jointed; they are not robuſt enough to ſupport themſelves in an erect poſition, but trail along the ground unleſs ſupported, and ſtrike root at the joints.

Leaves: produced ſingly at the joints; they are large, of an oblong pointed figure, and a firm ſubſtance; there is four or five longitudinal ribs on their ſurface, which is of a dark green colour, and they are entire at the edges.

Flowers: growing on ſpikes from the ſides of the ſtem, and its branches; they are ſmall, and inconſiderable.

Flower-cup and

Blossom: wanting.

Chives: wanting; but there are two ſmall tips placed oppoſite to each other at the baſe of the ſeed-bud.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is large and egg-ſhaped, but there is no ſhaft; the ſummit, which is three-fold, and hairy, being ſeated immediately upon the ſeed-bud.

Seed-vessel: a roundiſh berry of a darkiſh colour, when ripe.

Seed: ſingle, and roundiſh.

It is a native of Java, Sumatra, and Malabar. The berries are well known among us, being uſed both for culinary and medical purpoſes. There is another ſort of Pepper, which is white, but it appears on examination to be the ſame as this; all the difference conſiſts in its being deprived of the outer coat or huſk.

The

The berries are excellent againſt all coldneſſes and crudities at the ſtomach. They give an appetite in ſuch caſes, and help digeſtion; they are alſo good for dizzineſs of the head, in obſtructions of the liver, and againſt the cholic. We frequently neglect things as medicines that we uſe for food, but there are few things of its kind ſo ſtrong as pepper, when taken alone, and on an empty ſtomach.

PEPPER. GUINEA.

CAYANNE PEPPER. BIRD PEPPER.

Capſicum Annuum, 5. 1.

ROOT: annual and fibrous.

STEM: angular, thick, upright, and pretty much branched; it grows to about the heighth of five feet.

LEAVES: diſpoſed irregularly on the branches; they are oval, pointed, entire, on the edges, and of a deep green colour.

FLOWERS: produced from the ſides of the branches; they are moderately large and white.

FLOWER CUP: a ſingle leaf, cloven into five ſmall ſegments at the rim.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle wheel-ſhaped petal; the tubular part of which is very ſhort, and the border is divided about half-way into five broad, pointed, expanding, plaited ſegments.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſmall, and awl-ſhaped, with oblong converging tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſlender, longer than the chives, and terminated by an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: large, about an inch and half long, and an inch thick at the baſe, from whence it grows gradually ſmaller to the point, and is, when ripe, of a beautiful ſhining red colour.

SEEDS: very numerous, kidney ſhaped, and a little compreſſed.

It is a native of the Indies, but will bear the air of our climate, and ripen its fruit with us, if brought forward in a hot bed in the ſpring, and afterwards planted out in the open ground.

The fruit is uſed, and this, whether freſh or dried, is exceeding acrid and pungent to the taſte, ſetting the mouth as it

were on fire, and producing a painful burning ſenſation, which continues for a long time. It is ſometimes given as one of the higheſt ſtimulants in cold, ſluggiſh, phlegmatic diſorders, in paralytic complaints, in relaxations of the ſtomach, and for promoting the efficacy of aloetic and nervous medicines, and in hyſteric, and other female diſeaſes. *Lewis.*

A little of the pulpy part of the fruit held in the mouth, cures the tooth-ach; and if bruiſed, and applied externally to the part affected, in form of a poultice, with the addition of crumbled bread, and honey enough to bring it to a proper conſiſtence, it is good for the quinzey.

PERIWINKLE.

Vinca Major, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a large bundle of long and tough fibres.

STEMS: numerous, of a firm and ſomewhat woody conſiſtence, trailing, and running to a great length.

LEAVES: placed in pairs, on ſhort leaf-ſtalks; they are oval, pointed, ſmooth on the ſurface, entire at the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: ſupported on long fruit-ſtalks, which riſe ſingly from the boſoms of the leaves; they are large, and of a beautiful blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five parts, or ſegments, which are upright and ſharp pointed.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle petal, with a cylindrical tube longer than the flower-cup, marked with five lines, and as many angles at the mouth. The border is cut into five ſegments, which are broadeſt at the outward edge, and obliquely lopped.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and bent backwards and forwards. The tips are blunt and ſtand upright, but are bowed inward.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are two in each flower, of a roundiſh form, with two other roundiſh bodies lying contiguous to them. The ſhaft is ſingle, common to both ſeed-buds, and terminated by two ſummits placed one above the other. The loweſt of theſe is round and flat, the uppermoſt a concave knob.

SEED-

SEED-VESSELS: two long, tapering, upright bags, opening lengthways.

SEEDS: numerous, oblong, cylindrical, and furrowed.

It is found in woods and hedges in many places, and produces its elegant flowers in May.

It is of an aſtringent, or binding nature. A ſtrong decoction of the whole plant in water, with the addition of a little red wine, reſtrains immoderate menſtrual diſcharges, the bleeding of the piles, and other hæmorrhages. *Hill.*

PILEWORT.

LESSER CELANDINE.

Ficaria Verna, 13. 7.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a great number of ſmall tuberous lumps about the ſize of a barley-corn, with ſmall fibres among them; they are browniſh on the outſide, and reddiſh within.

LEAVES: ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks; they are of a roundiſh form, but ſome of them are a little angular, and all of them indented in the manner of a heart, for the reception of the leaf-ſtalks.

STEMS: trailing, angular, hollow, and ſet thick with leaves.

FLOWERS: large, and of a beautiful yellow colour; they are ſupported on long fruit-ſtalks, which riſe from the ſtem.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of three leaves, which are egg-ſhaped and concave.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of about eight petals, theſe are pointed, and furniſhed at the baſe with a ſmall honey-cup, in the claws of each, cloſed with a little ſcale, which is notched at the end.

CHIVES: numerous; they are very ſhort, and ſupport ſtraight oblong double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are likewiſe numerous, and altogether form a roundiſh knob; there are no ſhafts, and the ſummits are ſmall and reflected.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: numerous, of an oblong form, and crooked at the points.

It is common in meadows and paſtures under hedges, and flowers in April.

The roots of this plant are of a very cooling emollient nature, and are an excellent remedy for the piles, if bruiſed and applied to the part. A decoction of them in red wine is alſo ſerviceable in the ſame diſorder, when they diſcharge too large a quantity of blood. A poultice made of the roots and leaves, bruiſed together, and laid on ſcrophulous ſwellings, has been known to do great ſervice; and a ſtrong decoction of them taken inwardly, is ſerviceable in the jaundice.

PIG NUT.

EARTH NUT, KIPPER NUT, HAWK NUT, JURNUT.

Bunium Hippocaſtanum, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of an irregular tuberous lump, about the bigneſs of a cheſnut, with a few ſmall fibres at the baſe. It is covered with a dark brown, or blackiſh ſkin, but within it is white, and of a ſweet pleaſant taſte.

STEM: firm, thick at the baſe, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, a little branched towards the top, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: winged; the ſegments, or little leaves, are long and narrow, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in rundles at the top of the ſtem and branches; they are ſmall and white, and at the baſe of each rundle, as well as its ſubdiviſions, is a fence of ſeveral oblong ſlender leaves.

FLOWER-CUP: ſcarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five equal heart-ſhaped petals, which bend inwards.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhorter than the petals, and ſupport ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, and ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports two reflected ſhafts with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, connected together, convex on one ſide, and flat on the other.

It is common in meadows and paſtures. The flowers appear in Auguſt.

The

The roots are eatable either raw, boiled, or roaſted, and are a wholeſome and nutritious food. The ſeeds are diſperſers of wind in the ſtomach, and, if taken plentifully, they operate by urine.

PIMPERNELL.

Anagalis Arvenſis, 5. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEMS: numerous, four cornered, weak, trailing, and ſix or eight inches long.

LEAVES: produced in pairs; they have no leaf-ſtalks, but are broadeſt at the baſe, and taper all the way from thence to the point. Their edges are entire, and their colour is a fine bright green.

FLOWERS: ſupported on ſhort fruit-ſtalks, which riſe from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, but their beautiful ſcarlet colour renders them very conſpicuous.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſharp ſegments, each of which is furniſhed with a little rib, or keel, along the back.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle wheel-ſhaped petal, without any tubular part. The border is flat, and divided into five roundiſh ſegments, which are connected together by the claws.

CHIVES: five; they are upright, hairy towards the bottom, ſhorter than the diviſions of the bloſſom, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is round, the ſhaft very ſlender, and terminated by a knobbed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, marked with five lines on the outſide, which make it appear as if it would open with five valves, whereas it ſeparates acroſs the middle into two parts.

SEEDS: numerous, and of an angular figure.

It is common in corn-fields, and in other cultivated places, and bloſſoms from May till Auguſt.

It is of a cordial ſudorific nature, and a ſtrong infuſion of it is an excellent medicine in feveriſh complaints, which it relieves by promoting a gentle perſpiration. The ſame ſimple preparation is much uſed among country people in the firſt ſtages of conſumptions, and is often the happy means of check-

ing the diſorder, and preventing its fatal conſequences. The whole plant, dried and powdered, is good for the falling ſickneſs; and there are many well authenticated accounts of that dreadful diſorder being abſolutely cured by it. *Hill.*

A decoction of it in wine, drank in bed, cauſes ſweating, and is a preſervative in peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes; a water diſtilled from it is excellent for ſore eyes. The expreſſed juice is ſerviceable in the beginning of dropſies, and in obſtructions of the liver, ſpleen, and reins. It brings away ſtony and gravelly concretions from the bladder and urinary paſſages, and is good in confumptive caſes, ulcerated lungs, and other diſorders of the breaſt.

PINE. TREE.

Pinus Sylveſtris, 21. 9.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, and covered with rough brown bark; it riſes to a great height, and is well furniſhed with branches, the bark of which is paler and ſmoother.

LEAVES: long, and very narrow; they grow in pairs out of a kind of ſheath, which ſurrounds them a conſiderable way at the baſe. Their colour is a dark bluiſh green.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they are of a yellowiſh colour, and make but a poor appearance.

FLOWER-CUP of the barren flower: compoſed of the ſcales of the bud.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: numerous; they are united at the bottom into a columnar body, divided at the top, and terminated by upright tips.

FLOWER-CUP of the fertile flower: an egg-ſhaped cone, compoſed of oblong, permanent, riged ſcales, laid over one another, and containing two flowers in each.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſmall, the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, and the ſummit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: a nut, or kernel, of an oblong form, furrounded by a membranous wing, which is larger than the ſeed itſelf, and contained under the ſcales of the cone.

It is a native of many parts of Germany, and is common enough in plantations with us. The flowers appear early in the ſpring, and the cones arrive at maturity in the beginning of winter.

The kernels or ſeeds are excellent reſtoratives in conſumptions, and after long illneſſes. The beſt way of giving them is in an emulſion beat up with barley water, which is alſo very good for heat of urine, and other diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

The reſinous juice which flows from this tree, either naturally, or when it is cut for that purpoſe, is what we call common turpentine. It is a thick honey-like ſubſtance, of a browniſh colour, and a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell. When this turpentine has undergone the operation of being diſtilled for the oil or ſpirit of turpentine, what remains in the ſtill is common reſin, which is yellow if the fire is extinguiſhed in time, or otherwiſe black. The ſeveral kinds of turpentine and reſins are chiefly uſed for compoſing plaiſters and ointments. Sometimes they are made into pills, and taken inwardly, and are good againſt the whites, and thoſe runnings which remain after claps, when the virulence of the diſorder is abated.

PIONY.

Pæonia Officinalis, 13. 2.

ROOT: perennial, and very large; it naturally conſiſts of a long, thick, main body, to which there are a number of long tuberous pieces connected, and from theſe, as well as the main root, proceed ſeveral long fibres.

STEM: round, thick, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: compound; they are ſupported on thick robuſt leaf-ſtalks, and are very large; each leaf is divided into ſeveral oblong parts, or it is rather compoſed of many leſſer leaves, ſet upon a divided leaf-ſtalk. Their colour is a blackiſh green.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches ſingly; they are very large, and in their natural ſtate of a pale whitiſh colour, veined with purple; but we ſee them in a ſtate of cultivation, double, and of the moſt glorious crimſon colour.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of five ſmall, roundiſh, concave, reflected leaves, unequal both in ſize and ſituation.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five very large, roundiſh, concave petals, which are rather narrower at the baſe.

CHIVES:

CHIVES: very numerous, there being about three hundred in each flower; they are ſlender, ſhort, and ſupport large, oblong, four-cornered tips, which ſtand in an upright poſition.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are two in number, egg-ſhaped, and covered with a downy ſubſtance, the ſhafts wanting, the ſummits being ſeated immediately upon the ſeed-bud; theſe laſt are oblong, compreſſed, and coloured.

SEED-VESSEL: equal in number to the ſeed-buds; they are large, of the capſule kind, egg-ſhaped, and downy.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each capſule; they are large, oval, black, and ſhining.

It is a native of Switzerland, and other parts of Europe. We have the double kind very common in our gardens; but the ſingle, which is the beſt for medical purpoſes, is more rare. It flowers in May and June.

The roots of Piony are celebrated for diſorders of the head and nerves, and not without reaſon. The beſt method of adminiſtering them is in powder, of which twelve grains is a ſufficient doſe. This, if perſevered in for ſome time, will do great ſervice in all nervous diſorders, head-achs, and convulſions. It cures that diſagreeable diſeaſe, the night-mare, in a little time, and is likewiſe good in obſtructions of the liver, and the conſequent complaints. *Hill.*

An infuſion of the root promotes the menſtrual diſcharge, when obſtructed, and is good againſt hyſteric and nervous complaints, particularly the falling-ſickneſs.

PLANTAIN.

WAYBREAD.

Plantago Major, 4. 1.

ROOT: annual; it conſiſts of numerous, long, thick fibres, connected to a ſmall head.

LEAVES: riſing immediately from the root in a large cluſter; are large, of an oval figure, ſupported on long hollow leaf-ſtalks, and of a dead green colour; each leaf is marked with ſix or ſeven prominent ribs, which run longitudinally the whole length of the leaves.

STEM: ſupporting flowers only, ſeveral of them riſe from each root; they are round, of a tough ſubſtance, and ten inches or a foot high.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a long ſpike; they are ſmall, and of a greeniſh white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into four ſhort, upright, permanent ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a roundiſh tube, and a border divided into four egg-ſhaped, but pointed and reflected ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are very ſlender, long, upright, and ſupport longiſh compreſſed tips, which are fixed ſideways to the threads.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſlender, about half as long as the chives, and terminated by a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule, divided within into two cells.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each cell; they are ſmall, and of an oblong figure.

It is common in paſtures, meadows, and by road ſides, and bloſſoms from the beginning of June till the latter end of Auguſt.

It is of a cooling, aſtringent, healing nature. A decoction of the whole plant is good in diſorders of the kidnies and urinary veſſels. The root dried and reduced to powder, and taken in doſes of about half a drachm, is ſerviceable in fluxes of the bowels, attended with bloody ſtools. The expreſſed juice is good againſt ſpitting of blood, immoderate fluxes of the menſes, and piles. The ſeeds reduced to powder, and taken, ſtop the whites. The leaves bruiſed, and applied to freſh cuts, ſoon heal them, and are good to cleanſe and heal ulcers.

PLANTAIN. WATER.

Aliſma Plantago, 6. 5.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a very large tuft of fibres, which are connected by the upper extremity to a kind of roundiſh head, formed by the baſe of the leaf-ſtalks.

LEAVES: ſupported on long, hollowed, weak, ſpungy leaf-ſtalks; they are large, broad, oblong, blunt at the end, entire on the edges, ſmooth on the ſurface, of a freſh green colour, and marked with large longitudinal ribs, in the manner of common plantain; to which, however, this plant is not in the leaſt degree allied.

STEM:

STEM: bearing only flowers; it is naked, thick, ſmooth, three or four feet high, and furniſhed with a great many branches, which ſurround it at ſmall diſtances, in a regular manner, like whorls.

FLOWERS: ſupported on long fruit-ſtalks, which riſe from theſe branches; they are not very large, but very numerous and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of three egg-ſhaped, concave, permanent leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three large, flat, roundiſh expanding petals.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the petals, and ſupport roundiſh tips.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are more than five in number; they ſupport ſimple ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a compreſſed capſule.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and ſmall.

It is found in great plenty in watery places, ſuch as the ſides of pools, rivers, &c. and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The leaves of this plant are cooling and repelling; they are frequently made uſe of by country people for fallings down of the fundament, and the piles. The juice ſtops ſpitting of blood, and bloody urine; and applied to women's breaſts, dries up the milk very ſoon.

PEPPER WORT.

DITTANDER. POOR MAN's PEPPER.

Lepidium Latifolium, 15. 2.

ROOT: perennial; it is ſlender, and creeps obliquely beneath the ſurface of the ground, ſending up tufts of leaves and ſtems in ſeveral places, and is hung with numerous fibres.

STEM: round, of a firm ſubſtance, pretty much branched, and about a yard high.

LEAVES: ſupported on long ſlender leaf-ſtalks; they are large, egg-ſhaped, pointed, notched at the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in vaſt numbers; they are ſmall, and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four egg-ſhaped concave leaves.

Blossom: compoſed of four petals, which are inverſely egg-ſhaped, and twice as long as the cup, with narrow claws.

Chives: ſix (the two oppoſite ones ſhorter than the remaining four); they are awl-ſhaped, and terminated by ſimple tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſimple, and as long as the chives, ending in an obtuſe ſummit.

Seed-vessel: a heart-ſhaped pouch, compreſſed, and ſlightly notched at the end.

Seeds: ſeveral; they are egg-ſhaped, tapering, and narrow at the baſe.

It is found in meadows and paſtures, but not very frequent. The flowers appear in June and July.

The whole plant has a violent hot biting taſte. The leaves chewed in the mouth, cure the tooth-ach, and excite a diſcharge of watery humours from the head. Bruiſed, and applied externally, it is good for ſciatic pains. The women give a ſlight infuſion of it to haſten delivery. In this form it likewiſe operates powerfully by urine, and cleanſes the kidnies and ureters from gravel, and is alſo an excellent medicine for ſcorbutic complaints. If the infuſion be made very ſtrong, or taken in too large a quantity, it excites vomiting.

A decoction of the young tops promotes the menſes, and the neceſſary diſcharges after delivery.

PLOWMAN's SPIKENARD.

Conyza Squarroſa, 19. 2.

Root: biennial, long, thick, and divided.

Stem: firm, upright, roundiſh, divided into many branches, which are nearly erect, and purpliſh, with a kind of whitiſh woolineſs on the ſurface.

Leaves: large, oblong, irregularly notched on the edges, a little woolly on both ſides, wrinkled on the ſurface, and of a duſky green colour.

Flowers: terminating the ſtem and branches in a broad cluſter; they are of the compound kind, but ſmall, and of a duſky yellow colour.

Flower-cup: compoſed of ſmall pointed ſcales, the outermoſt of which expand a little.

Blossom: compoſed of numerous florets, which in the central part are tubular, marked with five teeth, and furniſhed with chives and pointals: while thoſe in the circumference contain only pointals, and are ſlightly cloven into three parts.

CHIVES: five in each floret; they are ſhort, and very ſlender, and the tips unite into a hollow cylindric body.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud in thoſe florets which contain both chives and pointals, is oblong, and ſupports a ſlender ſhaft as long as the chives, with a cloven ſummit, in thoſe where there is only pointals, the ſhaft is more ſlender, and is furniſhed with two ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, of an oblong form, and terminated with a ſimple feather.

It delights to grow in moiſt meadows and paſtures, and in a clayey ſoil. The flowers appear in July, and the plants continue in bloſſom till the middle, or latter end of Auguſt.

The whole plant has a fragrant ſmell. It is a potent diuretic, and an excellent herb for ſuch as are troubled with the gravel. It is beſt for theſe purpoſes to be taken in a ſtrong infuſion. *Hill.*

A ſtrong decoction of the young tops is good againſt inward bleedings. The root dried, and powdered, is a remedy for purgings, and will frequently cure that troubleſome and weakening complaint, the whites.

POLEY MOUNTAIN.

Teucrum Polium, 14, 1.

ROOT: ſomewhat woody, and furniſhed with numerous long ſlender fibres.

STEMS: numerous, angular, trailing, and about a foot in length.

LEAVES: oblong, they are produced in pairs, and have no leaf-ſtalks, they are waved, a little notched on the edges, and woolly on the ſurface.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtems in ſmall tufts, they are minute and whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is cut at the mouth into five ſmall, acutely pointed teeth, and hunched on one ſide near to the baſe.

BLOSSOM: of the grinning or gaping kind; it conſiſts of a ſingle petal, with a ſhort cylindric tube, which ends in a curved mouth

mouth or throat. The upper lip ſtands in an erect poſition, is acutely pointed, and divided very deeply into two parts, with diſtant diviſions at the ſides. The under lip ſpreads and is divided into three ſegments, the middlemoſt of which is largeſt, and rounded at the end.

CHIVES: four; two long, and two ſhort, they exceed the upper lip of the bloſſom in length, and are furniſhed with very ſmall tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, the ſhaft is thread-ſhaped, equal in length to the chives, and terminated by two ſlender ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting, but the cup cloſes and performs its office.

SEEDS: four after each bloſſom, they are ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of France and Italy, but we have it pretty frequent in the gardens of ſuch as are curious in plants. It bloſſoms in Auguſt.

The whole plant is uſeful, and it is beſt dried. An infuſion of it removes obſtructions of the liver, and for that reaſon is much recommended in the jaundice. It greatly increaſes the diſcharge by urine, and is ſerviceable in hyſteric complaints, but ſhould not be taken by women who are with child, for it has ſo great tendency to promote the menſtrual flux, that it might be productive of abortion, and all its conſequences.

POLYPODY.

Polypodium Vulgare, 24. 1.

ROOT: long and thick. It creeps juſt below the ſurface of the ground, and is furniſhed with a great number of blackiſh fibres.

LEAVES: ſupported on roundiſh leaf-ſtalks, which are about five or ſix inches long, ſeveral of them riſe from the ſame root, but each leaf is a diſtinct plant, they are divided in a winged manner into a great many oblong ſegments, which are notched on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: and

SEEDS: too minute to be deſcribed diſtinctly. They are diſpoſed in circular dots, of a ruſty colour, on the back of the leaves.

It is found plentifully on old walls, in ſhady places, and at the roots of trees almoſt every where.

The root is ſweetiſh to the taſte, but by long boiling it becomes bitter. When freſh it is a gentle purgative, and the beſt way of taking it is in an infuſion; ſix drams of the root is a ſufficient quantity for a pint of boiling water, and that is enough for two doſes. *Withering.*

The root is a ſafe and gentle purgative, and may be taken either in an infuſion or decoction, in which forms it generally operates by urine as well as ſtool. It is ſerviceable in the jaundice and dropſy, and is likewiſe an excellent ingredient in diet drinks for ſcorbutic diſorders.

POMEGRANATE TREE.

Punica Granata, 12. 2.

ROOT: woody, and hung with many ſmall fibres.

STEM: ſhrubby, covered with a browniſh bark, and divided into a great number of branches which ſpread in an irregular manner, and are armed with ſharpiſh ſpines.

LEAVES: ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, of a reddiſh colour, they are numerous, of an oblong form, moderately broad, obtuſely pointed, and of a fine bright green colour.

FLOWERS: produced from the ſides of the branches, they are large, and of a beautiful ſcarlet colour.

FLOWER-CUP; a ſingle leaf divided into five ſegments, and coloured.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large, roundiſh petals, the claws of which are inſerted into the flower-cup.

CHIVES: numerous, ſlender, ſhorter than the cup, and attached to it. The tips are of an oblong form.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and ſupports a ſimple ſhaft, which is as long as the chives, and terminates in a knobbed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a large fruit of the apple kind, it is crowned with the flower-cup, and divided internally into nine cells.

SEEDS: numerous, they are of a roundiſh form, and a ſucculent ſubſtance.

It is a native of Italy and Spain, and will ſeldom ſtand the cold of our winters, without the ſhelter of a green-houſe.

Both

Both the flowers and the bark of the fruit is ſtrongly aſtringent; a decoction of them ſtops bleedings and purgings of all kinds, and is good in the whites. The pulp of the fruit, when in perfection, is very grateful, and has the ſame general qualities with the other acid fruits. The flowers of the pomegranate tree are kept in the ſhops under the title of Baluſtines, and are given in powder or decoction, to check purgings, bloody ſtools, and immoderate menſes. A ſtrong infuſion of them cures ulcers in the mouth and throat, and faſtens looſe teeth.

POPLAR TREE.

Populus Nigra, 22. 7.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, and covered with a ſmooth, paleiſh coloured bark, the branches are very numerous, and grow with a great deal of regularity.

LEAVES: ſtanding on long leaf-ſtalks; they are ſhort and broad, roundiſh at the baſe, but ending in a point, entire on the edges, and of a gloſſy ſhining green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants. They are ſmall and inconſiderable.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, an oblong catkin, compoſed of flat, oblong, ragged ſcales, each of which incloſes a ſingle flower.

BLOSSOM: the petals are wanting, but there is in each ſcale a tubular honey-cup.

CHIVES: eight; they are remarkably ſhort, and ſupport large, four-edged tips.

FLOWER-CUP,

BLOSSOM, and honey-cup, of the fertile flower, as above.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, but tapering, the ſhaft hardly perceptible, and the ſummit divided into four parts.

It is frequent in moiſt ſituations, and flowers early in the ſpring.

The young leaves are an excellent ingredient in poultices for hard and painful ſwellings.

POPPY. WHITE.

Papaves Somniferum, 13. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, white, and hung with a few ſmall fibres.

STEM: round, upright, of a tender ſubſtance, and about a yard high.

LEAVES: diſpoſed in an irregular manner; they have no leaf-ſtalks, but encloſe the ſtem at the baſe, and from thence grow ſmaller to the point. They are waved, and notched at the edges, ſmooth, and of a bluiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: ſituated at the extremity of the branches, into which the ſtem is divided; they are large, and their colour is white, with a ſpot of a dark purple colour at the bottom of each petal.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of two egg-ſhaped concave leaves, which fall off when the bloſſom is once expanded.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four large, flat, circular petals, narrow at the baſe, and alternately ſmaller.

CHIVES: numerous, very ſlender, and much ſhorter than the bloſſom; they are furniſhed with oblong, upright, compreſſed tips, blunt at the extremity.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly globular, and very large, and there is no ſhaft; the ſummit is large and flat, and is placed immediately on the ſeed-bud.

SEED-VESSEL: a large capſule of a roundiſh figure; it is divided internally into ſeveral cells, and contains an amazing number of very ſmall rough white ſeeds.

It is commonly wild in Ireland, and we ſometimes find it ſo with us, but it appears to have ariſen from ſeeds which the winds have ſcattered from ſome garden. It flowers during the months of ſummer.

The heads, or ſeed-veſſels, are the parts to be made uſe of. Syrup of diacodium is a very ſtrong decoction of them, boiled up to a due conſiſtence with ſugar. This ſyrup is a gentle narcotic, eaſing pain, and cauſing ſleep; half an ounce is a full doſe for a grown perſon, and for younger ſubjects the quantity muſt be diminiſhed accordingly. The ſeeds, beaten into an emulſion, with barley-water, are excellent for the ſtranguary,

and heat of urine; but they have none of the ſleepy virtues of the ſyrup, nor of the other parts or preparations of the poppy.

Opium is nothing more than the milky juice of this plant, concreted into a ſolid form. It is procured by wounding the heads, when they are almoſt ripe, with a five-edged inſtrument, which makes as many parallel inciſions from top to bottom, and the juice which flows from theſe wounds is the next day ſcraped off, and the other ſide of the head wounded in like manner. When a quantity of this juice is in this manner collected, it is worked together with a little water, till it acquires the conſiſtence and colour of pitch, after which it is fit for uſe.

Opium has a faint diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh, hot, biting taſte; taken in proper doſes, it commonly procures ſleep, and a ſhort reſpite from pain, but great caution is required in the adminiſtration of it, for it is a very powerful, and conſequently, in unſkilful hands, a dangerous medicine. It relaxes the nerves, abates cramps, and ſpaſmodic complaints, even thoſe of the more violent kind; but it increaſes paralytic diſorders, and all ſuch as proceed from weakneſſes of the nervous ſyſtem. It incraſſates thin ſerous acrid humours, and thus proves frequently a ſpeedy cure for catarrhs and tickling coughs, but muſt never be given in phthiſical or inflammatory complaints; for it dangerouſly checks expectoration, unleſs its effects are counteracted by the addition of ammoniac or ſquills, and by producing a fulneſs and diſtenſion of the whole habit, it exaſperates all inflammatory ſymptoms, whether external or internal. It promotes perſpiration and ſweat, but checks all other evacuations, and is good to ſtop purgings and vomitings, but this is to be effected only by ſmall doſes, carefully and judiciouſly given.

With regard to the doſe, half a grain, or at moſt a grain, is in all common caſes a ſufficient quantity; and even in caſes which require larger doſes, it is generally more adviſeable to repeat them more frequently, than to give a larger quantity at a time.

An over doſe of opium occaſions either immoderate mirth or ſtupidity, redneſs of the face, ſwelling of the lips, relaxations of the joints, giddineſs of the head, deep ſleep, accompanied with turbulent dreams and convulſive ſtarting, cold ſweats, and frequently death.

POPPY.

POPPY, RED,

CORN ROSE. COP ROSE. HEAD WARK.

Papaver, Rhœas, 13. 1.

ROOT: annual, long, white, ſlender, and furniſhed with but few fibres. The

LEAVES, which riſe immediately from it, are large, oblong, and divided on the edges into a great many winged ſegments, notched on the ſides.

STEM: round, weak, hairy, branched, and about two feet high. The leaves which grow upon it reſemble thoſe from the root, but they are ſmaller, and more deeply cut and jagged on the edges. They are hairy on the ſurface, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches ſingly, they are large, and of a bright ſcarlet colour.

BLOSSOM:

CHIVES: and

POINTAL: the ſame as in the preceding ſpecies.

SEED-VESSEL: ſmall, of an oblong figure, and crowned with a flat head.

It is common in corn-fields, and flowers in July.

An infuſion of the flowers boiled into a ſyrup is kept in the ſhops, and partakes, in a ſlight degree of the nature of opium. *Withering.*

The flowers are of a gentle ſoporific nature, and are peculiarly good in pleuriſies, quinſies, and all diſorders of the breaſt. A ſtrong tincture may be drawn from them with wine, and this is much better than the ſyrup, for that is too much loaded with ſugar to be given in ſufficient doſes to anſwer the end intended.

PRIMROSE.

Primula Veris, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, it consists of a short, thick, head, furnished with a great number of thick and long fibres.

LEAVES: proceeding immediately from the root; they are numerous, and altogether make a large round tuft, they are large, of an oblong form, without leaf-stalks, wrinkled on the surface, entire at the edges, and of a deep green colour.

FLOWERS: supported singly on long slender, hairy, fruit-stalks, which rise immediately from the root. They are large, and of a white or yellowish colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a single leaf, which is tubular and marked on the outside with five angles. The rim is likewise cut into five sharp teeth.

BLOSSOM: a single petal with a cylindrical tube, equal to the cup in length, and terminated by a short neck. The border expands, and is divided into five inversely heart-shaped segments.

CHIVES: five; they are very short, and lie concealed in the neck of the blossom. The tips are placed in an upright position.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is roundish, the shaft slender, and as long as the [illegible] round knob [illegible] nit.

SEED-VESSEL: a cylindrical capsule, almost as long as the cup, which it is covered.

SEED: small, numerous, and of a roundish figure.

It is common in woods, hedges, and thickets, particularly in a clayey soil. The flowers appear in March and April.

The roots are used as a sternutatory for the head, the best way of using them is to bruise them, and express the juice, which being snuffed up the nose, occasions violent sneezing, and brings away a great deal of water, but without being productive of any bad effect, which is too often the case with remedies of this kind. Dried and reduced to powder, it will produce the same effect, but not so powerfully. In this state it is said to be good for nervous disorders, but the dose must be small. *Hill.*

A dram and a half of the dried roots, which are taken up in autumn, acts as a strong, but safe emetic. *Gerard.*

PRIVET. Prim. Print.

Ligustrum, vulgare, 2. 1.

Root: woody, and hung with innumerable fibres.

Stem: shrubby, it is covered with a smooth brown bark, divided into numerous irregular branches, which are very slender, and rises to the height of eight or ten feet.

Leaves: placed irregularly on the branches, they are very numerous, of an oblong form, entire at the edges, smooth on the surface, and of a dark green colour.

Flowers: produced in bunches, which terminate the branches, they are small and white.

Flower-cup: tubular, and very small, it is cut at the rim into four sharp teeth.

Blossom: a single funnel-shaped petal. The tubular part of which is larger than the cup, and the border expanded and divided into four egg shaped segments.

Chives: two; they are simple, and support upright tips, which nearly equal the blossom in length.

Pointal: the seed-bud is nearly round, the shaft very short, and the summit thick, blunt, and clover at the end.

Seed-vessel: a [illegible] shining, black [illegible] containing four

Seeds, which are convex on the one side, and angular on the other.

We have it in woods, and hedges. It flourishes best in a gravelly soil, and blossoms in June or July.

The leaves are bitter, and slightly astringent, a strong infusion of them in water, with the addition of a little red wine and honey, is an excellent gargle for the mouth and throat, when they are sore, or for the gums when they become spongy, and are apt to bleed.

PURSLAIN.

Portulaca, Oleracea, II. I.

ROOT: long, thick, and hung with many ſmall fibres.

STEMS: numerous, thick, weak, of a tender ſucculent ſubſtance, very much branched, and a foot or more in length.

LEAVES: numerous, of an oblong form, thick, fleſhy, notched at the end, of a tender ſubſtance, and a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall, and their colour is a faint greeniſh yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: ſmall, and cleft into two parts.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, which are flat, upright, obtuſe, and larger than the cup.

CHIVES: ſeveral; they are very ſlender, ſhorter by half than the cup, and terminated by ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple, and very ſhort, the ſummits five in number, of an oblong form, and as long as the ſhaft.

SEED-VESSEL: a covered capſule, which is egg-ſhaped, and contains numerous

SEEDS, that are very ſmall.

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, but we have it very common in our gardens, where it is cultivated for the uſe of the table, and flowers in July.

It is a pleaſant ſallad herb, and ſo wholeſome, that it is a pity it is not more uſed for that purpoſe. It is excellent for thoſe that are troubled with ſcorbutic diſorders, and the expreſſed juice, taken while freſh, is good for the ſtranguary, and ſtoppage of urine.

QUINCE TREE.

Pyrus Cydonia.

ROOT: woody, and ſpreading.

STEM: tree-like, but generally crooked and diſtorted. It is covered with a brown bark, and furniſhed with numerous ſtraggling branches.

LEAVES: ſupported on very ſhort leaf-ſtalks, they are of a roundiſh figure, entire on the edges, of a duſky green on the upper ſide, and whitiſh underneath.

FLOWERS: ſolitary, they proceed from the boſoms of the leaves, and are large and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, and divided into five ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large, roundiſh concave petals, which are attached to the ſides of the cup.

CHIVES: twenty; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the cup, and attached to it. The tips are ſimple.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports five ſlender ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a large fleſhy fruit of the apple kind, divided within, into five membraneous cells.

SEEDS: five; they are of an oblong form, obtuſe at the end, but pointed at the baſe, convex on one ſide, and concave on the other.

The fruit has a ſtrong, and very pleaſing ſmell, and an auſtere acid taſte. Its expreſſed juice, taken in ſmall quantities, proves a mild, cooling, aſtringent ſtomachic medicine, and is of great efficacy in ſickneſſes, vomiting, eructations, and purgings. A grateful cordial, and lightly reſtringent ſyrup, is made by digeſting three pints of the clarified juice, with a dram of cinnamon, half a dram of ginger, and the ſame quantity of cloves, in warm aſhes, for the ſpace of ſix hours, then adding a pint of red port, and diſſolving nine pounds of fine ſugar in the liquor, after ſtraining it. And an uſeful jelly is made, by boiling the juice, with a ſufficient quantity of ſugar, till it attains a due conſiſtence.

The ſeeds abound with a ſoft mucilaginous ſubſtance, which they readily give out to boiling water, rendering it ſlimy, and almoſt like the white of an egg. This preparation is an excellent medicine for ſore mouths, and may be uſed with advantage to ſoften and moiſten the mouth and throat in fevers, and other diſorders.

RHADISH.

Raphanus Sativus, 15. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, tapering, fleſhy, furniſhed with ſeveral ſmall fibres from the ſides, and of a fine reddiſh purple colour, and a ſharp, pleaſing taſte.

LEAVES: of the winged kind, they are large, and long, and each leaf conſiſts of four or five pair of leſſer leaves of a roundiſh form, with an odd one at the end.

STEM: round, firm, upright, branched, and three feet high, it is furniſhed with a few leaves, placed in an irregular manner upon it, theſe are of the ſame kind with thoſe from the root, but ſmaller, and the ſegments of which they conſiſt are narrower.

FLOWERS: numerous, and moderately large, they ſtand at he extremities of the branches, and are white, with more or leſs of a red tinge.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four oblong, upright, converging leaves, hunched at the baſe, and ſhedding on the expanding of the bloſſoms.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four petals, which are inverſely heart-ſhaped, and furniſhed with claws rather larger than the cup, within the bloſſom, there are four ſmall glandular ſubſtances, one of which is placed between each of the ſhorter chives, and the pointal, and one on each ſide between the larger chives and the flower-cup.

CHIVES: ſix (four of them long, and two ſhorter) they are awl-ſhaped, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong, bellying form, the ſhaft exceeding ſhort, and terminated by an entire headed ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong, pointed pod, wreathed, and rather jointed.

SEEDS: round, and very ſmooth.

It is a native of Spain, and flowers in July.

The juice of rhadiſh root, newly expreſſed, with the addition of a little white wine, is a notable remedy for the gravel, ſcarce any thing operates more ſpeedily by urine, or brings away ſabulous concretions more effectually. The roots eaten plentifully, ſweeten the blood and juices, and are good againſt the ſcurvy.

RAGWORT.

RAGWORT.

Senecio Jacobea, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of numerous long, thick fibres, connected to a ſmall head.

STEM: thick, robuſt, upright, branched, cottony, and about three feet high.

LEAVES: of an oblong form, and ſo deeply cut and jagged on the edges, as to appear almoſt like winged ones.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in large cluſters, they are of a fine yellow colour, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: double; it conſiſts of numerous awl-ſhaped ſcales, with dead ends, they are contracted above, and ſurrounded at the baſe by a few larger.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous tubular florets, ſome of which contain both chives and pointals, others pointals only, theſe laſt are generally of an oblong form, and cut into three teeth at the end.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, ſlender, and united by the tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and terminated by two reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, and terminated by a long hairy feather.

It is frequent by road ſides, and flowers in June.

A poultice made of the freſh leaves, has a ſurpriſing effect in removing pains of the joints, and is ſaid to remove the ſciatica, or hip gout, in two or three applications, when ever ſo violent. The root is of an healing, aſtringent nature, a decoction of it is good for inward wounds and bruiſes, but it is not ſo much uſed as it deſerves to be.

RASPBERRY.

FRAMBOISE. HINDBERRY. RASPIS.

ROOT: perennial, creeping, and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

STEM: upright, round, weak, of a tender, but ſomewhat woody ſubſtance, prickly, divided into numerous branches, and five or ſix feet high.

LEAVES: winged; they ſtand on moderately long leaf-ſtalks, and each leaf conſiſts of two pair of leſſer leaves, and an odd one, they are indented about the edges, a little hairy on the ſurface, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters, they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, which is divided into five oblong ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five roundiſh petals as long as the cup, and fixed to it.

CHIVES: numerous, ſhorter than the petals, attached to the cup, and terminated by roundiſh compreſſed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are likewiſe numerous, and the ſhafts which proceed from their ſides are ſlender, and ſupport ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a moderately large berry, compoſed of ſmall granulated ones, collected into a knob, which is convex above, and concave below.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and of an oblong form.

It grows wild in many parts of the kingdom, frequently in boggy places, and flowers in May and June.

The fruit is very grateful as nature preſents it, but made into a ſweetmeat with ſugar, or fermented with wine, the flavour is greatly improved. It is fragrant, a little acid, and of a cooling nature. It diſſolves the tartareous concretions on the teeth, but is inferior to ſtrawberries for that purpoſe. *Withering.*

The juice of the ripe fruit boiled into a ſyrup, with refined ſugar, is pleaſant and agreeable to the ſtomach, and prevents ſickneſs and reachings.

RATTLE-

RATTLESNAKE Root.

Polygala Senega, 17. 3.

Root: perennial, long, irregular, ſlender, and divided into ſeveral parts, on each ſide of which is a kind of membranous appendage, which gives it a very ſingular appearance.

Stems: numerous, ſimple, round, weak, and trailing along the ground.

Leaves: placed in an irregular manner on the ſtems; they are of an oblong form, but pointed, entire on the edges, and of a pale green colour.

Flowers: terminating the ſtems in a kind of looſe ſpike; they are ſmall and white.

Flower-cup: compoſed of three ſmall egg-ſhaped pointed leaves, two of which are placed above the bloſſom, and one below it.

Blossom: of the butterfly ſhaped kind; the wings are egg-ſhaped, large, and placed without the other parts of the bloſſom; the ſtandard tubular and ſhort, with a ſmall reflected mouth; the keel is concave, flattened, and bellied towards the top, near which there is fixed an appendage, reſembling a ſmall pencil.

Chives: eight; they are united at the baſe, included in the keel, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong form, the ſhaft ſimple, upright, and terminated by a thickiſh cloven ſummit.

Seed-vessel: an inverſely heart-ſhaped capſule, divided into two cells.

Seeds: ſolitary and egg-ſhaped.

It is a native of North America, and has not yet, to my knowledge, found its way into our gardens.

We are indebted for our knowledge of this plant, and its virtues, to the Indians, who give it as a remedy for the bite of the rattle-ſnake, againſt the poiſon of which it is a ſpecific. The powdered root, or the freſh one beaten into a poultice, is applied outwardly to the wound, and a ſtrong decoction is taken inwardly at the ſame time, which prevents the bad conſequence that would otherwiſe enſue from the bite of this animal. The root in powder, or a ſtrong decoction of it, promotes perſpiration, and aſſiſts expectoration in pleuriſies, and

inflammatory complaints of the lungs; in the former of theſe, the rheumatiſm, the gout, and humoural aſthma, it is peculiarly uſeful. The doſe of the root, in ſubſtance, is about a ſcruple three times a day, and a decoction of three ounces of the root, in a ſufficient quantity of water to ſtrain off, a pint may be taken to the amount of three or four large ſpoonfuls, four or five times a day. *Motherby.*

REED.

Arundo Phragmites, 3. 2.

ROOT: perennial, knotty, pointed, and creeping.

STEMS: numerous, round, hollow, hard jointed, and ſix or eight feet high.

LEAVES: reſembling thoſe of the graſſes; they are long, moderately broad, pointed, ribbed, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in large ſpikes, they are brown and chaffy.

FLOWER-CUP: a huſk, compoſed of two upright valves, one of which is ſhorter than the other.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of two oblong tapering valves, with ſoft tender hairs at the bottom.

CHIVES: three; they are ſlender, and ſupport forked tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, the ſhaft hair-like, woolly, reflected, and terminated by ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; but the bloſſom adheres to the ſeed without opening, and ſupplies its place.

SEED: ſingle, oblong, tapering toward each end, and furniſhed with long feathers at the baſe.

It is very common in rivers, lakes, and ditches, and flowers in July.

The juice of the freſh root excites the menſtrual diſcharge powerfully, but not violently; it likewiſe increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and is ſerviceable in ſtranguaries and the gravel. *Hill.*

RESTHARROW.

CAMMOCK, PETTYWHIN, GROUND FURZE.

Ononis Spinosa, 17. 4.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, firm, and so tough and difficult to break, or tear out of the ground, that it oftentimes stops the husbandman's instruments; from which circumstance it has acquired one of its English names.

STEMS: numerous, tough, firm, covered with a reddish bark, and armed with sharp and very strong prickles.

LEAVES: numerous; they grow by threes, and have no leaf-stalks; their form is oblong, they are sharply pointed, and notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: supported on short fruit-stalks, which rise from the bosoms of the leaves; they grow in little bunches, are large, and of a bright purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a single leaf, divided into five strap-shaped segments.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-shaped; the standard is heart-shaped and scored, with the sides more depressed than usual; the wings are egg-shaped, and half as long as the standard, and the keel is in general longer than the wings.

CHIVES: ten; they are all united, so as to form a complete undivided cylindrical body. The tips are simple.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is oblong and woolly, the shaft simple, and the summit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: a diamond-shaped pod, or shell, a little woolly on the surface.

SEEDS: but few; they are moderately large, and kidney shaped.

It is frequent in barren pastures, and flowers in July.

A decoction of the root has been recommended in cases of the stone and jaundice. *Withering.*

It is a powerful diuretic, the root possesses the principal virtues, and the bark of that has more than any other part. A strong decoction of that, sweetened to the palate, and drank in large quantities, is excellent against the gravel, and all nephretic complaints, softening the parts, and increasing the urinary discharge.

diſcharge. It is likewiſe very effectual in removing obſtructions of the liver, and other viſcera, and has been frequently found ſerviceable in the jaundice and dropſy.

RHUBARB. The TRUE.

Rheum Palmatum, 9. 3.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, of a yellowiſh colour, and furniſhed with many large fibres.

LEAVES: ſupported on long channelled leaf-ſtalks; they are very large, and deeply divided into ſeveral pointed lobes, or ſegments, which are elegantly cut at the edges, and of a fine green colour.

STEM: thick, round, firm, upright, and eight or nine feet high; it divides into a few branches towards the top, and is decorated at the joints with a few leaves, reſembling thoſe from the root, but ſmaller.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in vaſt numbers; they are ſmall and whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, very narrow at the baſe, and impervious. The border is divided into ſix obtuſe ſegments, which are alternately ſmaller.

CHIVES: nine; they are ſlender, as long as the bloſſom, inſerted into it, and furniſhed with blunt oblong double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſhort, and three-ſided. The ſhaft is very ſhort, and terminated by three reflected feathery ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEED: a ſingle, large, three-ſided, and pointed with membranous margins.

The roots are brought to us from China, Turkey, Ruſſia, and Siberia; but we have now as good rhubarb plants growing in our phyſic gardens as any that come from abroad. It flowers in June and July.

Rhubarb is a mild purgative, and likewiſe a mild aſtringent. It ſtrengthens the inteſtines, and generally leaves the belly coſtive; for which reaſon it is frequently made uſe of in preference to all other purgative ſubſtances, in obſtinate purgings and the bloody flux. It is often given more with a view to

its ſtrengthening than its purgative quality. That which is of a bright, or light texture, moiſt, fragrant, and ſound, ſhould be made choice of, as being milder in its operation, more grateful to the ſtomach, and more likely to anſwer the purpoſe of an aſtringent, a diuretic, or an alterative. In acute fevers, when there is danger to be apprehended from the uſe of other purging medicines, rhubarb is ſafe. In the bloody flux, and thoſe looſeneſſes which are occaſioned by acrid matter lodged in the inteſtines, this root is doubly uſeful; firſt, by evacuating, and carrying off the offending matter; and, ſecondly, by ſtrengthening the parts, and preventing a further afflux. It likewiſe poſſeſſes the peculiar excellency of evacuating viſcid bile, when lodged in the biliary ducts, or paſſages; in which caſes it is the beſt among purging medicines, aloes excepted, and it is has this advantage over them, that it may be given when inflammation is attendant, providing bleeding is firſt premiſed. There is a ſpirituous, and a vinous tincture of it kept in the ſhops, intended either as ſtrengtheners or purgatives; for the firſt of theſe purpoſes, two or three ſpoonfuls is a ſufficient doſe at a time, but for the latter, two or three ounces is frequently neceſſary.

RHAPONTIC; or BASTARD RHUBARB.

Rheum Rhaponticum, 9. 3.

ROOT: perennial, large, thick, divided, and hung with many large fibres.

LEAVES: large, and very broad; they ſtand on ſhort furrowed leaf-ſtalks, and are of a roundiſh figure, about a foot and a half long, and nearly as broad, ſmooth on the ſurface, entire on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

STEM: round, ſcored on the ſurface, about an inch thick, ſometimes hollow, very upright, a little branched, and two or three feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in large cluſters; they are white, and reſemble thoſe of the true rhubarb ſo nearly, as to render a particular deſcription of them in this place unneceſſary.

It is a native of Scythia, and is kept in many of our gardens, where it flowers about the middle of ſummer.

The

The root is the part to be made uſe of, and is much of the ſame nature with that of the true, only it is leſs purgative and more aſtringent than that; if it is wanted to purge, the doſe muſt be two or three drams, but though it is weaker in this reſpect, it is a much better ſtomachic than the true rhubarb.

RICE.

Oryza Sativa, 6. 2.

ROOT: annual and fibrous.

STEM: round, hollow, jointed, upright, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: graſſy; they are longer and broader than any of our kinds of grain, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in cluſters, or bunches; they are ſmall and inconſiderable.

FLOWER-CUP: a huſk, compoſed of two very ſmall pointed valves.

BLOSSOM: formed of two boat-ſhaped, concave, compreſſed valves, one of which is larger and four cornered, and there is a honey-cup of two ſmall leaves at the ſide of the ſeed-bud.

CHIVES: ſix; they are ſlender, as long as the bloſſom, and ſupport tips which are cloven at the baſe.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſhaped like a top, and is furniſhed with two hair-like reflected ſhafts, terminated by club-topped feathery ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; but the bloſſom adheres to the ſeed, and ſupplies its place.

SEEDS: ſolitary, large, oblong, compreſſed, and marked with two ſhallow furrows on each ſide.

It is common in the Eaſt, and is there cultivated for the ſake of its ſeed, or grain, which is the chief ſupport of the inhabitants of thoſe parts.

We eat rice more as a food than as a medicine; but it has a claim to our attention on the latter, as well as the former account. It is excellent for thoſe that are troubled with habitual looſeneſſes, alſo in the bloody flux, and other diſorders of a ſimilar nature. It may be eaten any way that is moſt agreeable to the patient, only the uſe of it muſt be continued for a conſiderable time, and then it will do more than moſt medicines. The rice milk is an agreeable and excellent preparation of it for moſt caſes.

ROSE. The DAMASK.

Roſa Gallica, 12. 5.

Root: perennial, woody, and creeping.

Stem: ſhrubby, round, weak, prickly, branched, and five or ſix feet high.

Leaves: winged; they conſiſt of two or three pair of little leaves, with an odd one at the end, they are broad, hairy, notched at the edges, and of a whitiſh green colour.

Flowers: numerous; they are large, and of a very beautiful pale red colour, and extremely fragrant.

Flower-cup: formed of ſeveral leaves, forming a bellied tube, with a contracted neck, and a border divided into five long, narrow ſegments.

Blossom: compoſed of five inverſely heart-ſhaped petals, as long as the cup, and attached to the neck of it.

Chives: numerous, ſlender, ſhort, attached to the neck of the cup, and furniſhed with three cornered tips.

Pointals: the ſeed-buds are numerous, and ſupport ſhort ſhafts, which are tightly ſurrounded by the neck of the flower-cup. They are inſerted below into the ſide of the ſeed-buds, and ſupport obtuſe ſummits.

Seed-vessel: a fleſhy berry, which is pretty large, ſhaped ſomewhat like a top, and of a beautiful gloſſy red colour when ripe.

Seeds: numerous, of an oblong form, and hairy.

It is a native of France, and is common in our gardens, where it bloſſoms in June and July.

Botaniſts deſcribe a vaſt number of roſes, but this, and the common red roſe, and the dog roſe, or hip, are the only kinds regarded in medicine. There is a ſyrup made from the flowers of the damaſk roſe, by infuſing them twenty four hours in boiling water, and then after ſtraining off the liquor, adding twice its weight of refined ſugar to it. This ſyrup is an excellent purge for children, and there is not a better medicine for grown people of a coſtive habit, for a ſmall quantity of it taken every night will keep the bowels ſoluble, and conſtantly open. There is a conſerve made of the unripe flowers, which has nearly the ſame properties as the ſyrup, there is likewiſe a conſerve made with the fruit of the wild or dog roſe, which is very pleaſant, and of conſiderable efficacy for common colds and coughs.

coughs. The flowers of the common red rose dried, are given in infusions, and sometimes in powder against overflowings of the menses, spitting of blood, and other hæmorrhages. There is likewise an elegant tincture made from them by pouring a pint of boiling water on half an ounce of the dried petals, and adding fifteen drops of oil of vitriol, and three or four drams of the finest sugar in powder, after which they are all to be stirred together, and left to cool leisurely. This tincture when poured clear off, is of a beautiful red colour. It may be taken to the amount of three or four spoonfuls twice or three times a day, for strengthening the stomach, and preventing vomiting. It is likewise a powerful and pleasant remedy in immoderate discharges of the menses, and all other fluxes and hæmorrhages.

ROSEMARY.

Rosmarinus, Officinalis, 2. 1.

ROOT: woody, long, divided, and furnished with numerous fibres.

STEM: shrubby, and covered with a rough brownish bark. It is divided into a great number of branches, and rises to the height of six or eight feet.

LEAVES: very numerous; they are long, narrow, sharp-pointed, entire at the edges, of a firm substance, very fragrant, of a dark beautiful green on the upper side, and a silvery grey beneath.

FLOWERS: situated in the bosoms of the leaves, near the extremities of the branches, they are pretty numerous, moderately large, and a pale blue colour, variegated with white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a single tubular leaf, divided into two lips, the uppermost of which is entire, but the lower one is divided into two segments.

BLOSSOM: composed of a single unequal petal. The tubular part is longer than the flower-cup, and at the mouth it is divided into two lips. The upper lip is short, upright, cloven, and reflected at the sides, the under lip reflected, and divided into three segments, the middlemost of which is largest, concave, and narrow at the base.

CHIVES: two; they are awl-shaped, simple, longer than the upper lip, and furnished with simple tips.

POINTAL:

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, the ſhaft is ſimple, and the ſummit acutely pointed.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are egg-ſhaped, and contained in the bottom of the cup.

The flower of this plant contains its greateſt virtues, and next to them the young tops. They may be made into a conſerve with ſugar, or a ſtrong infuſion of them may be drank in the manner of tea; either way, they are excellent for the head-ach, giddineſs, trembling of the limbs, and all other nervous diſorders. They are good alſo againſt obſtructions of the viſcera, and in paralytic diſorders. Hungary water is made from the flowers by diſtilling them with rectified ſpirit of wine.

R U E.

Ruta Graveolens, IO. 1.

ROOT: long, large, divided, and well furniſhed with fibres.

STEM: ſomewhat ſhrubby, it is covered with a greyiſh bark, divided into numerous irregular branches, and riſes to the height of three or four feet.

LEAVES: numerous, and approaching to the doubly winged kind, they are compoſed of ſeveral pair of wings growing to a middle rib, and each of theſe is made up of four or five pair of ſmaller leaves, with an odd one at the end, they are of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and a bluiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in large tufts, they are ſmall, conſidered ſingly, and of a bright yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſhort ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four or five egg-ſhaped, concave, expanding petals, with narrow claws, and fringed at the edges.

CHIVES: eight or ten; they are awl-ſhaped; as long as the bloſſom, broad at the baſe, and terminated by ſhort tips, placed upright.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is hunched, marked with a croſs, and ſurrounded at the baſe with ten ſmall elevated points. The ſhaft is awl-ſhaped, and the ſummit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL: a hunched capſule, divided externally into five lobes, or within into as many cells.

SEEDS: numerous, angular, and winged.

It

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and flowers in Auguſt.

The whole plant has a ſtrong, and rather diſagreeable ſmell; if the leaves are rubbed on the ſkin, they inflame the part, and ſome people make uſe of them in this manner to cure the head-ach.

The tops of the young ſhoots contain the greateſt virtues of any part of the plant. An infuſion of them may be taken in the manner of tea, or they may be beaten into a conſerve with three times their weight of ſugar, and taken in that form. The infuſion is good in ſeveriſh complaints, it raiſes the ſpirits, promotes perſpiration, and expels the matter which occaſions the diſeaſe.

The conſerve is good againſt the head-ach, nervous and hyſteric diſorders, weakneſs of the ſtomach, and pains in the bowels. It is likewiſe ſerviceable in ſuppreſſions of the menſes, and the diſorders occaſioned thereby, and, taken for a conſiderable time, has been found beneficial to thoſe troubled with the epilepſy, or falling ſickneſs.

The expreſſed juice taken in ſmall quantities is a remedy for that troubleſome nervous complaint, the night mare. It is a good thing to ſnuff up the noſe for ſuch as are obliged to go among putrid and contagious diſorders.

RUE. MEADOW.

Thalictrum Flavum, 13. 7.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of almoſt innumerable, long, thick, and ſpreading fibres.

STEM: firm, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, purpliſh toward the bottom, a little branched upwards, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: large, and very beautiful, they are compoſed of numerous little leaves, ſupported on ſhort ſeparate pedicles, and attached to the ribs of a large divided leaf-ſtalk; they are notched on the edges, of a yellowiſh green colour above, a paler green colour beneath, and ribbed.

FLOWERS: terminating the diviſions of the ſtem in conſiderable numbers, they are ſmall and whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four concave, circular petals, which fall off almoſt as ſoon as they expand.

CHIVES: about twenty four in each flower, they are broadeſt at the top, compreſſed, longer than the bloſſom, and terminated by oblong tips.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are from ten to ſixteen in number in each flower, they are roundiſh, and frequently ſtand on ſhort pedicles, the ſhafts are wanting, but the ſeed-buds are crowned with thick ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: numerous; they are egg-ſhaped, and furrowed on the ſurface.

It is common in moiſt meadows, and flowers in June.

A poultice made of the leaves has been known to give eaſe in the ſciatica. *Withering.*

The country people in Buckinghamſhire boil the roots and young leaves in ale, and take it as a purge. In ſmaller doſes it works by urine, and removes obſtructions of the viſcera, *Hill.*

RUPTUREWORT.

Herniaria Glabra, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEM: trailing, roundiſh, branched, and about ſix inches long.

LEAVES: ſmall, of an oblong figure, entire at the edges, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: very numerous, they ſtand at the joints of the ſtem, are ſmall, and of a greeniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſharp-pointed, expanding ſegments, coloured within ſide, and permanent.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, ſmall, placed oppoſite to the ſegments of the cup, and furniſhed with ſimple tips. There are likewiſe in each flower, four other ſubſtances, reſembling chives, but they have no tips, and are placed alternately with the ſegments of the cup.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft very ſhort, and terminated by two tapering ſummits, equal to the ſhaft in length.

SEED-

SEED-VESSEL: a ſmall capſule, placed at the bottom of the cup, and covered by it.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, and poliſhed.

It is a common plant on our ſea-coaſts, and flowers in July.

The whole plant has a ſaltiſh taſte, and is ſomewhat aſtringent, but it increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and the juic dropped into the eyes, takes away ſpecks and films from them. *Withering.*

The juice of the herb applied externally, is much celebrated for curing ruptures. Taken inwardly it operates by urine, and is good in the jaundice and gravel.

SAFFRON.

Crocus Sativa, 3. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a ſmall roundiſh bulb, with many fibres proceeding from the bottom.

LEAVES: long, narrow, and graſſy, they are of a dark green colour, and marked all the length with a whitiſh rib along the middle.

FLOWERS: large; they riſe immediately from the root, and are of a fine blue purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſheath of one leaf.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle petal, with a very long tube, the border is upright, and divided into ſix oblong, equal ſegments.

CHIVES: three; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the ſegments of the bloſſom, and furniſhed with tips reſembling the head of an arrow.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and is roundiſh. The ſhaft is thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and terminated by three ſummits which are rolled up in a ſpiral manner.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh three lobed capſule, divided internally into three cells.

SEEDS: ſeveral; they are ſmall and roundiſh.

It is found wild in ſome parts of the kingdom, and produces its flowers in Auguſt.

The ſummits of the pointal carefully collected, and moderately dried, is the ſaffron of the ſhops, and that which is collected in England, is preferred to all other.

It is a very elegant and uſeful aromatic, of a ſtrong penetrating ſmell, and a warm, pungent, bitteriſh taſte. It is ſaid to be more cordial, and exhilarating than any of the other aromatics, and is particularly ſerviceable in diſorders of the breaſt in female obſtructions, and hyſteric depreſſions. *Lewis.*

The whole claſs of medicinal ſubſtances cannot afford a greater cordial than ſaffron. It likewiſe promotes perſpiration, and removes obſtructions of the viſcera. *Hill.*

SAFFRON. MEADOW.

Colchicum Autumnalis. 6. 3.

ROOT: perennial; it is a large round bulb, with a cluſter of numerous fibres proceeding from the baſe.

LEAVES: numerous, upright, long, broad, and pointed, they generally appear at a different time from the

FLOWERS, which riſe immediately from the root, without any intermediate fruit-ſtalk or ſtem, their own long tubular baſes ſerving that purpoſe. They are large, and of an elegant pale purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting, or compoſed of a few ſcattered filmy ſheaths.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a very long angular tube, extending down to the root. The border is divided into ſix egg-ſhaped, pointed, concave, upright ſegments.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with oblong tips, fixed ſideways to the threads.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is buried within the root, divided into three lobes, and ſupports three ſlender ſhafts with reflected and channelled ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a three lobed capſule, divided into three cells, it lies buried within the root during the winter, but in the ſpring it becomes elevated above the ſurface of the ground, on a moderately long and thick fruit-ſtalk.

SEEDS: numerous, roundiſh, and wrinkled.

It is commonly found in meadows, and bloſſoms in September.

Indiſcreetly uſed, this root is poiſonous; two drams of it killed a large dog, after putting him to great torment for twelve

twelve or fourteen hours; it operated violently by vomit, ſtool, and urine. A ſingle grain only being ſwallowed by a perſon in health, by way of experiment, produced heat in the ſtomach, and ſoon after fluſhing heats in various parts of the body, with frequent ſhiverings, which were followed by cholicky pains, after which an itching in the loins and urinary paſſages was perceived, and preſently after came on a continual inclination to make water, with a tremour, pain in the head, great thirſt, a very quick pulſe, and other diſagreeable ſymptoms.

Notwithſtanding theſe effects, it is, when properly prepared, a ſafe, but powerful medicine, the beſt way of doing this is to make it into a kind of ſyrup by digeſting an ounce of the freſh roots, ſliced thin in a pint of white wine vinegar, over a gentle fire, for the ſpace of forty eight hours, and then mixing two pounds of honey with the ſtrained liquor, and letting it boil gently afterwards till it comes to a proper conſiſtence.

This ſyrup is agreeably acid, gently vellicates or bites the tongue, is moderately aſtringent, and excellent for cleanſing the tongue from mucus. In an increaſed doſe, it vomits, and ſometimes purges, but its moſt common operation is by urine, for which it is a remarkably powerful medicine. The doſe at firſt ſhould be but ſmall, half a tea-ſpoonful twice or three times a day is enough to begin with, and the quantity may afterwards be gradually increaſed, as the ſtomach will bear it, or the caſe may require. It has been given with the moſt aſtoniſhing ſucceſs in dropſies, and tertian agues, and it frequently ſucceeds as an expectorant when all other means fail.

SAFFRON. Bastard, Safflower.

Carthamus Tinctora, 19. 5.

Root: long, ſlender, whitiſh, and fibrous.

Stem: round, erect, a little branched towards the top, and two feet high.

Leaves: oblong, pointed, prickly on the edges, without leaf-ſtalks, placed irregularly on the ſtem, and of a lively green colour.

Flowers: terminating the ſtem and branches in large ſcaly heads, they are of the compound kind, and their colour is a beautiful orange.

Flower-

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous ſcales, narrow below, broader at the top, and furniſhed with a ſmall leafy appendage.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous tubular florets, divided at the mouth into five teeth, and all of them furniſhed with chives and pointals.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, ſlender, and united by the tips into a hollow cylindric body.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is very ſhort, the ſhaft ſlender, and longer than the chives, with a ſimple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, large, and almoſt naked.

It is not a native of England, but is cultivated in many places for the dyer's uſe, and flowers in Auguſt.

The ſeeds have an unctious ſweetiſh taſte; given in ſubſtance to the amount of a dram and a half, or two drams, they are gently purgative, but they are apt to occaſion ſickneſs, and flatulencies, for which reaſon they are ſeldom made uſe of. *Lewis.*

An infuſion of it operates both upwards and downwards, but not violently, and is good againſt rheumatic complaints and the jaundice.

SAGE. THE GARDEN,

Salvia Officinalis, 2. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, and hung with innumerable fibres.

STEM: ſomewhat ſhrubby; it is ſquare, of a firm ſubſtance, divided into numerous branches, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, oblong, rough on the ſurface, notched finely on the edges, ſupported on long leaf-ſtalks, of a reddiſh colour, and a ſtrong but very agreeable ſmell.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in long ſpikes, they are moderately large, and of a fine blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular ſcored leaf, which gradually enlarges upward, and is divided at the mouth into two lips, the loweſt of which is marked with two ſharp teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle, unequal petal. The tubular part of which enlarges upwards, and is compreſſed. It is divided alſo into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is concave, bent and notched

notched at the end, the other broad, and cleft into three lobes, the middlemoſt of which is largeſt, roundiſh, and notched at the end.

CHIVES: two; they are ſhort, and have two others affixed to them about the middle, which are furniſhed with a glandular ſubſtance at their lower extremity, the tips are large, and ſeated on the ſuperior part of the forked chive.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, the ſhaft is ſlender, very long, and terminated by a cloven ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are of a roundiſh figure, and lie naked in the bottom of the cup.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and flowers in our gardens in July.

A ſtrong infuſion, or tea made of the leaves, is good for diſorders of the head and nerves, and if drank plentifully it promotes ſweat, and is ſerviceable in feveriſh complaints.

The Italians eat it as a preſervative of health, and many of our people follow their example, eating it with bread and butter, than which there is no better way of taking it. *Hill.*

The expreſſed juice taken in ſmall doſes increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and promotes the menſtrual one, when ſuppreſſed.

SAGE. WOOD.

Teucrium Scordonia, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, divided, ſpreading, and fibrous.

STEM: four cornered, upright, branched (the branches growing oppoſite) and two feet high.

LEAVES: placed in pairs on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, they are heart-ſhaped, obtuſely pointed, wrinkled on the ſurface, notched on the edges, and of a dull green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in long ſpikes, they all point one way, are ſmall, and of a pale yelloviſh, or white colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſhort ſegments, which are hunched at the baſe, ſharp pointed, and nearly equal.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal of the gaping kind, with a ſhort tube, which ends in a crooked mouth. The upper lip ſtands erect, and is deeply divided. The lower lip is coven into three lobes, the two outermoſt of which reſemble the upper lip in form, but the middlemoſt is large and roundiſh.

CHIVES: four (two ſhort and two larger) they are awl-ſhaped, and ſupport ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, the ſhaft is thread-ſhaped, and terminated by two ſlender ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are of a roundiſh figure, and lie at the bottom of the cup, without any other covering than what it affords them.

It is common in woods and hedges, and flowers in July.

The people in the iſland of Jerſy, are ſaid to make uſe of it in brewing, inſtead of hops. It poſſeſſes their bitterneſs, and a good deal of their flavour, but gives the liquor too high a colour. *Withering.*

An infuſion of it operates powerfully by ſweat and urine, and removes female obſtructions. The expreſſed juice drank for a conſiderable time is excellent againſt rheumatic pains, and was formerly celebrated againſt venereal complaints, but ſince the introduction of mercury into practice, its uſe has been ſet aſide.

SAMPHIRE.

Crithmum Maritimum, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and a warm aromatic taſte.

STEM: round, thick, ſcored on the ſurface, trailing, and two feet long.

LEAVES: numerous; they are large, but divided into many ſmall, thick, fleſhy, pointed ſegments, and are of a pale green colour, and ſaltiſh, but not diſagreeable to the taſte.

FLOWERS: ſmall and yellow; they are collected into rundles, each of which has a general fence at its baſe, compoſed of ſeveral blunt reflected leaves.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall, egg-ſhaped petals, bent inwards.

CHIVES:

CHIVES: five; they are ſimple, larger than the petals, and furniſhed with roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two reflected ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are oval, flat, and ſcored on one ſide.

It is found about the ſea-coaſts, and flowers in Auguſt.

The leaves make an excellent and very agreeable pickle. The juice of them operates very powerfully by urine, and is good againſt the gravel, ſtone, ſuppreſſions of the menſes, and the jaundice. *Hill.*

SANICLE.

Sanicula, Europea, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, black, fibrous, and of a hot biting taſte.

STEM: round, ſcored, firm, upright, a little branched, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: ſmall, of a roundiſh form, divided into five lobes or principal parts, and notched on the edges.

FLOWERS: collected into rundles which are furniſhed with a general fence, which ſurrounds the rundle half way at the baſe.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall petals, which bend inwards, ſo as to cloſe the flower.

CHIVES: five; they are ſimple, upright, as long again as the petals, and furniſhed with ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the flower, and is covered with ſtiff hairs. It ſupports two awl-ſhaped ſhafts, which are reflected, and terminated by ſharp ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two; they are convex and prickly on the one ſide, but flat and ſmooth on the other.

It is found in woods, and flowers in July.

The root is of an aſtringent nature, and good againſt purgings or inward bleedings.

A ſtrong decoction of the leaves is good againſt the bleeding of the piles, and checks the menſtrual diſcharge, when it is immoderate, or continues too long.

SARSAPARILLA.

Smilax, Sarſaparilla, 22. 6.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, creeping, fibrous, brown on the outſide, and white within.

STEM: ſomewhat ſhrubby, weak, angular, prickly, ſcored, branched, and eight or ten feet long.

LEAVES: ſupported on ſhortiſh leaf-ſtalks; they are large, of an oval figure, very entire on the edges, ſmooth and ſhining on the ſurface, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on ſeparate plants; they are ſmall, and of a yellowiſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, formed of ſix oblong, reflected leaves.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: ſix; they are ſimple, and terminated by oblong tips.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, as above.

BLOSSOM: and

CHIVES: wanting.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed with three very ſmall ſhafts ſupporting oblong, reflected, woolly ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry, divided into three cells.

SEEDS: two in each cell, of a roundiſh form.

It is a native of the warmer parts of America, and from thence our druggiſts are ſupplied with the roots.

Theſe were firſt brought into Europe by the Spaniards, about the year 1563, with the character of being a ſpecific for the cure of the venereal diſeaſe, which had made its appearance in this quarter of the globe but a little before that time, but it was ſoon found that whatever effect it might have in the warmer climate of which it is a native, it was not, of itſelf, ſufficient in this. It appears however, from numerous inſtances, that though greatly inferior to the character firſt given, it is far from being uſeleſs. Strong decoctions of it drank plentifully, and duly continued, are of great ſervice for promoting perſpiration, and what is called ſweetening the blood and juices. In the medical obſervations publiſhed by a ſociety of phyſicians in London, there are many inſtances of its efficacy in venereal

real caſes, in ſome of which it ſucceeded, when long continued courſes of mercury, and decoctions of guiacum had failed. *Lewis.*

Infants who have received the infection from their nurſes, though covered with puſtules and ulcers, may be cured by the uſe of this root, without the help of mercurials, and the beſt way of giving it to ſuch is to mix the powdered root with their food. *Harris.*

SASSAFRAS. Tree.

Laurus Saſſafras, 9. 1.

Root: woody.

Stem: tree-like, covered with a roughiſh brown bark, naked till it comes near the top, and then divided into numerous crooked branches, which grow near together, and ſpread in an irregular manner.

Leaves: of two kinds, thoſe on the lower parts of the branches are frequently ſimple, while thoſe at the extremities are divided into three lobes, they are of a dark green colour.

Flowers: produced in ſmall bunches or cluſters from the ſides of the branches; they ſtand on long fruit-ſtalks, and are ſmall and yellowiſh.

Flower-cup: wanting.

Blossom: compoſed of ſix egg-ſhaped, pointed, concave, upright petals.

Chives: nine; they are ſhorter than the bloſſom, compreſſed, and diſpoſed in three rows. The tips are connected above on both ſides to the edges of the chives.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is nearly egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſimple, and terminated by an obtuſe, oblique ſummit.

Seed-vessel: an oval, pointed fruit, reſembling a berry.

Seed: an egg-ſhaped, pointed nut or ſtone, containing a kernel of the ſame figure.

It is a native of America, and is to be met with in ſome of our gardens.

The wood and bark is uſed, and the latter, when it can be procured, is much the ſtrongeſt. An infuſion of it drank in the manner of tea is good againſt ſcorbutic complaints, and all other impurities and foulneſſes of the blood. It is alſo much uſed as an ingredient in diet drinks againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

SAVINE.

Juniperus Sabina, 22. 13.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, divided into numerous branches, which ſpread horizontally; it is covered with a reddiſh brown bark, and ſeldom exceeds two feet in height.

LEAVES: numerous, ſmall, prickly, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on ſeparate plants, they are ſmall and inconſiderable.

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, a conical catkin.

BLOSSOM: wanting.

CHIVES: three; they are awl-ſhaped, and united at the baſe in ſome of the flowers, in others they are ſcarcely perceptible, the tips likewiſe in ſome flowers are diſtinct, while in others they are united to the ſcale of the catkin.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, ſmall, and divided into three parts.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of three rigid pointed petals.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports three ſlender ſhafts, terminated by ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a round fleſhy berry of a blackiſh colour when ripe.

SEEDS: three; they are of an oblong form, convex on the one ſide, and angular on the other.

It is not a native plant with us, but we have it common in our gardens.

A ſtrong infuſion of the leaves and young tops powerfully promotes the menſes, and if given to women with child, cauſes abortion. Country people give the juice mixed with milk to their children in order to deſtroy the worms, it generally operates by ſtool, and brings them away with it. The leaves cut ſmall, and given to horſes mingled with their corn, deſtroys thoſe troubleſome vermin called the bots.

SAXIFRAGE. White.

Saxifraga Granulata, 10. 2.

Root: perennial; it conſiſts of a great number of ſmall roundiſh, fleſhy grains, or tubercles, and a vaſt quantity of fibres growing from different parts of them.

Leaves: numerous; they riſe from the roots in little cluſters, and ſtand on ſhort leaf-ſtalks; they are of a roundiſh figure, with a heart-like dent at the baſe, where the ſtalk is inſerted, of a fleſhy ſubſtance, a little notched at the edges, and of a pale green colour.

Stem: round, fleſhy, erect, and about a foot high; it is decorated with a few leaves, which grow alternately upon it, and are of the ſame form with thoſe from the root.

Flowers: terminating the ſtem in moderate numbers; they are large, and perfectly white.

Flower-cup: formed of a ſingle leaf, cut into five ſhort ſharp-pointed teeth.

Blossom: compoſed of five expanding petals, which are narrow at the baſe.

Chives: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, and have roundiſh tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, but tapering, and ends in two ſhort ſhafts with blunt ſummits.

Seed-vessel: an egg-ſhaped capſule, with two beaks, or points.

Seeds: numerous, and very ſmall.

It grows in meadows and paſtures that are rather dampiſh, and flowers in May.

This little plant is an excellent diuretic; an infuſion of the whole plant operates powerfully and ſafely by urine, and clears the paſſages from gravel. The dried roots were uſed to be kept by the druggiſts under the title of ſaxifrage ſeeds, but they are not half ſo efficacious as when freſh taken out of the ground.

SAXIFRAGE. BURNET.

Pimpinella Magna, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, and furniſhed with only a few fibres. The

LEAVES: which proceed immediately from it, are large, and of the winged kind, each entire leaf being compoſed of three or four pair of leſſer leaves, with an odd one at the end, the form of them is roundiſh; they are notched at the edges, and of a fine green colour.

STEM: robuſt, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, branched, and two or three feet high; the leaves, which grow on it, are towards the bottom divided into five or ſix narrow ſegments, but towards the top they grow ſmaller, and are almoſt entire.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in rundles; they are ſmall and white, and there is no fence at the baſe of the rundles.

FLOWER-CUP: ſo ſmall as to be hardly diſcerned.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall, heart-ſhaped, blunt, unequal petals, bent inwards at the end.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, very ſlender, as long as the petals, and terminated by roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, and ends in two very ſmall ſhafts, with roundiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are of an oblong form, convex, and ſcored on the one ſide, but flat and ſmooth on the other.

It is found growing in woods and hedges in ſeveral places, and flowers in Auguſt and September.

The root is very acrid, burning the mouth like pepper. Its acrimony hath cauſed it to be daily uſed to cure the tooth-ach, and to cleanſe the ſkin from freckles; chewed in the mouth it excites a diſcharge of watery humours from the ſalival glands, and is a good ingredient in gargles intended to diſſolve tough mucus in the throat. In Germany it is much uſed in aſthmatical and dropſical complaints. *Withering.*

The ſeeds are carminative; they diſperſe wind in the ſtomach, and are good in cholics; the roots are powerfully diuretic, and may be given with advantage in diſorders ariſing from

from obſtructions in any of the viſcera. The roots are beſt taken in a ſtrong infuſion, and the ſeeds when reduced to powder; ſix or ſeven grains of the latter is a ſufficient doſe.

SCABIOUS.

Scabioſa Arvenſis, 4. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of many ſmall fibres, connected by the upper extremities to a ſmall head. The firſt

LEAVES: are of an oblong form, broad, a little jagged at the edges, hairy, and of a pale green colour.

STEM: not very robuſt, round, hairy, upright, a little branched, ſpotted with purple towards the bottom, and two feet high; the leaves on it are deeply cut and jagged, ſo as frequently to appear winged.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in great numbers; they are large, blue, and very much reſemble the compound flowers in their external appearance.

FLOWER-CUP: three-fold; the outermoſt is common to ſeveral florets, and conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall pointed ſpreading leaves, beſides them each individual floret has a double proper cup, the outer part of which is of a membranous ſubſtance and plaited; the inner part is divided into five awl-ſhaped ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which are ſmall, tubular, and divided at the mouth into four or five ſmall ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are awl-ſhaped, limber or pliable, and furniſhed with oblong tips, fixed ſideways.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, and rolled in a proper ſheath like a little cup; the ſhaft is ſlender, and as long as the bloſſom, with an obtuſe ſummit obliquely notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, rolled in a cover, and variouſly crowned by the proper cups.

It is frequent in paſtures and corn-fields in dry ſituations; the flowers appear in July and Auguſt.

It is bitter, of a ſlightly aſtringent ſaponaceous quality, and excellent againſt diſorders of the breaſt, ſuch as coughs, aſthmatic

tic affections, difficulty of breathing, &c. for which purpoſes an infuſion of the leaves is the beſt preparation.

The flowers are ſaid to be of a cordial ſudorific nature, and good againſt feveriſh complaints; the juice applied externally is good againſt foulneſſes and diſcolourings of the ſkin.

SCAMMONY.

Convolvulus Scammonia, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, large, long, thick, full of a milky juice, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEMS: numerous; weak, and climbing, they lay hold of hedges, trees, or any other ſubſtance they happen to meet with, and run to the height of eight or ten feet.

LEAVES: diſpoſed without any regular order; they are large, and ſhaped like the head of an arrow, ſharp pointed, ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: ſupported in pairs on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, they are large, and of a beautiful purple colour.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſmall egg-ſhaped, converging ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, large, plaited, and divided in an obſcure manner into five lobes.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, about half the length of the bloſſom, and terminated by compreſſed egg-ſhaped tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, as long as the chives, and furniſhed with two oblong, broadiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, involved in the flower-cup, and divided into two cells.

SEEDS: two; they are ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of Syria, and other eaſtern parts, and flowers in July.

The drug called ſcammony by the druggiſts, is the concreted juice of the root of this plant, it is a rough and powerful, but a very uſeful purgative, of great ſervice in rheumatic and other chronical diſorders, for it will reach the ſeat of many diſeaſes that a common purge does not affect. It is however ſeldom given alone, and ſhould never be adminiſtered to thoſe of irritable habits, or in inflammatory complaints, though even then, it is no more hurtful or dangerous than other ſtrong cathatics.

SCURVY GRASS. Scrooby Grass.

Cochlearia Officinalis, 15. 2.

Root: annual and fibrous. The firſt

Leaves are pretty numerous, they riſe in a large cluſter, and ſtand on long thickiſh leaf-ſtalks, their form is roundiſh, their ſubſtance tender, and very juicy, their colour is a light green, and they are ſlightly notched round the edges.

Stems: angular, weak, branched, and eight or ten inches long, the leaves on them are very different from thoſe deſcribed above, being of an oblong form, narrow pointed, and a little toothed or notched.

Flowers: terminating the ſtem in great numbers; they are ſmall and white.

Flower-cup: formed of four egg-ſhaped, concave, deciduous leaves.

Blossom: compoſed of four inverſely egg-ſhaped petals, as large again as the leaves of the cup, with narrow claws.

Chives: ſix (four long, and two ſhort) they are awl-ſhaped, and ſupport obtuſe compreſſed tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is heart-ſhaped, the ſhaft ſimple, very ſhort, and terminated by a blunt ſummit.

Seed-vessel: a heart-ſhaped, compreſſed pouch, ſlightly notched at the end, and furniſhed with the remains of the ſhaft. It is divided into two cells, which contain about four

Seeds in each, of a roundiſh figure.

It is common on the ſea ſhores, and in many other places, by the ſides of little rills, down the ſides of mountains, and in gardens. It bloſſoms in April and May.

This plant is poſſeſſed of a conſiderable degree of acrimony, its effects, as an antiſcorbutic, are generally known, and it is a powerful remedy in the moiſt aſthma, and what is called by ſome authors the ſcorbutic rheumatiſm. A diſtilled water, and a conſerve are prepared from the leaves, and kept in the ſhops, and its juice is frequently preſcribed, together with that of ſeville oranges, by the name of antiſcorbutic juices. *Withering.*

The leaves bruiſed, and laid to the face, or any other part, are recommended to take off ſpots, freckles, and ſunburns, but thoſe who have delicate complexions, cannot bear the application without injuring them.

SELF HEAL.

Prunella vulgaris, 14. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it is compoſed of many ſmall fibres, connected to a little head.

STEM: ſquare, browniſh, and a little branched. In open ſunny ſituations it trails along the ground, and ſeldom exceeds four or five inches in length, but in woods it grows upright, and nearly a foot high.

LEAVES: ſupported on ſlender leaf-ſtalks; they grow in pairs, are broad, obtuſe, a little waved at the edges, a little hairy, and of a lively green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in a kind of ſhort, thick ſpike, they are ſmall, uſually blue, but ſometimes purple, red, or white.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which is flat, broad, lopped at the end, and cut into three very ſmall teeth; the other reflected, blunt, divided into three ſegments, of which the middlemoſt is broadeſt, notched at the end, and jagged on the edges.

CHIVES: four (two of them a little longer than the others) they are awl-ſhaped, forked, and furniſhed with ſimple tips, which are fixed to the threads below the top, and only to one ſide of the fork.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is divided into four parts, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and the ſummit notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, and contained in the cup, which cloſes and ſupplies the place of a ſeed-veſſel.

It is found wild in woods, meadows, and paſtures, and produces its elegant flowers in July.

The juice of ſelf-heal is drying and aſtringent, and while wound herbs were in eſteem, this was juſtly reckoned one of the principal. Taken inwardly, it is good againſt purgings, with ſharp bloody ſtools, checks overflowings of the menſes, and is a good medicine for the piles. An infuſion of the dried herb ſweetened with honey, is good for a ſore throat, or ulcerated mouth.

SENA.

SENA. Tree.

Caſſia Sennæ, 10. 1.

Root: woody, divided, and ſpreading.

Stem: ſhrubby, divided into a great number of long, ſlender, and tough branches, and five or ſix feet high.

Leaves: winged; each entire leaf is compoſed of about ſix pair of ſmaller leaves, without an odd one at the end, theſe are of an oblong form, pointed, and of a whitiſh green colour.

Flowers: produced in longiſh ſpikes, at the tops of the branches, they are moderately large, and of a yellow colour, ſtriped with red.

Flower-cup: formed of five looſe, concave, coloured, deciduous leaves.

Blossom: compoſed of five roundiſh, concave, unequal petals.

Chives: ten; the three inferior ones of which are large, and the three ſuperior, ſhorter. The three uppermoſt tips are very ſmall, the three lower ones large, furniſhed with a kind of beak, and gaping at the top, and the other four without a beak.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is long, and ſupported on a pedicle, the ſhaft very ſhort, and the ſummit blunt.

Seed-vessel: an oblong pod.

Seeds: ſeveral; they are moderately large and roundiſh.

It is a native of the Eaſt, and from thence the druggiſts are ſupplied with the dried leaves.

Theſe are a moderately ſtrong, and generally a ſafe purgative, they may be taken for that purpoſe, wherever cathartics are neceſſary, either in ſubſtance reduced to powder, or in a ſtrong infuſion, but it will be adviſeable to add a little of ſome warm aromatic ſubſtance to the doſe, as they are otherwiſe apt to gripe during the operation.

SHEPHERD's PURSE.

SHEPHERD's POUCH.

Thlaſpi Burſa Paſtoris, 15. 1.

ROOT: biennial, long, ſlender, white, and fibrous.

LEAVES: thoſe which proceed from the root are numerous, and ſpread in a circular manner on the ground, they are long, narrow, deeply divided in a winged manner, and of a duſky green colour.

STEMS: numerous, ſomewhat angular, of a tough ſubſtance, divided into ſeveral upright branches, and from two inches, to two or three feet high, according as they grow in an impoveriſhed or rich ſituation, the leaves which grow on the ſtem, ſurround it at the baſe, and are long and narrow, thoſe toward the bottom are deeply cut and jagged, but higher up they are almoſt entire.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and its diviſions in great numbers, they are ſmall and whitiſh.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four egg-ſhaped, concave deciduous leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four inverſely egg-ſhaped petals, twice as large as the leaves of the cup, with narrow claws.

CHIVES: ſix; four long, and two ſhort, they are about half the length of the bloſſom, and ſupport tapering tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is circular, compreſſed, and notched at the end. The ſhaft ſimple, and the ſummit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: a compreſſed, inverſely heart-ſhaped pouch, with a notch at the end, equal in depth to the length of the ſhaft.

SEEDS: numerous, and very ſmall.

It is common both in waſte and cultivated places, and flowers all ſummer long.

This plant is a remarkable inſtance of the truth of an obſervation which there is too frequently room to make, namely, that Providence has made the moſt uſeful things moſt common, and ſo that reaſon we neglect them, few plants poſſeſs greater virtues than this, and yet it is utterly diſregarded.

A decoction of the dried herb is a gentle and ſafe aſtringent, and inferior to few things againſt habitual purgings.

The

The juice of the leaves is cooling and binding, two ſpoonfuls of that, with one of red wine, taken frequently is an excellent medicine for overflowings of the menſes, ſpitting of blood, or other profuſe evacuations of that vital fluid, ſo uſeful is this common weed, which we every day trample under foot, as if it was poſſeſſed of no good qualities. *Hill.*

SLOE. TREE.

BLACK THORN. SCROG. SLON TREE.

Prunus Spinoſa, 12. 1.

ROOT: woody, divided, and ſpreading.

STEM: ſhrubby, crooked, and covered with a ſmooth dark purple, or blackiſh bark. The branches are numerous, irregular, and thorny, and the ſhrub riſes to the height of ſix or eight feet.

LEAVES: ſcattered, of an oblong, pointed form, ſmooth on the ſurface, entire on the edges, and of a fine darkiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: ſolitary, largiſh, and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle, bell-ſhaped leaf, divided at the mouth into five blunt ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five large, circular, concave, petals, attached to the flower-cup by their claws.

CHIVES: between twenty and thirty in each flower; they are awl-ſhaped, attached to the cup, and terminated by ſhort double tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and the ſummit circular.

SEED-VESSEL: nearly round, of a pulpy ſubſtance, including a nut or ſtone, which is the

SEED: and contains a kernel of an oblong form.

It is common in hedges, and flowers in March or April.

An infuſion of a handful of the flowers is a ſafe and eaſy purge, the bark dried, reduced to powder, and taken in doſes of two drams, will frequently cure ſome agues. *Withering.*

The juice expreſſed from the unripe fruit is a very good remedy for fluxes of the bowels; it may be reduced by a gentle boiling to a ſolid conſiſtence, in which ſtate it will keep the year

year round, without loſing any of its virtues; the druggiſts formerly kept this inſpiſſated juice under the title of *German Acacia*, but now they neglect it.

SNEEZEWORT.

GOOSE TONGUE. BASTARD PELLITORY.

Achillea ptarmica, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEMS: a little angular, upright, woolly, branched, and two feet high.

LEAVES: upright, ſcattered, without leaf-ſtalks, of a firm ſubſtance, rough on the ſurface, pointed, notched at the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches of the ſtem in conſiderable numbers; they are moderately large, white, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of ſeveral ſmall, egg-ſhaped, pointed ſcales.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which are tubular in the center of the flower, and furniſhed with both chives and pointals, but flat in the circumference, inverſely heart-ſhaped, and divided into three ſegments, the middlemoſt of which is the ſmalleſt.

CHIVES, five; they are ſlender, very ſhort, and united by the tips into a hollow cylindric body.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſmall, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and terminated by a blunt ſummit, notched at the end, or two blunt reflected ones.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, egg-ſhaped, woolly, and deſtitute of a feather.

It is common in moiſt meadows, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The roots have a biting acrid taſte, and ſo likewiſe have the young leaves, theſe powdered, and ſnuffed up the noſe excite ſneezing, and are excellent in inveterate head-achs. The young tops are pleaſant in the ſpring, eaten as a ſallad, and they are likewiſe wholeſome.

The

The dried roots are almoſt as hot and fiery as pellitory of Spain, and they cure the tooth-ach in the ſame manner, a piece held in the mouth, fills it with water in a very ſhort ſpace of time.

SOLOMON's SEAL.

Convallaria Multiflora, 6. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it is large, thick, ſpreading, and hung with innumerable fibres.

STEM: ſingle, round towards the bottom, but ſomewhat twiſted and angular above, not at all branched, bowed at the top, and a foot and a half high.

LEAVES: pretty numerous; they all point one way, and are oblong, broad, of a firm ſubſtance, marked with longitudinal ribs, entire on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: growing two, three, or four together, on very ſlender fruit-ſtalks, which riſe from the boſoms of the leaves; they are ſmall and white, and hang in a continued ſeries on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtem to the leaves.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, divided at the mouth into ſix blunt, expanding, reflected ſegments.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and furniſhed with oblong upright tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhafts thread-ſhaped, larger than the chives, and the ſummit blunt and three-cornered.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry divided into three cells; they are red when ripe, but the birds are ſo fond of them that they ſeldom arrive at maturity.

SEEDS: ſolitary, large, and roundiſh.

It is found wild in woods in ſome of our northern counties, but not common.

The root is commended very much by ſeveral reſpectable authors, as an outward application for bruiſes; dried and powdered it is good againſt purgings with bloody ſtools, and if beaten into a conſerve, with ſugar, whilſt it is green, it makes an excellent medicine for that weakening female complaint the whites.

SOAPWORT.

SOAPWORT.

BRUISEWORT.

Saponaria Officinalis, 10. 2.

ROOT: perennial, ſlender, jointed, creeping, and reddiſh on the ſurface.

STEM: round, ſmooth, jointed, thick, but not very ſtrong, for it often trails on the ground; when upright it is two or three feet high.

LEAVES: produced in pairs at the joints of the ſtem; they are egg-ſhaped, but pointed, entire on the edges, ſmooth on the ſurface, marked with three longitudinal ribs, deſtitute of leaf-ſtalks, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and its diviſions in a large cluſter; they are large, and commonly of a pale fleſh colour, but ſometimes white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, cut into five ſmall teeth at the margin.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals with narrow angular claws as long as the cup, but broader at the upper extremity, and very blunt.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, as long as the tube of the bloſſom, alternately fixed to the claws of the bloſſom, and furniſhed with oblong tips fixed ſideways to the threads.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is nearly of a cylindrical form; it ſupports two upright ſhafts equal to the chives in length, and furniſhed with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a cylindrical capſule as long as the cup, and covered by it.

SEEDS: numerous and ſmall.

It is found in meadows and hedges in many places, and flowers in July.

The whole plant is bitter; bruiſed and agitated with water it raiſes a lather like ſoap, which eaſily waſhes greaſy ſpots out of cloaths; a decoction of it, applied externally, cures the itch. The Germans make uſe of it, inſtead of ſarſaparilla, for the cure of venereal diſorders. A M. Andry, of Paris, cures virulent claps, by giving the inſpiſſated juice to the amount of half an ounce daily. *Withering.*

A decoction of the root opens obſtructions, promotes urine and inſenſible perſpiration, and is an excellent ſweetener of the blood and juices.

SORREL. Green Sauce.

Rumex Acetoſa, 6. 3.

Root: perennial, long, ſlender, and fibrous.

Stem: roundiſh, ſcored on the ſurface, upright, a little branched, of a reddiſh colour towards the bottom, and about a foot high.

Leaves: ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, they are of an oblong form, arrow-ſhaped at the baſe, entire at the edges, and of a fine green colour, thoſe that grow upon the ſtem have ſcarcely any leaf-ſtalks, and are more acutely pointed than the others.

Flowers: terminating the ſtem on a longiſh ſpike, they are barren and fertile on ſeparate plants, which circumſtance would have removed them into the twenty ſecond claſs of the Linnæan ſyſtem, had not he choſe rather to let his method appear imperfect, than to ſeparate thoſe plants which nature has ſo evidently connected together.

Flower-cup: formed of three blunt reflected leaves.

Blossom; compoſed of three egg-ſhaped petals, not unlike thoſe of the cup, but larger.

Chives: ſix; they are ſhort, ſlender, and furniſhed with upright double tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is three-cornered, and ſupports three ſlender reflected ſhafts, with large jagged ſummits.

Seed-vessel: wanting; but the bloſſom approaches, and ſupplies its place.

Seed: ſingle and three ſided.

It is common in meadows, and flowers in June.

The leaves eaten as a ſallad, or the expreſſed juice of them taken as a medicine, are excellent antiſcorbutics. The ſeeds are aſtringent, and may be given in powder againſt purgings, &c. The root dried and powdered is alſo good againſt purgings, overflowings of the menſes, ſpitting of blood, and other hæmorrhages.

SOUTHERNWOOD.

OLD MAN TREE.

ROOT: perennial; it is divided into ſeveral parts, which are furniſhed with many fibres.

STEMS: numerous, of a hard woody ſubſtance, covered with a greyiſh bark, divided into numerous branches, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: numerous; they are divided in an irregular branching manner into a great number of fine briſtly ſegments, and are of a fine pale green colour, and of a pleaſing ſmell.

FLOWERS: of the compound kind; they terminate the ſtem and branches in great numbers, and are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: tiled; it conſiſts of many roundiſh converging ſcales.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous florets, which are tubular in the centre of the flower, and furniſhed with both chives and pointals, but almoſt without any petals in the circumference, and only furniſhed with pointals.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and united by the tips into a hollow cylindric body.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſmall, the ſhaft ſlender, and the ſummit divided.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary and naked.

It is common in our gardens, and flowers in the ſummer.

The whole plant has a nauſeous, penetrating, bitter taſte. It is a powerful diuretic, and good in hyſteric complaints; for this purpoſe, the beſt way of taking it is in a conſerve, made with the young tops, and twice their weight of ſugar.

A ſtrong decoction of the leaves is a good worm medicine, but it is a very diſagreeeable and nauſeous one. The leaves are likewiſe a good ingredient in fomentations for eaſing pain, diſperſing ſwellings, or ſtopping the progreſs of gangrenes.

SPEEDWELL.

Veronica Officinalis, ♃. i.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a vaſt number of ſmall fibres, united to a little head.

STEMS: trailing, ſlender, weak, of a roundiſh figure, ſtriking root at the joints, and ſix or eight inches long.

LEAVES: growing oppoſite in pairs; they are of an oblong form, but ſharply pointed, notched at the edges, ſupported on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, ſlightly hairy, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: produced in ſmall ſpikes from the boſoms of the leaves, they are not very large, but their beautiful blue colour renders them very conſpicuous.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into four ſmall pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle wheel-ſhaped petal, with a tube nearly as long as the cup. The border is flat, and divided into four ſegments, the uppermoſt of which is broader than any of the others, and that oppoſite to it is narrower.

CHIVES: two; they are thinneſt at the bottom, and terminated by oblong tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is compreſſed, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and the ſummit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL: an inverſely heart-ſhaped capſule, compreſſed at the point, and divided internally into two cells.

SEEDS: ſeveral in each cell, they are ſmall and roundiſh.

It is common by road-ſides, and bloſſoms in May and June.

A decoction of the whole plant is good to remove obſtructions. It operates by urine, and conſequently is ſerviceable in the jaundice, and beginning of dropſies.

A ſlight tincture or infuſion of it promotes perſpiration, and is good in feveriſh complaints. The juice boiled into a ſyrup with honey, is excellent in aſthmatic complaints, and other diſorders of the lungs; and outwardly applied, is a cure for the itch, and other cutaneous diſorders. A ſtrong decoction given as a glyſter, with the addition of a little oil, eaſes thoſe cholicky pains which ariſe from the ſtone or gravel, an infuſion of the leaves drank conſtantly in the manner of tea is a ſtrengthener, and provocative to venery, and is ſuppoſed to be a cure for barrenneſs.

The leaves bruiſed and applied outwardly to recent wounds ſoon heal them, without any other application.

There was an opinion prevailed lately that this plant would cure the gout, and ſo ſtrongly did this opinion operate on the minds of the credulous, that the dried leaves were ſold in the markets in London for four ſhillings a pound, and the plant was in a manner deſtroyed for ſeveral miles round the metropolis. *Hill.*

SPIGNEL.

SPICKNEL. BALD MONEY.

Æthus Meum, 5. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, and furniſhed with a few large fibres. It is brown on the outſide, white within, and of an agreeable aromatic taſte.

LEAVES: thoſe that riſe from the root are large, divided in an irregular manner into a multitude of briſtly ſegments, and of a very dark green colour.

STEM: robuſt, upright, ſcored on the ſurface, branched, and two or three feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in rundles, they are but ſmall, and their colour is white.

FLOWER-CUP: very ſmall; there is no general fence at the baſe of the rundle, but the rundlets are furniſhed with one conſiſting of three or five very long narrow leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five unequal heart-ſhaped petals, bending inwards at the ends.

CHIVES: five; they are ſimple and ſupport roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, and ſupports two reflected ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: two after each flower; they are roundiſh on one ſide, and ſcored, but flat on the other.

It is found in Wales, and ſome other of our northern and weſtern counties, in rich, damp ſoils, but is no where very common. It bloſſoms in May.

The roots and ſeeds are of an aromatic acrid nature, and have been uſed as diſperſers of wind in the ſtomach, and other diſorders

diſorders thereof, ſometimes they are given to cure tertian agues, and there is no doubt but they will do it as effectually as pepper, or any other acrid aromatic ſubſtance. *Withering.*

It is a powerful diuretic, and remover of obſtructions in the viſcera, conſequently good againſt the gravel, jaundice, obſtructions of the menſes, &c. The root is the part to be made uſe of for theſe purpoſes, and an infuſion is the beſt preparation of it, dried and given in powder it ſtrengthens the ſtomach, creates an appetite, and is good againſt the cholic.

SPLEENWORT.

Aſplenum Ceterach, 24. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a ſmall tuft of blackiſh fibres.

LEAVES: riſing in large cluſters from the root, they are narrow, divided on the edges in a manner reſembling the winged leaves, but the diviſions or lobes are not oppoſite. Their length is about five or ſix inches, and their colour a dark green.

FLOWERS: and

SEEDS: inconſpicuous, they cover the back part of the leaf in ſtraight lines, and are of a ruſty brown colour.

It grows on old walls, and the ſides of rocks, and is green all the winter.

The whole plant is to be uſed, and is beſt given in a ſtrong infuſion, which perſevered in for a conſiderable time, removes all obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, and is excellent in thoſe diſorders which ariſe from that cauſe.

SQUILL. SEA ONION.

Scilla Maritima, 6. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a very large coated bulb, full of a thick ſlimy juice, and a large cluſter of long, thick, white fibres, proceeding from its baſe.

LEAVES: about a foot and half long, three or four inches broad, of a thick, juicy ſubſtance, ſmooth on the ſurface, entire at the edges, and of a fine bright green colour.

STEM:

STEM: round, ſlender, of a tender ſucculent ſubſtance, and two or three feet high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in longiſh ſpikes; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix egg-ſhaped petals.

CHIVES: ſix; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter by half than the petals, and terminated by oblong tips, fixed ſideways to the tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple, and as long as the chives, with a ſmalliſh ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule, marked externally with three furrows, and divided within into three cells.

SEEDS: many; they are of a roundiſh figure.

It is a common plant on the Italian and Spaniſh ſea ſhores, and flowers early in the ſummer.

The root is bitter to the taſte, and ſo acrid as to bliſter the ſkin if it is much handled; taken internally in doſes of a few grains, it promotes expectoration and urine; in larger doſes it vomits, and ſometimes purges. It is one of the moſt certain diuretics in dropſical caſes, and expectorants in aſthmatic ones, where the lungs or ſtomach are oppreſſed by tough viſcid phlegm, or injured by the imprudent uſe of opiates.

On account of their very ungrateful taſte, they are commonly given in the form of pills, made of the dried root reduced to powder, and beaten into a maſs, with the addition of ſyrup, or mucilage of gum arabic.

Beſide the freſh and dried roots, there are preparations of them kept in the ſhops; namely, vinegar of ſquill, and a ſyrup of oxymel, either of which may be uſed as expectorants, in doſes of two or three drams, in cinnamon water, or ſome other cordial liquid; for in whatever form they are given, unleſs it is deſigned for them to act as an emetic, the addition of ſome warm grateful aromatic is neceſſary to prevent that nauſea, which they are apt to occaſion when given alone in ever ſuch ſmall quantities.

STARTHISTLE.

Centaurea Calcitrapa, 19. 3.

ROOT: annual, long, and fibrous.

STEM: round, hard, very much branched, hairy, and two feet high.

LEAVES: riſing moſtly from the root; they are large, divided into ſtrap-ſhaped wing-like ſegments, which are notched at the edges; they ſpread in a circular manner upon the ground, and are of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: numerous, large, red, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous thorny leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous tubular florets, which, in the center of the flowers, conſiſt of a ſingle petal with a very ſlender tube, and a diſtended border, divided into five upright ſtrap-ſhaped ſegments, and are furniſhed with both chives and pointals, while thoſe in the circumference have an oblong oblique border, unequally divided, which contain only pointals, and thoſe are imperfect.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſlender and ſhort, and are united by the tips, which form a hollow cylindric body. The

POINTAL: or ſeed-buds, in the central florets are ſmall, the ſhafts thread-ſhaped, and the ſummits blunt. In the circumference they are ſmall, with ſcarcely any ſhafts, and the ſummit is entirely wanting.

SEED VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and terminated by a downy feather.

It is found on barren heaths, but not frequent, and bloſſoms in Auguſt. A ſtrong infuſion of the root works by urine, removes obſtructions, and is excellent againſt the gravel and yellow jaundice.

STAVES-ACRE.

LOUSEWORT.

Delphinum Stapiſagria, 13. 3.

ROOT: annual, long, thick, of a hard woody ſubſtance, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEM:

STEM: round, thick, firm, upright, a little hairy, divided into numerous branches, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, which are thick, and ſomewhat hairy. They are large, of a roundiſh figure, but deeply divided into ſix or ſeven ſegments, and theſe are again cut and notched on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and its diviſions in long ſpikes; they are large and of a deep blue colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five unequal petals, placed in an orbicular manner, the uppermoſt of them is more obtuſe before than any of the reſt, and runs out behind into a tubular, ſtraight obtuſe horn or ſpur, the reſt are pointed, nearly equal, and ſpread; there is a honey cup, compoſed of four little leaves, placed before within the orb of the petals, on the upper part, and protruded behind into the tubular part of the upper petal.

CHIVES: numerous (from fifteen to thirty) they are awl-ſhaped, broadeſt at the baſe, and terminated by ſmall upright tips.

POINTAL: there are commonly three ſeed-buds in each flower, of an oblong form, ending in ſimple ſhafts, which are terminated by reflected ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: as many egg-ſhaped, pointed capſules, as there were ſeed-buds in the flower.

SEEDS: numerous, and of an angular form.

It is a native of Italy, and flowers in June.

The ſeeds are kept by the druggiſts, and they have been given in ſmall doſes againſt rheumatic and venereal diſorders, they vomit and purge, and that in ſo rough a manner, that it is better to omit their internal uſe entirely.

Chewed in the mouth, they excite a very large diſcharge of watery humours from adjacent parts, and frequently prove ſerviceable in diſorders of the head, but they are chiefly uſed to deſtroy lice in children's heads, for this purpoſe the ſeeds coarſely powdered, are to be ſtrewed among the hair, and it never fails of deſtroying them.

STORAX.

STORAX. TREE.

Styrax Officianalis, LO. I.

ROOT: woody, large, and divided.

STEM: tree-like; it is covered with a roughiſh bark, of a duſky green colour, divided into ſeveral branches, and riſes to the height of twenty or thirty feet.

LEAVES: placed alternately on the branches, they are of a roundiſh figure, entire on the edges, a little pointed, of a light green colour above, and whitiſh underneath.

FLOWERS: produced in ſmall cluſters; they are moderately large, of a fine white colour, and a very fragrant ſmell.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, divided at the mouth into five ſhort teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, the tubular part of which is ſhort, and the border divided into five large expanding obtuſe ſegments.

CHIVES: ten; they are nearly united at the baſe, awl-ſhaped, inſerted into the ſides of the bloſſom, and terminated by oblong tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſimple, and the ſummit leſſer at the extremity.

SEED-VESSEL: a pulpy fruit, of a roundiſh form.

SEEDS: two roundiſh convex nuts or ſtones, containing kernels of the ſame form.

It is a native of the Eaſt, and though found in ſeveral parts of Europe, it is not productive of that fragrant reſin, which it produces in warmer climates, and which conſtitutes its chief excellence.

The gummy or reſinous ſubſtance, known by the name of ſtorax, is the produce of this tree. It is good in all diſorders of the breaſt and lungs, being of a mild balſamic nature. It is likewiſe ſerviceable in nervous and hyſteric complaints, and promotes the menſes.

STRAWBERRY.

Fragaria veſca, 12. 6.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, of a reddiſh brown colour, and hung with many fibres.

LEAVES: ſupported by threes on long leaf-ſtalks, they are of an oblong figure, notched on the edges, of a dark green colour on the upper ſide, and whitiſh underneath.

STEM: round, four or five inches high, and divided at the top into ſeveral parts, which ſupport many

FLOWERS: theſe are large and white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into ten ſmall ſegments, which are alternately narrower.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five circular expanding petals, attached to the cup by their claws.

CHIVES: about twenty; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, attached to the cup, and terminated by creſcent-ſhaped tips.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are numerous, very ſmall, and collected into a knob, the ſhafts ſimple, produced from the end of the ſeed-buds, and terminated by ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting; or a pulpy berry, of a ſoft conſiſtence, moderately large, and of a beautiful ſcarlet colour when ripe.

SEEDS: numerous, very ſmall, and ſcattered over the ſurface of the fruit or receptacle.

It is common in woods and on dry banks, the flowers appear early in the ſpring, and the fruit ripen in the firſt months of ſummer.

The berries eaten either alone, with ſugar, or with milk, are univerſally eſteemed a moſt delicious fruit; they are grateful, cooling, and ſomething acid, and when taken in large quantities they ſeldom diſagree, they promote perſpiration, and diſſolve the tartareous incruſtations on the teeth. People afflicted with the gout or ſtone have frequently been relieved by uſing them largely, and *Hoffman* ſays that he has known conſumptive people cured by them. *Withering.*

The leaves are cooling and diuretic, an infuſion of them is good in the ſtranguary, and when made ſtrong, in the jaundice, dried

dried and reduced to powder, they are aſtringent, and uſeful in fluxes of the bowels, as likewiſe is the bark of the roots, and a ſtrong decoction of them, ſweetened with honey is a good gargle for ſore throats. They have likewiſe the credit of being a coſmetic, or beautifier of the ſkin.

SUMACH.

Rhus Coriaria, 5. 3.

ROOT: large, long, divided, and woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, thick, and covered with a rough brown bark, it is divided into ſeveral branches, the bark of which is of a lighter colour, and ſet with thorns.

LEAVES: winged; they conſiſt of three or four pair of oblong wings or little leaves, notched round the edges, attached to the middle rib, and terminated by an odd one; their colour is a dark green.

FLOWERS: produced in ſpikes at the extremities of the branches; theſe ſpikes are long, thick, and woolly, and the flowers are ſmall and purple.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſmall, upright parts.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five egg-ſhaped petals.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and terminated by ſmall tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is of a roundiſh figure, the ſhaft very ſmall, and furniſhed with three ſmall, heart-ſhaped ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh berry.

SEED: ſolitary, roundiſh, and of a hard boney ſubſtance.

It is a native of the warmer climates, but we have it in our gardens, where it flowers in the ſummer months.

The ſeeds dried, reduced to powder, and taken in ſmall doſes, ſtop purgings and hæmorrhages, the young ſhoots have alſo great efficacy in ſtrengthening the ſtomach and bowels, they are beſt given in a ſtrong infuſion. The bark of the roots has the ſame virtues, but in an inferior degree. *Hill.*

SWALLOW-WORT.

Aſclepias vincetoxicum.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of an innumerable quantity of fibres, connected to a little head.

STEM: round, ſlender, of a dark colour, jointed, not much branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: growing in pairs at the joints of the ſtem, they are of an oblong form, but pointed, entire on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in cluſters, they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five very ſmall pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: formed of a ſingle petal, divided into five egg-ſhaped, pointed, ſegments, which are rather reflected within the bloſſom, there are five ſmall honey cups, which are obliquely egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed at the bottom with a ſharpiſh ſpur, and a ſmall body, loped at the top, ſurrounded by five ſcales, and gaping at the ſides, with as many clefts covers the fruitification.

CHIVES: five; they are extremely ſhort, if any. The tips are acutely pointed, and inſerted into the loped body of the honey-cup within the ſcales.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds in each flower are two; they are egg-ſhaped and pointed. The ſhafts are exceeding ſhort, and the ſummits ſimple.

SEED-VESSELS: two large, oblong, pointed, bellied, follicles or air-bags.

SEEDS: numerous, and crowned with a feather.

Like the laſt plant this is a native of the warmer climates, but we have it in our gardens, where it flowers late in the ſummer.

The root is the part to be made uſe of, an infuſion of it freſh gathered, removes obſtructions, increaſes the urinary diſcharge, and is good in the jaundice; dried and given in powder, it promotes perſpiration, and is good againſt fevers, the ſmall-pox, meaſles, and other eruptive complaints. *Hill.*

SNAKE ROOT. VIRGINIAN.

Ariſtolochia ſerpentaria, 20. 6.

ROOT: perennial, ſmall, light, and buſhy; it conſiſts of a vaſt number of ſmall fibres proceeding from a little head, and cloſely united together.

STEM: angular, weak, twining, and two or three feet long.

LEAVES: oblong, heart-ſhaped at the baſe, pointed, waved on the edges, and of a light green colour.

FLOWERS: ſolitary, moderately large, and of a pale yellow, or greeniſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of a ſingle irregular tubular petal, roundiſh at the baſe, and bellied, with an oblong ſix cornered tube, the border of which is lengthened out on the under ſide into a kind of tongue.

CHIVES: the threads are wanting, but there are ſix tips ſituated at the top of the ſeed-bud immediately under the ſummit.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is angular, and ſituated beneath the bloſſom, there is ſcarcely any ſhaft, but a roundiſh, ſix parted, concave ſummit, terminates the ſeed-bud.

SEED-VESSEL: a capſule, with ſix angles on the outſide, and as many cells within.

SEEDS: numerous and ſmall.

It is a native of Virginia, and other warm parts of America, from whence our ſhops are ſupplied with the roots.

Theſe are warm, bitteriſh, and pungent to the taſte, and of an aromatic ſmell, they are of a warm diaphoretic nature, and are eſteemed one of the principle of that tribe of medicines. They are of great efficacy in low malignant fevers and epidemic diſeaſes, for ſupporting the principle of life, raiſing the pulſe, promoting perſpiration, and correcting the putrid diſpoſitions of the humours. It may be taken in ſubſtance from a few grains to a ſcruple or half a dram for a doſe, and in decoction or infuſion to the amount of two or three drams. There is a tincture of it kept in the ſhops, which is excellent for all the above mentioned purpoſes. It may be taken in red wine, or any other convenient vehicle, two or three tea-ſpoonful for a doſe, and that frequently.

STONE

STONE CROP:

WALL PEPPER.

Sedum Acre, 10. 5.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall fibres.

STEMS: ſhort, branching, and trailing.

LEAVES: nearly egg-ſhaped; they are ſhort, thick, fleſhy, broad at the bottom, pointed, and of a bright green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtems in large cluſters; they are of a beautiful yellow colour, and moderately large.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into ſharp upright ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five flat, taper, pointed petals, within it are five honey-cups, each formed of a ſmall ſcale, notched at the end, and ſituated on the outſide of the baſe of each ſeed-bud.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by roundiſh tips.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are five in each flower, of an oblong form, ending in ſlender ſhafts with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSELS: five tapering, compreſſed, expanding capſules.

SEEDS: numerous, and very ſmall.

It is a common plant, growing on walls, old roofs, rocks, and in dry paſtures in moſt parts of the kingdom. It flowers in June and July.

It is ſo very acid that it will raiſe bliſters, if applied externally to the ſkin. The juice, taken inwardly, excites vomiting. In ſcorbutic caſes, and quartan agues, it is a moſt excellent medicine, under proper management. *Withering.*

A decoction of it is good for ſore mouths, ariſing from a ſcorbutic taint in the conſtitution. The leaves bruiſed and applied to the ſkin, are excellent in paralytic contractions of the limbs.

SUN DEW.

ROSA SOLIS, RED ROT, YOUTH WORT, MOOR GRASS.

Drosera Rotundifolia, 5. 5.

ROOT: annual, or perennial; it consists of a few short crooked fibres.

LEAVES: rising immediately from the root in round clusters, ten or twelve of them together; they are supported on long slender leaf-stalks, and are round, of a fleshy substance, covered with long, stiff, crooked hairs, among which are supported small drops of a clear transparent dew-like liquor. The colour of the leaves and leaf-stalks is reddish.

STEMS: supporting only flowers; they rise from the center of the tufts of the leaves, and are upright, undivided, round, and four or five inches high.

FLOWERS: terminating the stem in clusters; they are small, and not very conspicuous.

FLOWER-CUP: a single leaf, divided into five small, pointed, upright segments.

BLOSSOM: composed of five egg-shaped petals.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-shaped, as long as the cup, and furnished with small tips.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is roundish, and supports five shafts, with simple summits.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-shaped capsule, containing numerous

SEEDS: which are very small, and nearly egg-shaped.

It is common in bogs, and flowers in July and August.

Some authors very gravely tell us, that a water distilled from this plant is highly cordial and restorative; but it is more than probable that it never deserved the character given of it in that respect. The leaves, bruised and applied to the skin, erode it, and bring on such inflammations as are not easily removed. The ladies in some parts mix the juice with milk, so as to make an innocent and safe application for the removal of of freckles, sun-burn, and other discolourings of the skin. The juice, unmixed, will destroy warts and corns, if a little of it is frequently put upon them. These are effects which pronounce its internal use dangerous, and if it is not productive of bad consequences,

conſequences, when diſtilled along with other ingredients, for cordial waters, &c. it is becauſe its pernicious qualities are not of a nature to riſe in diſtillation.

TAMARIND. Tree.

Tamarindus Indica, 3. 1.

Root: woody, divided, and ſpreading to a great diſtance.

Stem: tree-like, covered with a pale-coloured rough bark, divided into numerous wide extended branches, and forty or fifty feet high.

Leaves: winged; they are compoſed of ſeveral pair of ſmall oblong lobes, ſet along a middle rib, without an odd one at the end; their colour is a paleiſh green.

Flowers: produced in cluſters; they are large, and variegated with red, white, and yellow.

Flower-cup: flat; it is divided into four egg-ſhaped, pointed, and coloured ſegments.

Blossom: compoſed of three egg-ſhaped plaited petals.

Chives: three; they are placed together, awl-ſhaped, and furniſhed with egg-ſhaped tips fixed ſideways.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is of an oblong form, and ſupported on a ſhort pedicle; the ſhaft is awl-ſhaped, and the ſummit thickiſh.

Seed-vessel: a long compreſſed pod, cloathed with a double bark, and a pulpy ſubſtance between them.

Seeds: two or three in each pod; they are angular and compreſſed.

It is a native of both the Indies, and from thence we procure the preſerved fruit, known among us by the name of tamarinds.

The pulp of tamarinds is an agreeable laxative acid ſubſtance, of great uſe in both putrid and inflammatory diſorders for abating heat and thirſt, correcting putrefaction, and keeping the belly ſoluble; it operates alſo by urine, and is ſerviceable in the jaundice.

TANSY.

TANSY.

Tanacetum vulgare, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, white, creeping, and fibrous.

STEM: robuſt, upright, not much branched, or divided, but ſet very thick with leaves, and about a yard high.

LEAVES: doubly winged, the little leaves are very numerous, ſharp pointed, notched at the edges, and of a ſtrong green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in great numbers; they are moderately large, yellow, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: compoſed of numerous, ſharp ſcales, laid very compactly together.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous tubular florets, which in the center are cloven at the mouth into five ſhort ſegments, and furniſhed with both chives and pointals, but only divided into three ſegments in the circumference, and deſtitute of chives, though furniſhed with pointals.

CHIVES: five; they are ſhort, ſlender, and united by the tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and terminated either with one cloven ſummit, or two reflected ones.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, oblong, and naked.

It is ſometimes found wild, and is an inhabitant of moſt gardens, where it flowers in July.

The whole plant is bitteriſh; a ſtrong infuſion of the freſh leaves removes obſtructions, increaſes the urinary diſcharge, gently promotes the menſtrual one. The flowers dried, powdered, and mixed with treacle, are a common medicine among country people for the worms, and they viſibly deſtroy them.

TANSY. WILD.

SILVER WEED. GOOSE TANSEY.

Potentilla Anſerina, 12. 5.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a multitude of fibres, connected to a ſmall head of a browniſh colour.

STEMS, or rather wires: creeping and ſtriking root at the joints, they are long, weak, and of a reddiſh colour.

LEAVES: numerous and winged, each leaf conſiſts of ten or twelve pair of leſſer ones, with an odd one at the end of the middle rib, theſe are of an oblong form, deeply notched on the edges, and of a ſilky or ſilvery white colour.

FLOWERS: ſupported ſingly on long, ſlender fruit-ſtalks, which riſe from the boſoms of the leaves, they are large, and of a beautiful yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle leaf, and divided into ten ſegments, which are alternately ſmaller, and reflected.

BLOSSOMS: compoſed of five roundiſh petals, attached to the cup by their claws.

CHIVES: twenty in each flower; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the petals, and fixed to the cup, the tips are ſhaped like a long creſcent.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are numerous, very ſmall, collected into a knob, and terminated by thread-ſhaped ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: numerous, tapering, and incloſed in the cup.

It is common by road-ſides, and in low paſtures, and flowers in June.

The leaves are mildly aſtringent; dried, and given in powder, they will frequently effect a cure in agues and intermitments; the uſual doſe is a meat ſpoonful of the powder every three or four hours betwixt the fits. *Withering.*

The roots are more aſtringent than the leaves, and may be given in powder, in doſes of a ſcruple or more in obſtinate purgings, attended with bloody ſtools, and immoderate menſtrual diſcharges. A ſtrong infuſion of the leaves ſtops the immoderate bleeding of the piles, and ſweetened with a little honey it is an excellent gargle for ſore throats.

TARRAGON.

TARRAGON.

Artemisa Dracunculus, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial and fibrous.

STEM: round, firm, upright, branched upwards, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: very numerous; they are long, narrow pointed, entire on the edges, placed without any order on the stem, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the stem in considerable numbers, they are small, of a greenish colour, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of many roundish, approaching scales, disposed in the manner of tiling.

BLOSSOM: composed of numerous florets, which are tubular in the center of the flowers, and furnished with both chives and pointals, but almost destitute of the petals in the circumference, and furnished with pointals only.

CHIVES: five; they are short, slender, and united by the tips.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is small, the shaft slender, and the summit cloven and reflected.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: solitary and naked.

It is common in our gardens, though not a native here, and flowers in July.

An infusion of the young tops increases the urinary discharge, and gently promotes the menses. *Hill.*

TEA. TREE.

Thea viridis, 13. 1.

ROOT: woody, and spreading.

STEM: shrubby, divided into numerous slender branches, and six or eight feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, of an oblong form, notched on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: large, and white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of five or six ſmall roundiſh leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſix large, equal, roundiſh, concave petals.

CHIVES: numerous (about two hundred in each flower) they are ſlender, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and terminated by ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is three-cornered, and ſupports an awl-ſhaped ſhaft, terminated by a triple ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: formed of three roundiſh parts, coaleſced together, and divided into three cells.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and of a roundiſh figure.

It is a native of China and Japan, and is cultivated in all the Eaſtern parts for the ſake of its leaves, which are the tea ſo univerſally made uſe by all ranks of people.

This ſhrub muſt be at leaſt three or four years old before the leaves, which it then begins to produce in great plenty, are fit to be gathered for uſe. They muſt not be torn off by handfuls, but gathered carefully one by one, nor are they all to be gathered at once, thoſe who pluck theſe ſhrubs three times a year, begin their firſt gathering about the latter end of February, the ſhrub has then but few leaves on it, and thoſe are young, tender, and not fully grown. Theſe are eſteemed much better than any of the reſt, and becauſe of their ſcarcity and great price, are diſpoſed of only to the rich and opulent, for which reaſon they are called imperial tea; the ſecond gathering, or the firſt of thoſe which only gather twice a year, commences about the latter end of March, or the beginning of April. Some of the leaves are then arrived at their full perfection, but others are only half grown, they are however plucked without any diſtinction to this circumſtance, but care is taken previous to their preparation for uſe to arrange them into different claſſes, according to their ſize and goodneſs. The third and laſt gathering, which is alſo the moſt copious, is made about the latter end of May, when all the leaves have attained their full growth. The leaves of this gathering are likewiſe arranged into claſſes according to their ſize and goodneſs, the loweſt of which contains the coarſeſt leaves of all, and what is commonly drank by the lower claſſes of people.

The preparation of the leaves conſiſts in drying or roaſting them over the fire, in an iron pan, and rolling them, while hot, with

with the palm of the hand on a mat till they become curled; the tea, after it has undergone theſe operations, is carefully put up and preſerved from the air, and in this, indeed, the chief art of preſerving it conſiſts, for the air in thoſe hot climates diſſipates its extremely ſubtle and volatile parts much ſooner than that of our colder European countries would. The Chineſe put it up in cheſts of coarſe tin, or lead, and theſe are incloſed in wooden caſes, all the clefts of which are carefully ſtopped both withinſide and without.

The inhabitants of Japan keep their common teas in large earthen pots, with narrow mouths, which they ſtop very cloſely. Tea, as it is taken inwardly, is prepared in two different manners; the firſt of theſe is nothing more than a ſimple infuſion of the leaves in hot water; the other way, which is only made uſe of by the Japaneſe, is by firſt grinding the leaves to powder in a hand-mill, and then mixing it with hot water, into a thin pulpy ſubſtance, which is ſipped every day by all the great and opulent in the kingdom.

The narcotic quality of the freſh leaves is deſtroyed, in a great meaſure, by the roaſting, which renders it exhilarating, refreſhing, and cleanſing; it is peculiarly ſerviceable in waſhing away that tartareous matter which is the efficient cauſe of calculous concretions, and gouty diſeaſes; and *Kempfer*, in his hiſtory of Japan, from which this account is extracted, affirms that he never met with a ſingle perſon among the great tea-drinkers of that country, who was troubled with the gout or ſtone.

Writers on the medical qualities of this plant tell us, that tea is much more uſed for pleaſure than as a medicine, and the obſervation is undoubtedly true; green tea, however, is diuretic, and carries an agreeable roughneſs with it into the ſtomach, which gently aſtringes the fibres of that organ, and gives ſuch a tone as is neceſſary for a good digeſtion; and the bohea is eſteemed ſoftening and nutritious, and proper in all inward decays. Improper, or exceſſive uſe, may no doubt render this, or indeed any thing elſe, prejudicial; but, in general, there is very few plants made uſe of, either as food or medicine, that are better, when uſed with moderation, or pleaſanter than tea.

I have lately obſerved ſeveral young ladies eat large quantities of neat green tea, with the greateſt apparent reliſh imaginable; whatever can induce them to follow ſo abſurd a practice I know not, but I can aſſure them it is exceedingly pernicious when ſo taken.

TEASLE.

Dipſacus Fullonum, 4. 1.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, and fibrous.

STEM: robuſt, upright, branched, and five or ſix feet high.

LEAVES: large and broad; thoſe that grow on the ſtem are produced in pairs, and united at the baſe in ſuch a manner as to contain a large quantity of water in the cavity which they form; they are prickly along the under ſide of the middle rib, a little notched at the edges, and of a fine green colour.

FLOWERS: collected into large oval heads, which terminate the branches; they are, when conſidered ſingly, but ſmall, and their colour is a pale red.

FLOWER-CUP: of two kinds, one is common to many florets, and conſiſts of ſeveral narrow, ſharp-pointed leaves; the proper tips are placed above them, and are very minute.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle tubular petal, divided at the mouth into four ſmall ſegments, the outermoſt of which is larger and ſharper than the others.

CHIVES: four; they are ſlender, larger than the bloſſom, and terminated by oblong tips fixed ſideways.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated beneath the bloſſom, the ſhaft is thread-ſhaped, and the ſummit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, large, reſembling ſquare pillars, and crowned with the entire margin of the proper flower-cup.

It is cultivated in many places for the uſe of the clothiers, who employ the heads to raiſe the knap on woollen cloths. The flowers appear in June, and the heads ripen late in autumn.

The root is bitter, and given in a ſtrong infuſion ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and creates an appetite; it is alſo good againſt obſtructions of the liver, and the jaundice. Many people have an opinion, that the water contained in the baſon formed by the leaves, is a good coſmetic, but there is no real foundation for ſuch a conjecture.

THISTLE. BLESSED.

Centaurea Benedicta, 19. 3.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, and fibrous.

STEM: upright, but rather ſlender, very much branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, long, narrow, and deeply cut in on each ſide; their colour is a yellowiſh green.

FLOWERS: large and yellow; they terminate the ſtem and branches, and are armed with compound prickles on them.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of ſeveral ſmall ſcales, diſpoſed in a tiled manner.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of numerous tubular florets, of different forms; thoſe in the central part of the flowers contain both chives and pointals; thoſe in the circumference are larger, and contain only pointals, and thoſe are defective, wanting ſummits.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and the tips are united into a hollow cylindric body.

POINTAL: the ſeed-buds are very ſmall, the ſhafts ſlender, and the ſummits blunt.

EED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary, and terminated with a downy feather.

It is a native of Germany, and flowers in Auguſt.

Many people miſtake the carduus mariana, or milk thiſtle, for this plant, but it has none of the virtues which this poſſeſſes. The leaves of the bleſſed thiſtle are bitter and ſtomachic; an infuſion of them taken in large quantities excites vomiting, in ſmaller doſes it is good to excite an appetite, and prevent ſickneſs; dried and powdered they are good againſt worms.

THORN APPLE.

Datura Stramonium, 5. 1.

ROOT: large, divided, and fibrous.

STEM: thick, firm, upright, branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES

LEAVES: large, broad, ſharp-pointed, ſupported on ſhort firm leaf-ſtalks, a little indented at the edges, of a firmiſh texture, and a darkiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: produced at the diviſions of the ſtem and branches; they are large and white.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular bellied angular leaf, with five ſmall teeth at the mouth.

BLOSSOM: a large funnel-ſhaped petal, with a cylindric tube, and a border which is five angled, plaited, and nearly entire, but marked with five obſcure teeth.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped and ſupport oblong, blunt, compreſſed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped and ſtraight, and the ſummit thickiſh.

SEED-VESSEL: large, of an oval figure, and covered with ſhort prickles.

SEEDS: numerous, and kidney-ſhaped.

It is a native of the ſouthern parts of America, but flouriſhes very well in our gardens, and flowers in Auguſt.

The juice preſſed out of the freſh plant, and inſpiſſated to an extract, has been given in doſes from half a grain to the amount of a dram, in twenty-four hours, in epileptic diſorders, convulſions, and madneſs, and proved to be a medicine of ſingular efficacy in thoſe deplorable maladies, ſeveral perſons being cured by it whoſe diſorders were both violent and of long ſtanding. *Stork.*

An ointment made of the leaves is cooling and repelling.

THORN. GOAT'S.

Aſtragalus Tragacantha, 17. 4.

ROOT: woody, tough, long, and hung with a few ſmall fibres.

STEM: ſhrubby, ſpreading, and divided into numerous branches; it is of a tough ſubſtance, covered with a rough whitiſh bark, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: winged; they are long, narrow, and compoſed of ſeveral pair of ſmall lobes, ſet on a ſtiff pointed middle rib, which after their falling off becomes a white thorn.

FLOWERS:

FLOWERS: produced in cluſters at the tops of the branches; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: a tubular leaf, cut into five ſmall teeth at the margin.

BLOSSOM: butterfly-ſhaped; the ſtandard, or upper petal, is longer than the reſt, reflected on the ſides, and notched at the end; the wings, or ſide petals, are ſhorter than the ſtandard, and the keel, or lowermoſt of all, is notched at the end.

CHIVES: ten; nine of them are united at the baſe, and the tenth is ſingle; they are almoſt ſtraight, and have roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is longiſh, the ſhaft awl-ſhaped, and the ſummit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL: a longiſh pod, or ſhell.

SEEDS: ſmall, and kidney-ſhaped.

It is a native of the Eaſt, but we have it in ſome of our gardens.

A gum, known in the ſhops by the name of *Gum Dragant*, or *Tragacanth*, is the produce of this little ſhrub, and ſweats out from the bottom of the ſtem during the heats of ſummer. This gum differs from all others in giving a thick conſiſtence to a much larger quantity of water, and diſſolving harder. It is good in tickling coughs, ariſing from ſharp acrid humours, and againſt the ſtranguary and heat of urine, but it is far from being a pleaſant medicine.

THOROUGH WAX.

Beupleurum Rotundifolium, 5. 2.

ROOT: annual, long, ſlender, of a hard ſubſtance, white, and fibrous.

STEM: round, upright, firm, branched, and two or three feet high.

LEAVES: produced ſingly at conſiderable diſtances from each other, and the ſtem runs through them; they are of a roundiſh figure and of a firm ſubſtance, entire at the edges, and of a beautiful green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in naked rundles; they are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: exceedingly minute.

Blossom: compoſed of five very ſhort petals, rolled inwards.

Chives: five; they are ſimple, and have roundiſh tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, and is terminated by two ſmall reflected ſhafts with minute ſummits.

Seed-vessel: wanting.

Seeds: two after each flower; they are of an oblong form, convex, and ſcored on the one ſide, but flat on the other.

It is found in corn-fields and other cultivated places, but not common, and produces its bloſſoms in July.

Country people make uſe of the leaves externally againſt wounds and bruiſes, and give the ſeeds inwardly to prevent the bad effects of internal hurts.

TOBACCO.

Nicotiana Tabacam, 5. 1.

Root: annual, long, and fibrous.

Stem: robuſt, round, hairy, branched, and two or three feet high.

Leaves: numerous, very large, of an oblong form, pointed at the end, entire at the ſides, of a duſky green colour, and clammy to the touch.

Flowers: numerous, large, and of a reddiſh colour; they terminate the ſtem and branches, and make a pretty appearance at a diſtance.

Flower-cup: divided into five ſhort ſegments.

Blossom: a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, the tube of which exceeds the cup in length, and the border is notched at the end, and plaited.

Chives: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and terminated by oblong tips.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and the ſummit notched at the end.

Seed-vessel: an egg-ſhaped capſule, marked with a ſmall hollow line on each ſide, and divided within into two cells.

Seeds: numerous, ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

It

It is a native of the Weſt Indies, but we raiſe it in our gardens, and when it is ſown on a hot-bed early in the ſpring it arrives at a tolerable degree of perfection.

A ſlight infuſion of the freſh gathered leaves vomits, and that very roughly, but for conſtitutions that can bear it, it is a good medicine for rheumatic pains; an ointment made of them, with hog's lard, is good for the piles when they get painful and are inflamed. The diſtilled oil is ſometimes dropped on cotton, and applied to aching teeth, and it ſeldom fails to give a temporary relief. The powdered leaves, or a decoction of them, kills lice, and other vermin. The ſmoke of tobacco injected in the manner of a glyſter, is of ſingular efficacy in obſtinate ſtoppages of the bowels, for deſtroying thoſe ſmall worms called aſcarides, and for the recovery of perſons apparently drowned. A conſtant chewing, or ſmoaking of tobacco, hurts the appetite, by depriving the conſtitution of too much *ſaliva*, but though it is improper for lean, dry, hectic people, it may be uſeful to the more groſs, and to ſuch as are ſubject to cold diſeaſes.

Snuff is ſeldom productive of any bad effects, unleſs it be ſwallowed, but it ſhould not be uſed by ſuch as are inclined to an apoplexy.

TORMENTIL.

SEPTFOIL.

Potentilla Thrmentilla, 12. 5.

ROOT: perennial, large, thick, of an irregular figure, brownish on the outſide, red within, and hung with numerous fibres.

STEMS: numerous, long, ſlender, hairy, and of a reddiſh colour; they frequently lie partly along the ground, and the other part ſtands erect to the height of five or ſix inches.

LEAVES: numerous; they are compoſed of three, four, five, ſix, or ſeven oblong lobes, notched on the edges, of a dark green colour, and a little hairy.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in conſiderable numbers; they are ſmall, but of a bright and beautiful yellow colour.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into ten ſegments, which are alternately ſmaller and reflected.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five roundiſh petals, which are attached to the cup by the claws.

CHIVES: about twenty; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the petals, fixed to the cup, and terminated by creſcent-ſhaped tips.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are very numerous, ſmall, and collected into a roundiſh knob, the ſhafts riſe from their ſides, and ſupport blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: numerous, ſmall, and tapering.

It is common in moors, barren paſtures, and ſhady places, and flowers from June till the latter end of September.

The roots are amongſt the firſt rank of vegetable aſtringents, and as ſuch they have a place in the modern practice of phyſic. Farmers find them very efficacious in the dyſenteries or fluxes of cattle. *Withering.*

It is an excellent aſtringent, the roots poſſeſs the greateſt virtues, and may be given either in powder or decoction; in the firſt method twelve grains is a ſufficient doſe; in the latter an ounce and half may be put into three pints of water, and boiled till it comes to a quart, of which a quarter of a pint may be taken three or four times a day. It is likewiſe a cordial and ſudorific, and therefore excellently adapted for feveriſh complaints attended with purgings. It is at all times a good medicine in the ſmall pox, but when a purging comes on improperly in that diſorder, nothing excels it. *Hill.*

The root in powder is good for thoſe that ſpit blood, alſo againſt the bleeding piles, bloody ſtools, and immoderate menſes.

TURMERIC.

Curcuma Longa, I. 1.

ROOT: perennial, tuberous, and creeping; it is of the thickneſs of a man's finger, frequently knotted and jointed, it runs juſt under the ſurface of the ground, and is furniſhed with a great number of fibres, which proceed from the joints.

LEAVES: proceeding from the joints of the roots; they are ſix or ſeven inches long, about half as broad in the middle, pointed

pointed at both ends, entire at the edges, of a firm texture, and a bright green colour.

STEMS: ſupporting only flowers and floral leaves; they riſe at a diſtance from the leaves, and are round, tender, juicy, about the thickneſs of a gooſe quill, and nearly a foot high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtems in ſhort thick ſpikes; they are of a reddiſh colour, and intermixed with a great number of little filmy leaves, which are green at firſt, but afterwards of a fine yellow, or orange colour.

FLOWER-CUP: very minute.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal with a narrow tube, the border of which is divided into three ſmall pointed ſegments, with a wide gap betwixt two of them, which is filled up by a one leaved, egg-ſhaped, honey-cup, larger than the diviſions of the bloſſom.

CHIVES: five; but four of them are imperfect, the fifth is broad, flat, cloven at the top, and adjoined to a broadiſh tip.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, and of a roundiſh form, the ſhaft ſimple, and terminated by a hooked ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, divided into three cells.

SEEDS: very numerous and ſmall.

It is a native of the Eaſt Indies, and from thence our ſhops are ſupplied with the roots.

Theſe are of a ſlight aromatic, but not very agreeable ſmell, and a warmiſh bitter taſte, they are uſed very much in the countries where the plant is a native, both for the colouring and ſeaſoning of food, and as a medicine they are one of the moſt effectual remedies known in obſtructions of the viſcera and meſentery, and of the menſes, alſo in difficulties of urine, and affections of the kidneys, they are eſteemed by many as a ſpecific in the jaundice, the doſe in ſubſtance is from a ſcruple to a dram, and three or four times as much in a decoction or infuſion.

TURPETH.

Convolvinlus turpethum, 5. r.

ROOT: perennial, long, creeping, and fibrous.

STEM: ſquare, twining, and running to the length of ten or twelve feet.

LEAVES:

LEAVES: numerous, heart-ſhaped, and rather angular, they are ſupported on ſhort leaf-ſtalks, and their colour is a darkiſh green.

FLOWERS: ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, ſeveral of them together, they are large and white.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſmall, egg-ſhaped, ſegments.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle bell-ſhaped petal, very large, plaited, and obſcurely divided into five lobes.

CHIVES: five; they are awl-ſhaped, half as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by egg-ſhaped, compreſſed tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſlender, and furniſhed with two oblong, broadiſh ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, involved in the cup, and divided into two cells.

SEEDS: two in each cell; they are of an oblong figure, and broadiſh.

It is a native of the Eaſt Indies, and from thence the bark of the root is ſent to us in a dried ſtate. This given in a proper doſe is a briſk and efficacious purge, but is now ſeldom employed for that purpoſe.

TUTSAN.

PARK LEAVES.

Hypericum Androſæmum, 18. 4.

ROOT: perennial, long, divided, and of a hard woody ſubſtance.

STEMS: numerous, firm, hard, edged, a little branched, and two feet high.

LEAVES: placed in pairs, they are large, of an oval form, entire on the edges, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in cluſters; they are large and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five egg-ſhaped, concave ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five oblong, obtuſe, petals.

CHIVES: numerous, ſlender, connected at the baſe into two or three ſets, and terminated by ſmall tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, and ſupports generally three ſlender ſhafts, with ſimple ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, with as many cells as there are ſhafts.

SEEDS: ſeveral, and of an oblong figure.

The leaves are an excellent application to green wounds, they are to be bound cloſely upon them, and they ſtop the bleeding, and perform a ſpeedy cure. Many other plants are celebrated for this property, but the effect of this is truly wonderful.

TWIBLADE.

TWABLADE.

Ophrys ovata, 20. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a ſmall bulb, with ſeveral longiſh fibres, proceeding from the baſe of it.

STEM: obſcurely angular, erect, of a tender ſubſtance, not branched, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: large, oval, very broad, entire at the edges, marked on the under ſurface with ſix or ſeven longitudinal ribs, and of a dark green colour, there is but two of them on each ſtem.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a long ſpike; they are of a pale greeniſh colour, and not very large.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting, but there are a few filmy ſheaths ſcattered among the flowers.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five oblong petals, and a honey cup which is larger than them, and hangs down with a ſlight keel behind.

CHIVES: two; they are very ſhort, fixed to the pointal, and terminated by upright tips, covered with the inner edge of the honey-cup.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed below the bloſſom, of an oblong form, and twiſted, the ſhaft is fixed to the inner edge of the honey-cup, and the ſummit is imperfect.

SEED-VESSEL: a three-edged, obtuſe, capſule.

SEEDS numerous, reſembing ſaw-duſt.

It is common in damp meadows, and flowers in June.

A ſtrong infuſion of the freſh roots is good againſt the bleeding of the piles, and the expreſſed juice is recommended to be outwardly applied for the ſame purpoſe. *Hill.*

TOLU BALSAM. TREE.

Toluifera, Balſamum, IO. I.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: ſhrubby, divided into numerous branches, covered with a reddiſh bark, and twenty feet high.

LEAVES: numerous, long, ſlender, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: ſmall and inconſiderable.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle bell-ſhaped leaf, cut into five ſmall teeth at the margin.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five petals, four of which are equal, the fifth twice as large, and inverſely heart-ſhaped.

CHIVES: ten; they are very ſhort, and ſupport longiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is oblong, the ſhaft wanting, and the ſummit ſharply pointed.

SEED-VESSEL: ſmall, reſembling a cone, and of a hard ſubſtance.

SEEDS: but few.

The ſubſtance called in the ſhops Balſam of Tolu, is the produce of this ſhrub, the natives of the parts where it grows wound the trunk in hot ſeaſons, and this liquid reſin flows out, which they put up into ſhells for exportation.

It is excellent in coughs, hoarſeneſſes, conſumptions, and all diſorders of the breaſt and lungs, and is beſt taken in pills, which it may be eaſily made into by adding any dry ſubſtance till it comes to a proper conſiſtence.

TURNSOLE.

Heliotropium Europæum, 5. 1.

ROOT: perennial, long, thick, of a hard ſubſtance, and hung with many fibres.

STEM: upright, hairy on the ſurface, hollow, divided into numerous branches, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: ſcattered, ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, of an oblong form, broad, obtuſely pointed, entire at the edges, and of a pale green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in long ſlender ſpikes, intermixed with ſmall woolly, floral leaves; they are ſmall and white, and the ſpikes turn back at the ends.

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle tubular leaf, cut into five ſmall teeth at the margin.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle petal, with a ſhort tube, and a flat border, divided into five ſmall obtuſe ſegments, alternately ſmaller and ſharper.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſhort, and ſupport ſmall, covered tips.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are four in number, the ſhaft ſlender, and the ſummit notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: four after each flower; they are egg-ſhaped, pointed, and contained in the boſom of the cup.

It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and flowers in June.

An infuſion of the leaves and young tops, taken in large quantities, operates by urine, and is good againſt the gravel. The juice outwardly applied takes away warts. *Hill.*

VALERIAN.

Valeriana Officinalis, 3. 1.

ROOT: perennial; it conſiſts of a vaſt number of longiſh fibres, connected to a little head.

LEAVES: thoſe that proceed immediately from the root are ſupported on ſlender leaf-ſtalks, and conſiſt of five or ſix pair of lobes or wings, of an oblong form, ſlightly notched at the edges, hairy on the ſurface, and of a duſky green colour.

STEM: firm, upright, ſcored, branched, and two or three feet high; the leaves which grow upon it reſemble thoſe from the root, but the lobes are more numerous, and ſharper pointed.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a large tuft, but ſeparately conſidered, they are ſmall; their colour is generally white, but ſometimes they have a ſlight tinge of fleſh colour.

FLOWER-CUP: wanting, or it is only a ſmall rim placed beneath the

BLOSSOM: which conſiſts of a ſingle petal, with a bellying tube, and a border divided into five blunt ſegments.

CHIVES: three; they are awl-ſhaped, upright, as long as the bloſſom, and terminated by roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is placed beneath the bloſſom, the ſhaft is ſlender, and the ſummit thick.

SEED-VESSEL: a hard ſubſtance, which does not open, but falls off ſeed and all together.

SEED: ſolitary, and of an oblong form.

It is found on dry heaths and in high paſtures; there is another variety found very frequent about rivulets, and in marſhy places, but this poſſeſſes only a ſmall ſhare of the virtues belonging to the other.

The roots of valerian have a ſtrong, and, to moſt people, a diſagreeable ſmell, to the taſte they are warm, bitter, and a little acrid. There is no doubt but it poſſeſſes antiſpaſmodic virtues in a very eminent degree. It is often given with advantage in hyſterical caſes, and there are inſtances of its having effected cures in obſtinate epileptic caſes. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is an excellent medicine, and will frequently looſen the bowels, when other purgatives have proved ineffectual. *Withering.*

It is excellent againſt nervous affections in general, ſuch as inveterate head-achs, trembling, palpitations of the heart, vapours, and hyſteric complaints. There is a tincture made from it and kept in the ſhops, but it is moſt efficacious in ſubſtance, and may be taken from half a dram to two drams for a doſe three or four times a day.

VERVAIN.

Verbena Officinalis, 2. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and compoſed of many ſhort, but thickiſh fibres, connected to a ſmall oblong head.

STEM: firm, upright, of a tough conſiſtence, angular, branched, and about two feet high.

LEAVES: placed in pairs; they are oblong, moderately broad, deeply cut and jagged on the edges, and obtuſely pointed.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in long, ſlender ſpikes; they are ſmall, and of a pale colour, ſometimes they are tinged with blue or purple, and ſometimes they are quite white.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of a ſingle tubular, and angular leaf, divided at the mouth into five ſhort teeth, the fifth of which is lopped at the end.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle unequal petal, with a ſtraight cylindric tube, the length of the cup, but bent afterwards. The border is divided into five rounded ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are convalved within the tube of the bloſſom, and two of them are ſhorter than the others, which circumſtance ought to have placed the plant in the fourteenth claſs; the tips are crooked.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is four cornered, the ſhaft ſimple, ſlender, as long as the chives, and terminated by an obtuſe ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: almoſt imperceptible, or entirely wanting.

SEEDS: four; they are of an oblong form, and contained in the boſom of the flower-cup.

It is frequent by road ſides, and flowers in June.

This is a plant of conſiderable virtues, though but little regarded. It is good in nervous diſorders, and few things are better againſt inveterate head-achs, for which purpoſe it is beſt taken in powder, about a ſcruple for a doſe, and the uſe of it continued for ſome time.

The juice boiled to a ſyrup with honey is excellent in coughs and other diſorders of the breaſt, and a ſtrong infuſion of the leaves is good againſt obſtructions of the viſcera, particularly the ſpleen.

VINE. Tree.

Vitis vinifera, 5. 1.

Root: woody, divided, and ſpreading to a conſiderable diſtance.

Stem: woody, covered with a rough brown bark, divided into numerous very long ſtragaling branches, which are too weak to ſupport themſelves without aſſiſtance.

Leaves: numerous, large, and very beautiful; they are of a roundiſh figure, but deeply divided into five or more lobes, which are ſharp pointed, notched at the edges, and make the leaves appear angular, they are ſupported on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, and from the baſe of theſe there frequently riſes long, and very robuſt tendrils or wires, which lay hold of any thing that happens to be in their way, and thus keep the branches from trailing on the ground.

Flowers: produced in cluſters on longiſh leaf-ſtalks, which riſe together with the leaf-ſtalks and tendrils; they are ſmall and of a greeniſh or whitiſh colour.

Flower-cup: cut into five very ſmall teeth.

Blossom: compoſed of five ſmall petals.

Chives: five; they are awl-ſhaped, and terminated by ſimple ſummits.

Pointal: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft wanting, and the ſummit obtuſe.

Seed-vessel: a large round juicy berry.

Seeds: five; they are moderately large, and of a hard bony ſubſtance.

The dried fruit, as it comes to us from abroad under the name of raſins, and currants is good in coughs, conſumptions, and other diſorders of the breaſt.

Wine is a product of the grape, and of this there are ſeveral kinds uſed in medicine, the chief of which are the mountain, the French white wine, madera wine, and red port, theſe are valuable cordials, in languors or debilities, more grateful and reviving than the common aromatic waters and infuſions, and particularly uſeful in the low ſtage of putrid malignant fevers, for raiſing the pulſe, ſupporting the vital heat, promoting perſpiration, and reſiſting putrefaction; uſed dietically, they are of

of ſervice to the aged, the weak, and relaxed, and to thoſe who are much expoſed to a warm, moiſt, or corrupted air, but in oppoſite circumſtances, they are improper, and, uſed to exceſs, highly prejudicial.

Vinegar, ſpirits of wine, and the very beſt kinds of brandy, are likewiſe obtained by different proceſſes from this fruit, and the ſubſtance called tartar (of which the cream of tartar, ſo well known as a gentle purgative, is made) is only a ſalt of the grape, which ſticks to the wine caſks, ſo that few vegetables furniſh us with ſo great a number of medicines as the vine.

VIOLET.

Viola Odorata, 19. 6.

ROOT: perennial; it is long, ſlender, crooked, and fibrous.

LEAVES: numerous, they are ſupported on long ſlender leaf-ſtalks, and are of a roundiſh figure, heart-ſhaped at the baſe, ſlightly notched at the edges, and of a dark green colour, ſeveral ſlender, creeping ſtems or wires riſe from among them, which take root at the joints, and ſo propagate the plant.

FLOWERS: ſupported ſingly on long, ſlender, fruit-ſtalks, which riſe immediately from the root; they are large, of a beautiful deep blue or purple colour, and extremely fragrant.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of five oblong pointed leaves, blunt at the baſe, and fixed near the middle; they are equal in ſize, but irregularly diſpoſed. The two uppermoſt ſupport the upper petal, each of the ſide petals are ſupported by a ſingle one, and the other ſupports the two lowermoſt petals.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five irregular unequal petals; the uppermoſt is ſtraight, faces downwards, is broader and more obtuſe than the others, and terminates at the baſe in a blunt honey-cup, which projects between the leaves of the cup; the two ſide petals are oppoſite, ſtraight, and obtuſe at the ends; the two lowermoſt larger and reflected upwards.

CHIVES: five; they are very ſmall, and the two that are ſituated next the uppermoſt petal, have little appendages attached to them near the baſe. The tips are united into a cylindric body, and have membranes at the end.

POINTAL:

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, the ſhaft ſlender, extended beyond the tips of the chives, and terminated by an oblique ſummit.

SEED-VESSEL: a blunt, egg-ſhaped, three-edged capſule.

SEEDS: ſeveral; they are egg-ſhaped, and furniſhed with appendages.

It is common on warm banks, and produces its bloſſoms in March and April.

The flowers and ſeeds are mild laxatives, and the root taken in powder, in doſes of a dram or two, purges and vomits. *Withering.*

The flowers are cooling, emmolient, and gently purgative, but they loſe the greateſt part of theſe virtues in drying, and as they can only be had freſh in the ſpring, the beſt method of uſing them is in form of a ſyrup, which, when carefully made, is very pleaſant, and contains all the virtues of the flower. It is excellent, mixed with a ſmall quantity of oil, to keep the bowels of children gently open, and may likewiſe be given with great ſucceſs againſt habitual coſtiveneſs in grown people; it is alſo good in coughs, hoarſeneſſes, and other diſorders of the breaſt. The ſeeds, dried and powdered, work gently by ſtool, increaſe the urinary diſcharge, and are excellent in the gravel, and all complaints of the kidneys and bladder. The leaves are emmolient, a decoction of them is frequently an ingredient in glyſters, for ſoftening and lubricating the bowels.

WALNUT. TREE.

Juglans Regia, 20. 8.

ROOT: woody.

STEM: tree-like, covered with a greyiſh bark, divided at a good diſtance from the ground into numerous ſpreading branches, and thirty or forty feet high.

LEAVES: winged; they are large, and conſiſt of ſeveral pair of lobes attached to the ſides of a middle rib, and terminated by an odd one; the form of them is oval, they are ſlightly notched at the edges, and of a yellowiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on the ſame plant; they are ſmall and inconſiderable.

FLOWER-

FLOWER-CUP: of the barren flower, a loose catkin, composed of numerous small scales, each of which incloses a single flower.

BLOSSOM: divided into six equal flat segments.

CHIVES: about eighteen; they are very short, and support upright pointed tips.

FLOWER-CUP: of the fertile flower, divided into four small segments.

BLOSSOM: divided into five upright sharp-pointed segments.

POINTAL: the seed-bud is large, of an oval figure, and situated beneath the blossom; it supports two very short shafts, terminated by large, clubbed, and reflected summits.

SEED-VESSEL: very large; it consists of a green tough coat on the outside, and the

SEED, which it incloses, is a large oblong nut, netted with furrows, and inclosing a large furrowed kernel, divided into four lobes.

It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, but we have it common in our gardens and orchards, where it flowers early in the spring, and ripens its fruit in the latter end of September.

The bark of this tree either taken in substance, when dried and powdered, or made into a strong infusion and drank, vomits easily and plentifully, and the bitter skin with which the kernels are covered, is good against fluxes. *Hill.*

WHITLOW GRASS. RUE LEAVED.

Saxifraga Tridactylites, 10. 2.

ROOT: annual and fibrous.

STEM: round, branched, hairy, of a red colour, and four or five inches high.

LEAVES: pretty numerous; they are small, broadest at the extremity, and divided into three lobes, or segments, their colour is likewise reddish.

FLOWERS: terminating the stem and branches in considerable numbers; they are white, and the contrast between them and the colour of the leaves and stem, renders them very conspicuous, though they are but small.

FLOWER-

FLOWER-CUP: a ſingle leaf, divided into five ſhort, pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five ſmall expanding petals.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, and ſupport roundiſh tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, but tapering, and ends in two ſhort ſhafts, with blunt ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule, ending in two beaks.

SEEDS: numerous, and very minute.

It grows on the roofs of houſes, old walls, and among rubbiſh, and flowers in April.

A ſtrong infuſion of the whole plant, freſh gathered, is an excellent ſweetener of the blood and juices, and good againſt ſcorbutic complaints in general; and there are not wanting well-atteſted accounts of its having cured the king's-evil, when the uſe of it has been perſevered in. Thoſe who wiſh to have it for uſe all the year, ſhould make a ſyrup of its juice in the ſpring, or beat the leaves into a conſerve with ſugar, for the dried plant loſes all its virtues, and it is only to be had freſh for a ſhort ſpace of time in the ſpring.

WILLOW. THE WHITE.

Salix Alba, 22. 2.

ROOT: woody and ſpreading.

STEM: tree-like, covered with a rough whitiſh bark, divided into numerous branches, and very lofty.

LEAVES: long, narrow, pointed, notched on the edges, and downy on both ſides.

FLOWERS: barren and fertile on diſtinct plants; they are diſpoſed in catkins, and very inconſiderable, ſingly.

FLOWER-CUP, of the barren flower, an oblong catkin, compoſed of numerous ſcales, each of which incloſes a ſingle flower.

BLOSSOM: wanting; but there is a ſmall glandular honey-cup placed in the center of the flower, containing a ſweetiſh juice.

CHIVES: two; they are ſlender, ſtraight, longer than the cup, and terminated by double tips.

FLOWER-CUP: and

BLOSSOM, of the fertile flower, as above.

POINTAL:

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is egg-ſhaped, and tapers into a ſhort ſhaft, which ſupports two cloven, upright, ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: an egg-ſhaped capſule.

SEEDS: numerous, egg-ſhaped, very ſmall, and crowned with a hairy feather.

It is common in woods and hedges, in moiſt ſituations, the flowers appear early in the ſpring.

In the 53d volume of the philoſophical tranſactions, page 195, we have an account given by the Rev. Mr. Stone, of the great efficacy of the bark of this tree, in the cure of intermitting fevers. He gathered the bark in ſummer, when it was full of ſap and having dried it by a gentle heat, gave a dram of it in powder every four hours betwixt the fits.

While the peruvian bark remained at its uſual moderate price, it was hardly worth while to ſeek for a ſubſtitute, but ſince the conſumption of that article is become nearly equal to the ſupply of it, from South America, we muſt expect to find it dearer, and more adulterated every year, and conſequently the white willow bark is likely to become an object worthy the attention of the faculty, and ſhould its ſucceſs, upon a more enlarged ſcale of practice, prove equal to Mr. Stone's experiments, the world will be much indebted to that gentleman for his communication. *Withering.*

WINTER. GREEN.

Pyrola Rotundifolia.

ROOT: perennial, long, ſlender, divided and furniſhed with numerous fibres.

LEAVES: proceeding immediately from the root; they ſtand on long, ſlender leaf-ſtalks, and are of a roundiſh form, a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, and of a dark green colour.

STEM: ſupporting flowers only; it is three-cornered, upright, and ten inches high.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in a ſpike; they are large and white.

FLOWER-CUP: divided into five ſmall, pointed ſegments.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of five roundiſh, concave, expanding petals.

CHIVES: ten; they are awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, and terminated by large nodding tips, furniſhed with two horns, which point upwards.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is roundiſh, or angular; the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and larger than the chives, and the ſummit rather thickiſh.

SEED-VESSEL: a roundiſh capſule, marked on the outſide with five angles, and divided internally into as many cells.

SEEDS: numerous and chaffy.

It is found in ſhady woods, in the north of England, but not common; the bloſſoms appear in June.

The Germans uſe it in all their wound drinks, and in many of their ointments and plaiſters. A decoction of the leaves, with the addition of a little cinnamon and red wine, is good againſt immoderate menſes, bloody ſtools, ulcers of the bladder, and bloody urine. *Hill.*

WOAD.

Iſatis, Tinctoria, 15. 2.

ROOT: biennial, long, thick, and fibrous.

STEM: round, thick, of a firm, hard, ſubſtance, upright, branched towards the top, and three or four feet high.

LEAVES: thoſe which proceed immediately from the root, are large, of an oblong form, and ſcolloped on the edges, thoſe on the ſtem are nearly arrow-ſhaped, and all of them are of a thick, fleſhy ſubſtance, and a blueiſh green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the branches in great numbers; they are ſmall and yellow.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of four egg-ſhaped, expanding, coloured leaves.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of four oblong, obtuſe, expanding petals, gradually tapering downwards into narrow claws.

CHIVES: ſix; four of which are larger than the other two, they are upright, as large as the petals, and furniſhed with oblong tips.

POINTAL the ſeed-bud is of an oblong compreſſed form, and as long as the two ſhort chives, the ſhaft is wanting, and the ſummit is a blunt knob.

SEED-VESSEL: an oblong compreſſed pod.

SEED: ſingle, egg-ſhaped, and contained in the center of the pod.

It

It is found wild in ſome parts of the kingdom, but it is doubtful whether it is a native or not.

The chief uſe of this plant is among the dyers, but it is poſſeſſed of virtues which claim our regard for their medical effects. The tops of the plant poſſeſs thoſe in the greateſt perfection, and a ſtrong infuſion of them is the beſt method of giving them. This operates by urine, and is excellent againſt obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, but its uſe muſt be continued a conſiderable time.

WOODROOF.

WOODROW. WOODROWEL.

Aſperula odorata, 4. 1.

ROOT: perennial, and fibrous.

STEM: ſquare, upright, or ſometimes trailing, a little branched, and about a foot high.

LEAVES: ſurrounding the ſtem in whorls, about eight in each; they are long, narrow, pointed, ſmooth, and of a dark green colour.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in tufts; they are ſmall and white.

FLOWER-CUP: ſmall, and cut into four ſhort teeth.

BLOSSOM: a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, with a long cylindrical tube, and a border divided into four blunt, oblong, reflected ſegments.

CHIVES: four; they are attached to the top of the tube, and terminated by ſimple tips.

POINTAL: the ſeed-bud is ſituated below the bloſſom, and is double, and of a roundiſh figure, the ſhaft is ſlender, cloven at the top, and terminated by two knobbed ſummits.

SEED-VESSEL: compoſed of two dry globular berries, which adhere together, and are covered with ſtiff, crooked hairs.

SEEDS: ſolitary, large, and roundiſh.

It grows in woods and other ſhady places, and flowers in May.

A ſtrong decoction of the green herb opens obſtructions of the viſcera, and is good in the jaundice, it likewiſe ſtrengthens the ſtomach.

WORMSEED.

Artemiſa Santonica, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, and fibrous.

STEMS: numerous, upright, of a firm woody ſubſtance, branched, and two feet high.

LEAVES: numerous; they are large, and divided in a winged manner into a multitude of fine ſegments; they are of a pale green on the upper ſide, and a ſilvery white below.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem in looſe reflected ſpikes; they are ſmall, of a browniſh colour, and of the compound kind.

FLOWER-CUP: formed of ſeveral roundiſh converging ſcales.

BLOSSOM: compoſed of ſeveral tubular florets, which in the center of the flower contain both chives and pointals, but on the outſide, pointals only, and theſe laſt are almoſt deſtitute of petals.

CHIVES: five; they are ſlender, ſhort, and terminated by tips which are united into a hollow cylindric body, marked at the top with five ſmall teeth.

POINTALS: the ſeed-buds are ſmall, the ſhafts very ſlender, and the ſummits divided and reflected.

SEED-VESSEL: wanting.

SEEDS: ſolitary and naked.

It is a native of the Eaſt, and from thence our druggiſts are ſupplied with the ſeed which are frequently mixed with the unripe flowers; they are an excellent medicine againſt worms, and are beſt given in treacle, after reducing them to powder. An infuſion of them is a good ſtomachic medicine, and may be uſed in all caſes where bitters are likely to be of ſervice.

WORMWOOD. COMMON.

Artemiſa Abſinthium, 19. 2.

ROOT: perennial, long, and fibrous.

STEMS: numerous, roundiſh, of a firm woody ſubſtance, ſcored on the ſurface, divided into many branches, and about a yard high.

LEAVES:

LEAVES: large, and compoſed of numerous ſegments, covered with a cottony matter on both ſides, green above, but white and ſhining on the lower ſurface.

FLOWERS: terminating the ſtem and branches in longiſh ſpikes; they are ſmall, of a browniſh white colour, and turn downwards.

The parts of which the flower is compoſed, ſo nearly reſemble thoſe of the laſt deſcribed ſpecies, as to render an enumeration of them unneceſſary in this place.

It is common by road ſides, in dry paſtures, and in rocky places, or among rubbiſh, and flowers in Auguſt.

The leaves and flowers are bitter in a very high degree, and the roots are warm and aromatic. In diſtilling this plant a conſiderable quantity of eſſential oil comes over with the water, and this oil is uſed both externally and inwardly to deſtroy worms. The leaves reſiſt putrefaction, and are therefore frequently employed in fomentations for that purpoſe. A weak infuſion of them is a good ſtomachic medicine, and with the addition of the ſalt which is procured from the burnt plant, it frequently acts as a powerful diuretic, and has done great ſervice in dropſical complaints. *Withering.*

A ſlight infuſion of the tops of this plant is excellent for moſt diſorders to which the ſtomach is ſubject, in particular it prevents ſickneſs after meals by promoting digeſtion, and creates an appetite, but if made too ſtrong it will have a contrary effect. The flowers dried and powdered are good to kill worms, and they will in general do it more effectually than the worm-ſeed, they are likewiſe good in agues. The expreſſed juice of the leaves operates powerfully by urine, and is good in the jaundice and dropſy, but it is inſufferably nauſeous. There are two other kinds of wormwood deſcribed and recommended by moſt authors who have written on the virtues of plants. Theſe are the Roman, and the ſea wormwood, there is however no particular difference in their virtues, only they are weaker than the common. They may all three be uſed indiſcriminately for each other, and therefore a further account of them is unneceſſary.

THE

THE

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

DIRECTIONS FOR GATHERING AND PRESERVING ALL KINDS OF ROOTS, HERBS, FLOWERS, AND SEEDS, WITH THE METHODS OF PREPARING DISTILLED WATERS, CONSERVES, SYRUPS, PILLS, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS, AND EVERY OTHER NECESSARY FORM OF MEDICINE.

WHOEVER has attentively perused the preceding pages, must have made the observation that the virtues of plants are very seldom diffused throughout the whole of their substance, but reside chiefly in certain parts of them only, and consequently that these parts are to be selected for use, and the others rejected. In most cases, where a plant, or any part of it, is wanted for use, and can be procured fresh, and in a state of perfection, it is best to use it as soon as possible after gathering, but as this state is, in most vegetables, so short and fugacious, those who wish to have a supply of them at all times for medical purposes, must have recourse to some method of preserving them, and as this is a matter which very few understand, in all its branches, I shall, in the few remaining pages of this work, endeavour to point out the manner of doing it so as to retain as much of their efficacy as possible; and in the execution of this task, I shall pursue the method I have already adopted in describing the plants, beginning with

ROOTS,

Which, in the perennial ones are seldom destitute of some active quality or other, and most commonly have the greatest virtues of

of any part of the herb; among theſe ſeveral loſe all their virtues in drying, for which reaſon it would be beſt to keep ſome of them always in the garden, that they may be taken up for uſe as they happen to be wanted, of this claſs are the black and white Bryony, Cuckow point, Flowerdeluce, and ſome others. But many retain the greateſt part of their efficacy when carefully dried, and ſome are much improved by the operation.

Moſt people take up their roots for medical purpoſes in Autumn, but this is a moſt abſurd and irrational practice. The beſt time for gathering them being in the earlier part of the Spring, when the leaves are juſt going to bud, for then they are in their greateſt vigour, the juices being rich, freſh, and full, and conſequently their ſtrength and efficacy is greateſt at this ſeaſon.

In the latter end of February or the beginning of March, the places in which the different plants delight to grow, ſhould be carefully ſearched, for the firſt buddings of the leaves, and when the roots are diſcovered, and taken up, they are to be cleaned, and prepared for drying, in the manner which beſt agrees with their ſeveral natures.

Some are full of a thick, ſlimy, juice, as the ſquill, or ſea-onion, and many others of that kind; theſe muſt be cut into thin ſlices, and frequently turned till they are perfectly dry, for if they are put up before, they will ſoon go mouldy, and be good for nothing; but when rightly prepared, they keep very well, and moſt of them retain their full virtues.

Other roots are not ſo full of juice, and what they have is more eaſily diſſipated. Theſe have their virtue either diffuſed through their whole ſubſtance, or only in the outer part, and they are to be treated accordingly. When they are of one uniform ſubſtance throughout, they ſhould be ſplit open lengthways, after cutting off the head, and the little end, or, if very thick, it will be as well to quarter them, after which a needle threaded with ſmall twine is to be drawn through each piece, and then they may be hung up to dry, in the manner of herbs, by ſtretching the line acroſs a room, in which there is a fire conſtantly kept, or by leaving the doors and windows open in good weather, if there is no fire.

When roots conſiſt of a thick fleſhy ſubſtance on the outſide, and a hard ſticky part in the middle, the outer part contains all the virtues, and, in this caſe, after ſplitting the root longitudinally as before, and taking out the hard woody part, what remains muſt be ſtrung as before deſcribed, and dried in the ſame manner.

When

When roots conſiſt of fibres, theſe are moſt commonly connected to a head, though perhaps but a ſmall one, and the beſt way is to ſplit this in two, and then ſtring up the ſeparate pieces for drying in the manner before deſcribed.

This being all that is required in the gathering and preſerving the different kinds of roots mentioned in this treatiſe, I ſhall next proceed to the

BARKS,

Which are not very numerous, and moſt of them are beſt to be gathered as they are wanted; ſuch of them, however, as will retain their virtues when dried, are very eaſily prepared, for nothing more is required than to cut them into moderate ſized pieces, and ſtring them up the ſame as the roots. When they are thoroughly dry they may be put into paper bags, or drawers, and they will then keep a great while.

WOODS

Are but ſeldom applied to medical purpoſes, but it may not be amiſs to mention, that thoſe few which are in uſe, as ſaſſafras, guaicum, and ſome others of leſs conſequence, are beſt kept in the block, and ſhaved off as they are wanted; for when they are kept in ſhavings any length of time, they loſe the greateſt part of their efficacy.

LEAVES,

Either riſe immediately from the roots of the plant, or they grow upon the ſtem and branches; the former of theſe are in general more juicy, and larger than the latter, and for many purpoſes much better, for they have the full nouriſhment from the root, while the others are, in a manner, ſtarved by the growth of the ſtem and its branches, and the efforts which nature makes for the flowering, and perfecting of the ſeeds.

For this reaſon, whenever the leaves of any plant are recommended, thoſe which proceed from the root ſhould be choſen in preference to ſuch as grow upon the ſtem; and theſe ſhould, if poſſible, be gathered before the ſtalk begins to grow up, for then only they are fulleſt of juice, and have their greateſt virtue, which is very much diminiſhed afterwards by the ſtem running away with their nouriſhment, which circumſtance is in many caſes ſo obvious, that although thoſe leaves were ſtrong and vigorous before the growing up of the ſtem, they wither and periſh as that riſes.

When leaves are to be uſed freſh, nothing more is required than to ſee that they are vigorous, and free from decay, and if they are to be dried the ſame caution is neceſſary; after which let them be thinly ſpread upon the floor of a room, the windows of which are to be left open while the weather is fine, and they muſt be frequently turned while drying; when perfectly dry, they ſhould be put up in paper bags, or in drawers, preſſing them cloſe down and covering them with paper.

When the whole herb, excepting the root, is to be preſerved, care ſhould be taken to gather it at a ſeaſon when the entire plant is in its greateſt perfection; this is when the heads are juſt formed for flowering, but before a ſingle flower has opened, and the beſt time of day for this purpoſe is as ſoon as the morning dew is dried away, for if that is not diſſipated, they are apt to grow mouldy in the drying, and if they are cut in the heat of the day, when the ſun has made the leaves flag they will not have their full power.

After the herbs are thus gathered, they muſt be looked carefully over, the decayed leaves are to be picked off, and the dead ends of the ſtems cut away; they are then to be tied in ſmall bundles, the leſs the better, and hung upon lines drawn acroſs an open airy room, at the diſtance of half a foot from one bunch to another, till they are perfectly dry. They are then to be taken down and laid evenly in a drawer, preſſing them down, and covering them with paper till ſuch time as they are wanted for uſe.

FLOWERS

Are moſt commonly applied to the different purpoſes for which they are intended as ſoon as they are gathered, but there are ſome few that will retain a conſiderable ſhare of their virtues after drying, among theſe are the flowers of lavender, roſemary, chamomile, roſes, lady ſmocks, colt's foot, and ſeveral others. The ſame care and attention is required in the gathering, drying, and preſerving theſe, as in the leaves and herbs; and as for thoſe that will not bear drying without loſing great part, or the whole of their efficacy, they may be made into ſyrups or conſerves, as will hereafter be taught, by which means they may be kept for uſe the year round. The greateſt part of the

FRUITS

Are to be uſed freſh, as the hip for conſerve, and the quince, mulberry, and black currant, for ſyrups or jellies; as for thoſe

that are to be dried, as the juniper berries, and thoſe of the bay tree, with ſome few others, they muſt be gathered juſt when they are ripening, and dried by ſpreading them upon a table, or floor, in an airy room, not forgetting to turn them frequently, until they are fit to put up together for uſe.

SEEDS

Require the leaſt trouble to preſerve them of any part of the plant, for they are not to be gathered till perfectly ripe, and then in the greater part nature has performed all that is neceſſary in reſpect to the preſervation of them, or at leaſt has not left much for us to do, for they only require to be ſpread for a few days upon a clean floor, where the air has a free paſſage, but where the rays of the ſun are excluded, and they are then ready to be put up.

The ſeeds employed in medicine, may, with great propriety, be divided into three claſſes, in the firſt of which they grow in naked heads, or rundles, as in parſley, carraways, fennel, and the other rundle bearing plants; in the ſecond claſs they are contained in pods, or in capſules, as in muſtard, poppy, and a great variety of others; in the third and laſt claſs, they are contained in large juicy fruits, as the melon, cucumber, quince, &c. In each caſe they muſt remain on the plant till perfectly ripe, after which thoſe of the two firſt claſſes are to be ſhook upon the floor, or rubbed with the hand, till they are diſengaged from the pods, or huſks, which are to be carefully ſeparated from them, after which the ſeeds are to be expoſed to the air for a few days, as before-mentioned, and then be put up for uſe as occaſion may require. In the other claſs the fruit is to be opened, and the ſeeds taken out from among the wet pulpy matter, and ſpread very thinly upon a table, or other convenient place, in a warm, dry ſituation, where they muſt be often turned, and rubbed betwixt the hands as they harden, that at laſt they may be perfectly dry, and free from all manner of dirtineſs.

This is all that is particularly neceſſary to be obſerved in order to preſerve the different kinds of roots, barks, woods, leaves, flowers, fruits, and ſeeds, in their ſimple ſtate. It only remains to obſerve in this place, that as all things of this kind are ſure to looſe a great part of their efficacy by being kept too long, it will be prudent to renew the ſtock of each every year, particularly as few of them coſt any thing beſide the trouble of gathering and preſerving them.

The place in which they are kept muſt be dry, but not hot, and they ſhould be frequently inſpected, to ſee that they do not

get mouldy or muſty, through too much damp, or become lighter, and loſe their virtue by too great a degree of heat.

I ſhall now proceed to point out the methods of preparing the various forms of medicines which have been mentioned and recommended in the courſe of this work, beginning with the more ſimple preparations, which require but little ſkill or trouble in making, and ſo go on gradually to thoſe that are of a more complex nature, and require a greater ſhare of labour and attention to perfect them. And firſt I ſhall ſpeak a little on

JUICES,

Which are generally obtained from the root, or the leaves of plants, and ſometimes from the fruits. In order to do this, that part of the herb from which the juice is to be expreſſed, muſt be firſt thoroughly beaten in a marble mortar, with a wooden peſtel; I mention this, becauſe any thing of metal is not ſo proper, for the juice might, in that caſe, be ſo far impregnated with metallic particles, as to become not only a very different medicine from what it was intended to be, but frequently a dangerous one.

As the expreſſed juices of many plants have a very ill taſte, and are apt to be cold and heavy at the ſtomach, or otherwiſe diſagree with it, ſome method ſhould be adopted to remedy that inconvenience.

When the freſh drawn juice is too thick and coarſe for the patient's ſtomach, it may be allowed to ſettle, and the clear part only taken, which will to many be more agreeable; thoſe that like may alſo add a little ſugar, and in many caſes, particularly ſcorbutic ones, a little Seville orange juice, may be added, which will not only improve the flavour conſiderably, but make the medicine more efficacious.

In bruiſing the roots for the purpoſe of obtaining their juice, it is often proper to moiſten them with a little white wine, which, without impairing their effects, will reconcile them in a great meaſure to the ſtomach. Thus, for inſtance, the juice of the flower-de-luce root is apt to diſagree with moſt ſtomachs when taken by itſelf, but with the addition of a little white wine, it produces no ſuch effects, and its activity in other reſpects, is not impeded by the addition. The ſame method may be advantageouſly adopted in correcting the juices of the colder herbs, and if a few grains of ginger, finely powdered, be added to the medicine, there will be very little danger of its diſagreeing with the ſtomach, and the effects produced by it

will be the ſame in all other reſpects as if it had been expreſſed, and taken by itſelf.

INFUSIONS

Come naturally to be conſidered after juices, and when thoſe are not to be procured, theſe will, in moſt caſes, very well ſupply their place. Juices are only to be obtained from freſh gathered plants, but the time when the plants are to be had freſh, in a ſtate of perfection, is but ſhort, and when that is once over recourſe muſt be had to the dried plant, which contains ſufficient virtues, if it has been gathered and preſerved, according to the directions before laid down for that purpoſe, to anſwer every end that could be expected from it in a recent ſtate.

But infuſions may be made with as much propriety from freſh, as from dried herbs; and, indeed, they are the beſt form of giving all thoſe whoſe qualities are light, and whoſe virtues are eaſily extracted. Beſides there are many plants of ſo dry a nature, that it would be an abſurdity to attempt at getting their juice in any quantity, and all ſuch are beſt given in an infuſion, which is ſure to extract the greateſt part of their virtues, if not the whole.

Infuſions are of two kinds, they are either made in conſiderable quantities at a time, that they may be drank cold, or they are made and drank immediately in the manner of tea, which laſt is much the beſt method; but many people will not do this becauſe they find the flavour of the herb much ſtronger while the infuſion is hot than when it is ſuffered to cool.

Every perſon knows that infuſions made in the manner of tea are to be drank juſt in the ſame manner, with the addition of a little ſugar; the other are to be made by cutting the herb in pieces, and pouring ſuch a quantity of boiling water upon it as will receive ſufficient ſtrength therefrom to anſwer the purpoſe for which the infuſion is intended; they are beſt made in a ſtone jar, with a cloſe cover, and muſt ſtand five or ſix hours, or a whole night, according as the virtues of the ingredients are hard, or eaſy to be extracted; after which they muſt be poured clear off, and then they are ready for uſe.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain the exact quantity of water which the different herbs will require, to make the infuſions ſufficiently ſtrong, as their qualities and ſtrength are ſo exceedingly various. The beſt way is to ſuit it as nearly as poſſible to the patient's ſtrength and palate, for while it contains as much virtue

virtue of the plant as is neceſſary, it ſhould not be made diſagreeable, if that can poſſibly be avoided.

DECOCTIONS

Are generally made with ſuch ingredients as are of too firm a texture to yield their uſeful parts without a long continued boiling. Roots and barks, either freſh or dried, are moſt commonly employed for this purpoſe, and an earthen veſſel, with a cloſe cover, is the beſt adapted for boiling them in. Many medicines which are little ſuſpected, will extract a tincture from metal, and it would be equally as improper to make a decoction in a copper veſſel, as to beat herbs and roots in a metal mortar.

If the ingredients employed in making decoctions are freſh, they ſhould be cut, ſhaved, or ſliced thin, but when they are dry, the roots and barks ſhould be ſlightly pounded in a mortar, and if there be any herbs or flowers to be added, let them be kept out till the latter end of the operation.

It is a good method to let the ingredients of a decoction ſtand in the water cold for about twelve hours, after which they ſhould be ſet on the fire and allowed to heat, in a ſlow, gradual manner, till they boil, which operation of boiling is to be gently continued as long as may be thought neceſſary, which is generally about a quarter of an hour, but ſometimes much longer. When the coction is compleated, the liquor ſhould be ſtrained off while hot, and ſet by to cool, after which it is to be again poured off clear from the ſediment, and ſweetened with a little ſugar, if neceſſary, there may likewiſe be a little white wine added to them as in the infuſions, or a ſmall quantity of ſome cordial water, ſuch as cinnamon, or nutmeg, or any other that may be adapted to the caſe for which they are intended to be employed.

DISTILLED WATERS

Come next to be treated of, and they are of two kinds, ſimple and ſpirituous; the firſt of theſe are beſt made of the dried herb, a pound and half of which is to be put into the ſtill over night, with two gallons of water, and one gallon is to be drawn off the next morning, or if ſimple waters are diſtilled from ſeeds, a pound of theſe are a ſufficient quantity to put into two gallons of water, one of which may be drawn off, roſe water and ſome few others, require five or ſix pounds of the ingredient to a quantity of water, ſufficient to yield a gallon.

Spirituous or cordial waters are made in nearly the ſame manner as the ſimple ones, excepting that brandy or ſome other

ſpirit

ſpirit made uſe of inſtead of water. Thoſe moſt commonly employed are cinnamon, nutmeg, aniſeed, Juniper, and ſome few others; and as all of theſe are to be had of the druggiſts, or thoſe who vend ſpirituous liquors, and at a much cheaper rate than they can be made in ſmall quantities, I ſhall paſs them by, and proceed to the

CONSERVES,

Which are in the courſe of the work directed to be made of various plants, flowers, and fruits, ſuch as rue, mint, ſcurvygraſs, woodſorrel, &c. the leaves of which are to be picked clean from the ſtems, &c. and beaten up with three times their weight of fine ſugar, firſt reduced to powder, which method is to be adopted in making conſerves of the leaves, or green tops of as many plants as are mentioned in the forgoing pages.

Conſerves of the flowers of ſuch plants as are there recommended to be preſerved in that manner, require the ſame treatment. But thoſe of hips and ſloes are to be made in a particular manner, the firſt of theſe are to be gathered when fully ripe, and afterwards ſet by in a cellar or other damp place till they get quite ſoft and mellow. They are then to be laid upon the back of a large and ſtrong hair ſieve, when they are to be broken to pieces with the hands, and rubbed about till all the ſoft pulpy part is forced through the ſieve into a veſſel placed underneath for the purpoſe of catching it. This ſoft pulp is then to be weighed, and with the addition of twenty ounces of ſugar to a pound of the pulp, beaten into a conſerve. Sloes are to be gathered when they are moderately ripe, and ſcalded over the fire, till they ſwell, and are ſoftened, but not till the ſkin burſts, after which the pulpy part is driven through the ſieve, as in the laſt mentioned fruit, and then beaten up with three times its weight of refined ſugar.

SYRUPS

May either be made with the expreſſed juices of the plants, or with a ſtrong infuſion of them boiled together with a ſufficient quantity of ſugar till it comes to a due conſiſtence. And in making them, care ſhould be taken to proportion the ſugar to the liquor ſo exactly, as may enable it to keep, and yet not candy; the general rule for doing which is this, let the juice, infuſion, or decoction of any plant you intend to make a ſyrup of, ſtand till it is quite clear, and then to every wine pint of the liquor, add a pound and three quarters of fine ſugar in powder, the whole is then to be put into an earthen veſſel, and that into a pot or kettle of boiling water, where it is to remain

till the ſugar is perfectly melted, and all the ſcum taken off, after which it may be ſuffered to cool, and then be put up for uſe.

But beſide this general method of preparing ſyrups, there are ſome that require the ingredients to be differently proportioned, an enumeration of which, together with the manner of preparing them, immediately follows. And the firſt of theſe which offers itſelf for our conſideration is

Syrup of Buckthorn. This is made with a gallon of juice of the ripe berries, an ounce of ginger, bruiſed, an ounce and half of pimento or Jamaica pepper, and ſeven pounds of double refined ſugar. When the juice has ſtood two or three days to ſettle, it muſt be ſtrained clear from the dregs, after which the ſpices are to be infuſed in a pint of the liquor for the ſpace of four or five hours, and then ſtrained likewiſe. The remaining part of the juice is then to be kept boiling over a gentle fire, till it comes to three pints, and then by adding the remaining part of the juice, in which the ſpices were macerated, and the ſugar, the ſyrup will be compleated.

Syrup of Ginger is made by pouring three pints of boiling water on four ounces of bruiſed ginger, and ſuffering it to infuſe for four or five hours, after which it is to be ſtrained off, and made into a ſyrup, with the addition of five pounds of ſugar.

Syrups of lemon juice, mulberries, and ſuch like fruit are made by diſſolving three pounds of ſugar in a quart of the clarified juice, which will, in general, make them of a proper conſiſtence and ſtrength for keeping.

Syrup of orange peel, is made by infuſing eight ounces of the freſh outer rind of the fruit in five pints of boiling water, for the ſpace of twelve hours, and then adding the quantity of ſugar to each pint of the ſtrained liquor, mentioned in the general rule for making ſyrups.

Syrup of the red poppy, is made by infuſing four pounds of the freſh gathered flowers, in two quarts of boiling water, for the ſpace of twelve hours, after which the liquor is to be preſſed out, and ſet by till all the dregs are ſubſided, and then with the ſame quantity of ſugar to each pint, as was ordered in the general rule, made into a ſyrup. For

Syrup of roſes, let ſeven ounce of dried damaſk roſe leaves or petals, be macerated twelve hours in two quarts of boiling water, which is then to be preſſed from them, and boiled gently till it comes to two pints and a half, and afterwards with the addition of ſix pounds of refined ſugar, made into a ſyrup.

Syrup

Syrup of ſaffron, is made by infuſing an ounce of that ſubſtance in a pint of boiling water for ten or twelve hours, and then diſſolving in the ſtrained liquor, a pound and three quarters of ſugar.

Syrup of violets is made by macerating two pounds of the freſh gathered flowers, twenty four hours in five pints of boiling water, and afterwards diſſolving in the ſtrained liquor, the quantity of refined ſugar preſcribed in the general directions for making this form of medicine.

Theſe are all, or at leaſt the greateſt part of the ſyrups that require any particular treatment, the others are to be prepared in the manner which is laid down at the beginning of this head, and when once made, they will keep the year round, and be at all times ready for uſe.

PILLS

May be made of the powder of any root or herb mentioned in this treatiſe, or of the gummy and reſinous juice, which exſude from them, by beating them in a mortar, with the addition of a little ſyrup of any kind, till they form a moderately ſtiff paſte, which is then to be divided into little pieces of the ſize intended, and rolled into pills, after which a little ſtarch, or liquorice powder may be added, to prevent them from ſticking together again, as they will be apt to do, if ſomething of that kind is not put among them to prevent it.

TINCTURES

Are a very uſeful form of medicine, as they generally contain the greateſt part of the virtues of the different ingredients which compoſe them, and may oftentimes be given where the other forms are not convenient. They may be made with any of the roots or barks which are recommended to be kept dry in the courſe of this work, and the following rule will in general ſerve for all ſuch as are the produce of our own country.

Take two ounces of the ingredient from which you wiſh to extract a tincture, and either ſlice it very thin, or bruiſe it coarſely in a mortar, it is then to be put into a quart of brandy, and ſet to digeſt in a warm place, for about a fortnight, during which time it is often to be ſhook, and laſtly filtered through paper, which compleats the operation.

But as ſome of the tinctures extracted from foreign ingredients, require a treatment ſomething different from the above, I ſhall juſt enumerate, and ſhow the method of making

ing ſuch of them as are moſt extenſively uſeful. And firſt, for,

Tincture of Aloes. Take of ſuccotrine aloes, half an ounce, Spaniſh juice an ounce and a half, and brandy, a pint, ſet them in a warm place, and frequently ſhake the veſſel which contains them till the aloes and liquorice are diſſolved.

Tincture of Aſafoetida is made by digeſting four ounces of the gum in a quart of rectified ſpirits of wine, for the ſpace of a week or nine days, and then ſtraining it. For

Tincture of the Peruvian Bark, take of the bark in powder four ounces, and brandy a quart, which are to be digeſted together eight or ten days, and then filtered through paper.

Tincture of Cardamoms is made with three ounces of the ſeeds freed from their huſks, and bruiſed, with the addition of a quart of brandy.

Tincture of Cinnamon is made by digeſting an ounce and half of the bruiſed bark, in a pint of brandy eight days, and then filtering it like the others.

Tincture of Gentian conſiſts of two ounces of the root ſliced thin and bruiſed, an ounce of dried ſeville orange peel, and half an ounce of cardamom ſeeds, digeſted together in a quart of brandy eight days.

Tincture of Black Hellebore is made with four ounces of the root, a quart of ſpirit, and two ſcruples of powdered cochineal, digeſted for the ſame ſpace of time as the other, and then ſtrained in the ſame manner.

Tincture of Jallap takes eight ounces of the powdered root to a quart of ſpirit, and muſt be allowed to ſtand the ſame time as the others.

Tincture of Opium is made with ten drams of purified opium, and a pint of ſpirit digeſted for ten days, and then filtered.

Tincture of Rhubarb is made with two ounces of the root ſliced thin, half an ounce of bruiſed cardamom ſeeds, two drams of ſaffron, and a quart of brandy, treated in the ſame manner as the other tinctures.

Tincture of Senna is to be made with a pound of the leaves, an ounce and half of bruiſed carraway ſeeds, a pound of raſins, freed from the ſtones, half an ounce of cardamom ſeeds bruiſed, and a gallon of ſpirit, digeſted together fourteen days. For

Tincture of Valerian, take four ounces of the root in coarſe powder, and a quart of brandy, let them ſtand in a warm place eight days, and then filter it off for uſe.

All theſe tinctures both during the time of their making, and afterwards, ſhould be kept in cloſe ſtopped veſſels, or a great part of their virtue will otherwiſe be loſt.

OILS

Are procured by three very different proceſſes, namely, diſtillation, expreſſion, and infuſion. The firſt of theſe come over with, and float on the ſurface of the ſimple diſtilled waters, and are ſeparated from them by means of a funnel, the ſtem of which is to be ſtopped with a finger, and the liquor poured into it, the oil will ſoon be ſeen floating on the top, the water is then to be let out by removing the finger, and the ſeparation effected by replacing it, and cloſing the ſtem again, as ſoon as the water is all run off, and before the oil eſcapes.

The ſecond claſs are made by bruiſing the ſubſtances from which they are to be extracted, in a mortar, and then ſqueezing out the oil by means of a preſs.

And thoſe of the third claſs are made by infuſing a ſufficient quantity of any herbs or flowers in oil of olives, which muſt be kept conſtantly hot, till it has attained ſtrength enough to anſwer the purpoſe it is intended for.

OINTMENTS

Are made by boiling the freſh gathered leaves of any herb, firſt chopped to pieces, or bruiſed in a ſufficient quantity of hog's lard, till they grow criſp, the lard is then to be ſtrained off, and thus the ointment is compleated.

Thus have I endeavoured, in as plain and conciſe a manner as poſſible, to point out the beſt and eaſieſt methods of preparing ſuch forms of medicines as are to be procured from the different parts of vegetables, whether foreign or domeſtic. And I flatter myſelf that in this, as well as in the former part of the work, all will be found perfectly intelligible to the meaneſt capacity: and then I dare be bold to ſay it cannot fail of being uſeful to all ſuch as peruſe it, with a deſire of gaining that information reſpecting plants and their virtues, which may enable them to be inſtrumental in preſerving and reſtoring the health of their families, friends, and poor neighbours, as often as they may be threatened with ſickneſs and diſeaſe, or actually viſited by them.

For though the virtues which are attributed to the different vegetables herein enumerated and deſcribed are very few,

when

when compared with what are aſcribed to them in other publications; it will be found upon examination, that the human body is ſubject to very few diſeaſes indeed, for which this work does not hold forth a ſuitable remedy, if it be properly, and ſkilfully applied. And it will ſurely be allowed by every rational perſon, that it is better to be acquainted with a ſingle remedy whoſe efficacy may be relied on in the cure of any diſorders, than with fifty that are *ſuppoſed* to be good for the ſame purpoſes, but without any foundation for ſuch a ſuppoſition.

I am however far from intending to inſinuate that the adminiſtrating of the different remedies which are recommended in this treatiſe, will in every caſe produce thoſe ſalutary effects, for which they are with juſtice extolled. This would be ſaying more than experience could poſſibly warrant, for the moſt ſkilful and ſucceſsful practitioners in the world, have been conſtrained to confeſs that ſickneſs and diſeaſe too often ſet their endeavours at defiance, and baffle their utmoſt efforts; we every day ſee ſtriking proofs of the inſufficiency of the moſt celebrated noſtrums, though frequently entitled, *never failing remedies*, to protract the human life beyond the date appointed it by heaven, I can only ſay, that wherever I have ſpoken of the virtues of plants from my own experience, their efficacy has been confirmed by repeated trials, and though they neither have, nor will ſucceed in every caſe, there is great reaſon to hope and believe, that a judicious and timely uſe of them will many times be productive of the moſt happy effects.

But what will render this work of infinitely greater value than any thing I could have poſſibly advanced from my own obſervations, is the teſtimony of the various authors with whoſe names it is ſo frequently enriched from the beginning to the end. Authors whoſe abilities, induſtry, and veracity are unimpeachable, and whoſe labours for the benefit of mankind, will cauſe their names to be remembered by ſucceeding ages with gratitude, when the "ſtoried urn, and animated buſt" erected over the remains of worthleſs greatneſs, are mouldered into duſt, and mingled in one undiſtinguiſhed and forgotten maſs with the aſhes of thoſe, whoſe memory they were intended to perpetuate.

I ſhall juſt add, by way of concluſion, a few general obſervations, for the benefit of ſuch as find themſelves inclined to make trial of the virtues of thoſe plants with whoſe properties we are as yet unacquainted, by attending to which, they will be

enabled in moſt inſtances, to anticipate the effects of their experiments, and conſequently make them without running any riſk of endangering their own health, or that of other people.

It is an old, and in general, a very juſt remark, that all thoſe plants that reſemble one another in external form and appearance, are poſſeſſed of ſimilar virtues, though perhaps in very different degrees. For inſtance, moſt of the umbelliferous, or rundle-bearing plants, ſuch as *angelica*, *aniſe*, *carraway*, *coriander*, *fennel*, and *parſley*, are of a warm, aromatic, carminative nature, eſpecially when they grow in dry ſituations. But ſuch of them as delight in wet ſituations, are frequently poſſeſſed of poiſonous qualities, of which the *water hemlock*, and the *hemlock dropwort*, are examples.

Plants with bulbous roots are commonly of an acrid, cleanſing, diuretic nature, as the *ſquill*, *onion*, and *garlic*, and many of them are ſo highly acrimonious, as to require the utmoſt care and circumſpection, in giving them internally, among which laſt are the roots of the *meadow ſaffron*.

Moſt of the plants that have ſimple flowers, and abound with a milky juice, are poiſonous, as the *ſpurges*, *celandine*, and many of the *muſhroom tribe*.

The plants that produce grinning or gaping flowers, are generally of an aromatic, reſolvent quality, and moſt of them are good in diſorders peculiar to the head, and in nervous complaints.

Plants that grow in watery ſituations are frequently corroſive and poiſonous, as the *crow-foots*, and ſeveral others, and moſt of them which have honey-cups, that are not connected with the petals are alſo poiſonous, if taken in too large a quantity, to this claſs belong the *hellebores*, and many others.

Plants that have a heavy, livid appearance, and a nauſeous, ungrateful ſmell, are in general productive of diſagreeable effects, when taken inwardly, and ſome of them would prove fatal, as the *henbane*, and *deadly night ſhade*.

The bitter taſted plants are generally good for diſorders, and weakneſſes of the ſtomach, of this kind are *gentian*, *centuary*, and *wormwood*.

Thoſe that have a ſtrong ſtinking ſmell, are frequently found efficacious in nervous and hyſteric complaints. The *aſafætida plant*, *valerian*, and *ſtinking orach*, are proofs of the truth of this aſſertion.

Acid plants or fruits, abate heat, quench thirſt, and reſiſt putrefaction, to this claſs belong the fruits of oranges, lemons, grapes, and currants, and the leaves of wood-ſorrel.

Thoſe

Thoſe plants whoſe flowers are furniſhed with four long, and two ſhort chives, are, commonly of a ſharp, biting taſte, and moſt of them are excellent antiſcorbutics, *horſe-rhadiſh*, *water-creſs*, and *muſtard*, are of this number.

Plants which have numerous chives, united into a columnar body at the baſe, are of a mild, emollient, mucilaginous nature, which virtues are common to every part of them, *mallows*, *marſh mallows*, and ſome few others come under this deſcription.

The ſeeds of thoſe plants which produce butterfly-ſhaped flowers, are in general mealy, and of a flatulent nature, notwithſtanding which, they furniſh a conſiderable part of the food of men, and other animals; conſidered in a medical light, many of them are mucilaginous, and highly emmolient, others are aſtringent and vulnerary, and ſome of them are diuretic.

The plants with compound flowers are very numerous, and moſt of them are bitter, but few poiſonous.

Many of the funguſſes are poiſonous, and though ſome of them are eaten as food, it is univerſally allowed that they are not wholeſome, ſome of them are uſed to ſtop the bleeding of wounds with good ſucceſs.

This is all that can be ſaid with any degree of certainty on this ſubject, and this will, if properly attended to, be ſufficient to prevent any bad conſequences happening to ſuch as are endeavouring to explore the properties of thoſe plants, with whoſe virtues we are at preſent unacquainted.

If I could have thought of any thing more that had the leaſt tendency to advance the utility of the work, I ſhould have inſerted it, as it would have been a means of gratifying thoſe deſires to promote the eaſe and happineſs of my fellow creatures, which firſt induced me to undertake ſo laborious a taſk as this has proved in the execution.

Weſt-Bromwich, 1790.

A

GLOSSARY

OF

TECHNICAL WORDS AND SCIENTIFIC TERMS

MADE USE OF IN THIS WORK.

ABRUPTLY winged; when a winged leaf is not furniſhed with an odd little leaf at the end of the middle rib.

Acrid; of a ſharp biting quality.

Alternate; leaves, &c. are placed on oppoſite ſides of the ſtem or branches, but not oppoſite to each other.

Angular; furniſhed with corners.

Annual; living but one year.

Antiſpaſmodic; good for convulſions, and other fits.

Antiſcorbutic; good againſt the ſcurvy.

Aromatic; ſpicy, warm to the taſte, and of a fragrant ſmell.

Aſtringent; of a binding nature.

Awl-ſhaped; ſlender, and tapering to a point

Awn; a long, ſlender, pointed ſubſtance, with which the ſpikes of ſeveral kinds of graſs and grain are furniſhed. That on the ears of barley is very conſpicuous.

Bark; the outward covering of the roots, ſtems, and branches of plants.

Barren; flowers, or plants, are ſuch as produce no perfect ſeeds.

Baſe; that part of a flower, leaf, or branch which grows next the ſtem.

Bell-ſhaped; having a reſemblance to the form of a bell.

Berry; a kind of ſeed-veſſel, conſiſting of a ſoft pulpy ſubſtance. Gooſberry is an example.

Biennial; living two years.

Blanched; made white by being covered up with earth, ſtripped of the outward ſkin, &c.

Blossom; the coloured part of a flower.

Border; the uppermoſt, ſpreading part of a bloſſom, which conſiſts of only one petal.

Boſom of the leaves; where they unite with the ſtem or branches.

Bulb; a roundiſh root, which may conſiſt of a ſolid lump, ſeveral diſtinct coats, or a number of ſcales. The tulip root is an inſtance of the firſt; the onion of the ſecond, and the lilly of the third.

Butterfly-ſhaped; bearing a fancied reſemblance to the form of that inſect. The flowers of broom, peas, and many other plants are thus denominated.

Calculous complaints; the ſtone, gravel, &c.

Capſule; a dry, hollow kind of ſeed-veſſel.

Carminative; good to expel wind from the ſtomach, &c.

Catkin; a number of chaffy ſcales, intermixed with flowers, and diſpoſed on a long receptacle, ſo as to bear ſome reſemblance to the tail of a cat. The flowers of birch, hazle, and willow, are examples.

Cell; a cavity or partition in a ſeed veſſel.

Channelled; marked with a deep longitudinal furrow.

Chive; on looking into the flower of almoſt any plant there will be found ſeveral ſmall threads, arranged in a circular manner round the central part of it, and terminated by little tips, or buttons; theſe threads are the parts in queſtion.

Claw; the lower part of the petals of ſuch bloſſoms as are compoſed of ſeveral parts.

Collyrium; a waſh for the eyes.

Compreſſed; flattened, or ſqueezed together.

Concave; hollow on one ſide.

Cone; the ſeed-veſſel of the fir-tree, and ſeveral other plants.

Conſerve; a form of medicine made of the leaves, flowers, or fruit of plants, and ſugar.

Conſtipation; a ſtoppage.

Converging; approaching each other, tending to one point.

Convex; riſing in a circular manner as the ſide of a globe.

Cordial; reviving the animal ſpirits.

Corroborant; a ſtrengthener.

Coſmetic; a beautifier of the ſkin.

Croſs pairs; when leaves grow in pairs, and each pair in a different direction to thoſe which are immediately above and below it.

Cylindrical; round, and of an equal thickneſs.

Decoction; the liquor in which any plant, &c. has been boiled.

Diuretic; increasing the quantity of urine.

Dividea; cleft halfway, or more.

Doubly-compound; leaves are of three kinds. 1. When a forked or divided leaf-ſtalk is furniſhed with two little leaves at the extremity of each diviſion. 2. When a leaf-ſtalk is divided into three parts, each of which ſupport three little leaves. 3. When the main leaf ſtalk ſupports a number of leſſer ribs, each of which is a winged leaf.

Doubly-winged; ſee No. 3 of the laſt article.

Egg-ſhaped; when applied to the ſeed-buds, or ſeeds of plants, ſignifies that they reſemble in ſhape the ſolid ſubſtance of an egg. But applied to leaves, &c. means that their form is that of the flat ſide of an egg, divided lengthways through the middle.

Emetic; cauſing ſickneſs, vomiting, &c.

Eſculent; eatable, good for food.

Excoriation; of the bowels, a loſs of their inner coat, occaſioned by ſharp aerid matter being lodged therein, and occaſioning violent purging, &c.

Expanding; ſpreading.

Expectoration; a diſcharge from the lungs by coughing.

Feather; a downy appendage with which the ſeeds of ſeveral plants are furniſhed.

Fence; a number of ſmall leaves placed at the baſe of the fruit-ſtalks, in moſt of the rundle-bearing plants.

Fertile; thoſe plants, or flowers which are followed by perfect ſeeds.

Fibres; the ſmaller parts of the roots of plants.

Fibrous; conſiſting of fibres.

Floret; one of thoſe little bloſſoms which conſtitute a compound flower.

Floral leaves; grow near the flowers, and differ in form, or colour, or both, from the other leaves of the plant.

Flower; that part of plants which is appropriated to the production of ſeeds. A flower, to be compleat, ſhould conſiſt of the following parts: 1. The flower-cup. 2. The bloſſom. 3. The chive. 4. The pointal. 5. The ſeed-veſſel. 6. The ſeeds; and 7. The receptacle (ſee thoſe ſeveral terms) but there are many plants whoſe flowers are deſtitute of one or more of theſe parts, as will be ſeen in the courſe of this work;

and ſome have an additional one, called the honey-cup, which in different plants exhibits a variety of different appearances.

Flower-cup; a green leaf or leaves, placed immediately beneath the bloſſom.

Fruit-ſtalk; that part of a plant which immediately ſupports the flowers and fruit.

Furrowed; marked with ſeveral deep longitudinal lines, or furrows.

Gaping; reſembling an open mouth.

Gargle; a medicine to waſh the mouth and throat with when ſore.

Globular; round like a ball.

Glutinous; reſembling glue, ſticky.

Hæmorrhage; a flux of blood from any part of the body.

Heart-ſhaped; reſembling the figure of an heart.

Herbaceous; dying to the ground on the approach of winter.

Honey-cup; a part which is found in the flowers of ſeveral plants, containing a honey-like juice.

Hypochondriacal; melancholy.

Incraſſate; to thicken.

Incurved; bent inwardly.

Inflated; blown up like a bladder.

Infuſion; any liquor in which the leaves, roots, ſeeds, or other parts of a plant, &c. have been ſteeped, or digeſted.

Interruptedly-winged; having ſmaller leaves interpoſed betwixt the parts of a winged leaf.

Kidney-ſhaped; broader than long, with a notch on one ſide, reſembling the figure of a kidney.

Leaf-ſtalk; that part of a plant on which the leaves are immediately ſupported.

Lips; the diviſions of a gaping bloſſom.

Lobe; part of a divided leaf, &c.

Longitudinal; running lengthways.

Lopped; as if cut off with a pair of ſciſſors.

Lotion; a waſh for any external part of the body that is diſeaſed.

Lye; an infuſion of the aſhes of any plant in water.

Membranous; tough and ſkinny.
Mucilage; a jelly.

Naked; deſtitute of leaves.
Nephretic; ſee calculous.
Notched; cut on the edges.
Nut; a woody ſeed-veſſel, incloſing a kernel, when it is ſurrounded by a pulpy ſubſtance as in the plumb, cherry, &c. it is called a ſtone.

Oblong; longer than broad, and rounded at the ends.
Obtuſe; blunt.

Paralytic complaints; the palſy, &c.
PETALS; the beautiful coloured leaves which compoſe a bloſſom.
Perennial; living many years.
Pod; a long, narrow kind of ſeed-veſſel, as in gilly-flowers, turnips, &c.
POINTAL; that part of a flower which occupies the centre; it conſiſts of the ſeed-bud, the ſhaft, and the ſummit.

Reflected; rolled back.
Rundle; a mode of flowering in which ſeveral fruit-ſtalks riſe from the ſame center, and grow nearly to the ſame height, ſo that the flowers form a broad, and almoſt flat ſurface. Parſley, hemlock, and carrot, furniſh examples.

Scattered; diſpoſed without any regular order.
Scrophula; the evil.
Scruple; the weight of twenty grains.
Seed-bud; the lower part of the pointal.
SEED-VESSEL; that which contains the ſeed.
Segments; the diviſions of a leaf, a flower-cup, or a bloſſom.
Serrated; cut on the edges, ſo as to reſemble the teeth of a ſmall ſaw.
Shaft: the middle part of a pointal.
Shrubby; woody, with numerous ſtems.
Sitting; placed on the ſtem or branches without any leaf-ſtalk or fruit-ſtalk.
Soporific; cauſing ſleep.
Solitary; only one in a place.
STEM; that part of a plant which ſupports the branches, leaves, and flowers.

Stomachic;

Stomachic; good for diſorders of the ſtomach.
Sudorific; cauſing ſweat.
Summit; the extremity of a pointal.

Thorn; a ſharp pointed weapon, proceeding from the woody part of a plant.
Tips; thoſe ſmall buttons which terminate the chives.
Trailing; lying on the ground: unable to ſupport itſelf.
Tranſverſe; placed acroſs.
Tube; the lower part of a one petaled bloſſom.
Tuberous; full of knots and ſwellings.
Tubular; long and hollow.

Whorls; of branches, leaves, or flowers. They ſurround the ſtem ſo as to appear like the ſpokes in the nave of a wheel.
Winged leaves; ſuch as are compoſed of ſeveral little leaves placed on each ſide of the main leaf-ſtalk.

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Hancock Sc

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